SITAPUR:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XL

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

BY

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GAZETTEER OF SITAPUR.

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PREFACE.

THE old Gazetteer of the Sitapur district was incorporated in the Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh of 1877, and was taken almost wholly from the Settlement Report of the late Mr. M. L. Ferrar, a valuable work which has, however, become obsolete. In compiling this volume I have had the advantage of the assessment reports of Mr. S. H. Butler, I.C.S., who completed the second regular settlement, and I must also express my thanks to Mr. P. U. Allen, I.C.S. and to Mr. W. R. Partridge, I.C.S., for the notes and other useful information which they have supplied.

NAINI TAL:
May 1905.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF SITAPUR.

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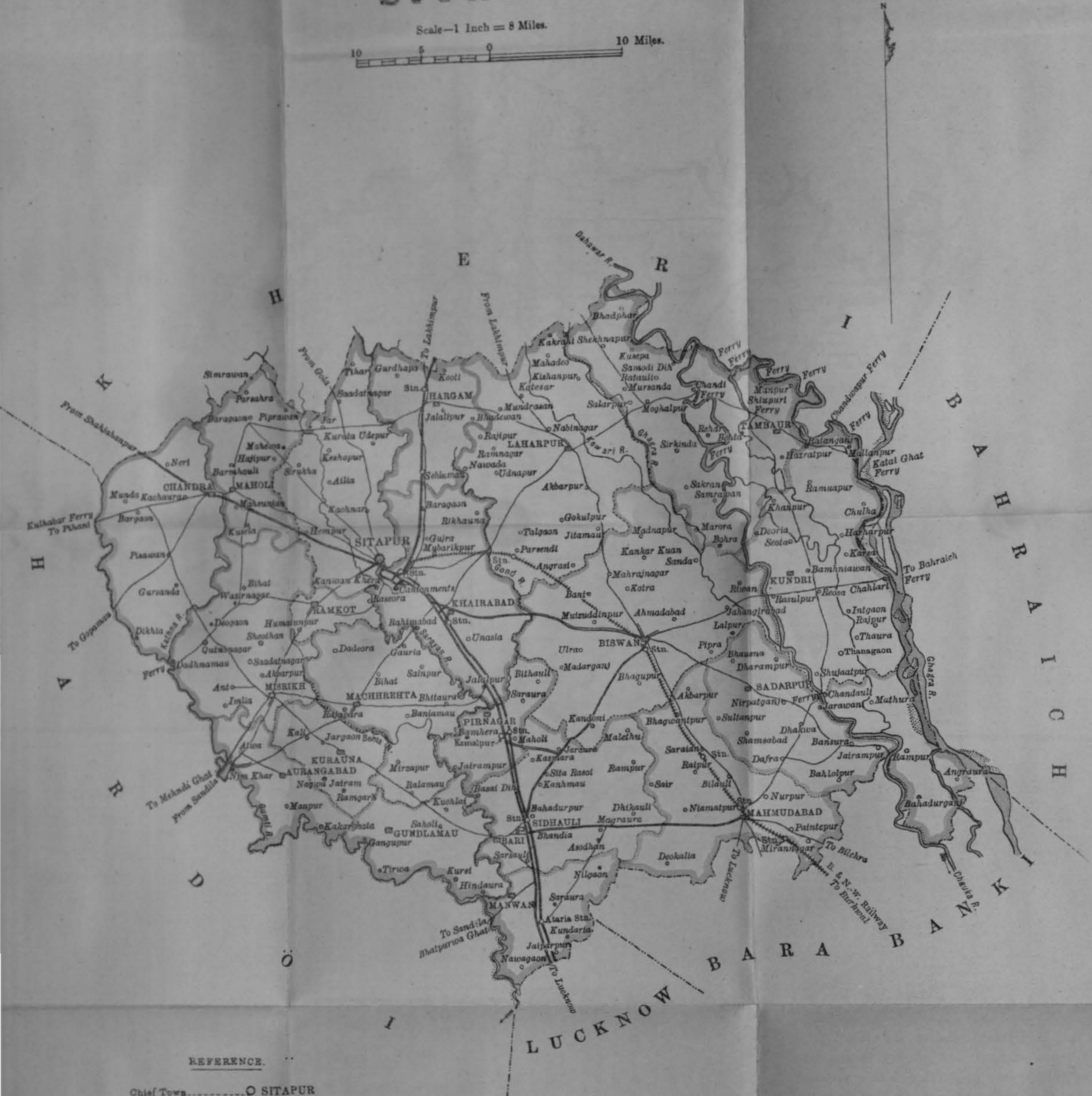
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DISTRICT

SITAPUR.

Scale—1 Inch = 8 Miles.

10 5 0 10 Miles.



REFERENCE.

Chief Town	SITAPUR
Tahsil	MISRIKH
Pargana	KHAIRABAD
Thana or Police Station	Thanagaon
Town or Village	Bargaon
Metalled Road	
Unmetalled Road	
District Boundary	
Tahsil "	
Pargana "	
Railway	

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Boundaries and area.

THE district of Sitapur forms part of the Lucknow division of Oudh, and comprises the tract of country lying between the parallels of 27° 6′ and 27° 54′ north latitude and 80° 18′ and 81° 24′ east longitude. It is bounded on the west and south-west by the river Gumti, which flows in an irregular course from north-west to south-east, separating this district from Hardoi. To the east lies Bahraich, the boundary being the great river Ghagra; to the north is Kheri, the frontier being merely conventional, save in the north-east, where it is formed by the Dahawar; and to the south are the districts of Lucknow and Bara Banki between the Gumti and Ghagra. In its general shape Sitapur is a roughly rectangular tract, consisting of a compact stretch of country with a greatest breadth of 55 miles from north to south and a greatest length of 70 miles from east to west. It had in 1902 a total area of 1,440,243 acres or 2,250·38 square miles. The small alterations in the area that have occurred since the original constitution of the district have been due to the vagaries of that erratic river, the Ghagra.

Physical aspects.

Topographically the district consists of two main divisions: the upland plain, which comprises the greater portion of the area; and the eastern lowlands or Ganjar. The first of these is a level tract with slight undulations between the various rivers and streams by which it is intersected; without hills or valleys, devoid of forests and large expanses of water; well wooded with the numerous groves and scattered trees with which it is covered; and highly cultivated save in those parts where the soil is barren sand or cut up by ravines in the neighbourhood of the streams, or, as in the northern parts, where the rapid growth of coarse jungle grass wages war against the extension of cultivation. The apparent dead level is broken by the streams and drainage channels, on either side of which the land rises. In places the country between these streams

has a defective drainage system, the result being the formation of numberless shallow ponds and jhils, which during the rains are full to overflowing, while most of them dry up in the hot weather. The slope of the country is from north-west to south-east; it is very slightly marked and generally imperceptible to the eye. The elevation ranges from 505 to 400 feet above the level of the sea, the average fall being under two feet to the mile.

The Ganjar.

In the upland tract the slope is actually much more slight, for the average is enhanced by the well-marked fall from the main body of the district to the alluvial plain of the Ganjar. The western boundary of this tract is a high and sharply-defined bank, under which flows the Kewani in the north, while further south is an abandoned channel of the Chauka skirting the eastern boundary of the Mahmudabad pargana. From this bank there stretches eastwards a low plain of stiff clay, cut up by innumerable streams and watercourses, and terminating in the sandy heights which mark the bank of the Ghagra. The whole of this tract is liable to annual inundations which during the rains cover the country with a sheet of water having a depth that ranges from six inches to as much as eight feet, according to the lie of the land and the nature of the rainfall. In this part of the district the villages are placed on the highest available spots, which are constantly raised by the frequent subsidence of the mud huts. Even in spite of this, the inhabitants are often compelled either to leave their homes and migrate to a drier clime, or else to take up a temporary abode on rough wooden platforms till the waters subside. At such times they are wholly at the mercy of the village zamindar and the Bania for the means of communication and for food: intercourse is almost wholly carried on by means of boats, which are in the hands of the wealthier classes, for the fields become the haunt of fish, turtles and crocodiles, which seem to prefer the shallow waters to their natural home in the deep streams.

The Chauka floods.

These inundations vary greatly on the right and left banks of the Chauka. On the west there is practically no current, and the water lies almost stagnant on the fields without causing any injury to the rice crop, unless the flood be excessive. On the east, however, the current is very strong, and the whole country forms the bed of a great river; so that the kharif harvest is always

precarious and in danger of being swept away by the violence of the stream. These floods have from time to time effected considerable alterations in the physical aspect of the country, and the changes would be far greater were it not for the presence of wide expanses of *jhau* or tamarisk jungle, which serve as a brake to the current and by arresting the loose particles of sand bind the soil together in some degree of consistence. In this part of the country the river-borne deposits are not the rich loam that characterises the inundations of the Ganges and other rivers, for, owing to the velocity of the flood, the lighter particles are carried away and only the heavier grains of sand find a resting-place. Another injurious effect is the saturation of the soil which results in the efflorescence of the saline deposit known as *reh* and the consequent sterility of the land.

The rivers. The whole district is of purely alluvial formation and the nature of the soil is dependent on the nature of the rivers, which form the chief physical characteristics of the tract, both in the uplands and the Ganjar. The deposits left by the rivers in the uplands are usually a fertile loam of varying consistency, which tends towards a stiff clay in the depressions, while the slightest rise above the mean level is at once marked by a corresponding lightness in the nature of the soil and a tendency to *bhur* or sandy land. The latter is most in evidence along the banks of the Gumti and Sarayan. In almost every case the land between the streams presents roughly the same aspects: a fringe of lowlying *tarai* of varying width in the immediate vicinity of the channel and bounded by the high bank, which is crowned by a ridge of light sandy soil broken by ravines and watercourses; and beyond this a level fertile plain extending to the bank of the next river.

Gumti river. Beginning from the west, the first river of the district is the Gumti. This rises in Pilibhit, and after traversing the south-western portion of Kheri, first touches Sitapur at the village of Pakaria in the extreme north-west corner of pargana Chandra. It then flows south in an exceedingly tortuous course along the western borders of Chandra, Misrikh and Aurangabad. At Gohlari in the last pargana it bends sharply to the east, and after leaving the pargana it turns south-east again along the borders of Gundlamau and Manwan, leaving the district at Khanpur, whence it enters

Lucknow. The Gumti is a river of considerable size, navigable throughout its length in this district by boats ranging up to twelve hundred maunds burthen. Its bottom is sandy and the river is fordable in places, although access to the Hardoi district is generally obtained by ferries. Sometimes the river is subject to violent floods; but these do little damage, as there are no towns along its banks. Close to the stream there is a small stretch of precarious *tarai* land of varying width, insignificant in the north, but widening out in Aurangabad and Gundlamau, and again in the south of Manwan. Beyond this is the sandy bank, a belt of *bhur* soil with a breadth ranging from two to four miles. In places there are stretches of river sand, which bears a scanty crop of melons, while elsewhere are white drifting sandhills, which in turn give place to undulating sweeps and level terraces of a fairly consistent character. Here and there are patches of stable cultivation, but in the bad villages of Aurangabad and Gundlamau the fields are mere shallow basins amid ridges of sand held together by hedges of thatching-grass. In wet years the soil becomes saturated and the harvest is ruined, while in times of drought irrigation is impossible. In Manwan the bank is hard and barren, and cut up by innumerable small ravines.

Kathna river.

The first tributary of the Gumti in this district is the Kathna, a stream which rises in the Moti jhil in the Shahjahanpur district. After flowing in a south-easterly direction through Kheri, where it separates the parganas of Atwa Piparia, Magdapur and Aurangabad on the west from Haidarabad and Kasta on the east, it enters this district at Beriha in Maholi. It then flows south, cutting off the Chandra pargana from the rest of the district, and joins the Gumti just above Dadhnamau in 27° 28′ north and 80° 24′ east. The river is not navigable and its banks are in places clothed with jungle, while owing to the depth of the channel the river is useless for irrigation. There is a little *tarai* along the Kathna, but it is very poor and in the highest degree precarious. Beyond this the land is sandy, but better than in the neighbourhood of the Gumti. It gives place to loam in the centre of pargana Chandra, but here the drainage is in places defective.

Sarayan river.

A far more important tributary of the Gumti is the Sarayan, which rises in the Haidarabad pargana of Kheri and enters this district after a course of about 49 miles at Naurangpur in the

extreme north of pargana Sitapur. It traverses the district from north to south, flowing in a very irregular course between the parganas of Sitapur, Ramkot, Machhrehta, Korauna and Gundlamau on the west, and Hargam, Khairabad, Pirnagar, Bari and Manwan on the east. It joins the Gumti after a total course of about 95 miles at the village of Hindaura in the Gundlamau pargana. In wet years the river is liable to cause excessive and destructive floods at Sitapur and other places along its banks, but ordinarily it well serves its purpose as a drainage line. It is only navigable by small boats. In the upper portion of its course the stream flows in a shallow bed; but further south the channel grows deeper and the banks are high and sandy, intersected by ravines. The ground in its neighbourhood is broken and uneven, but very different from the sand along the Gumti.

Jamwari. The Sarayan is fed by several tributaries. The first is the Jamwari, which after flowing through the Kheri pargana forms for a short distance the boundary between that district and pargana Hargam of Sitapur and joins the Sarayan at the village of Tihar. **Purai.** The next of any importance is the Purai, which rises near Kasta in Kheri, and after passing along the north-eastern border of Maholi flows in a very tortuous course through the centre of the Sitapur pargana to join the Sarayan on the right bank, a short distance below the headquarters town. This is a very ill-defined stream in its northern reaches and the land in its neighbourhood is stiff loam or clay with large stretches of coarse grass jungle. Further south there is another tributary on the same bank known as the Behta, **Behta.** which rises in pargana Misrikh and after separating Korauna from Machhrehta, turns eastwards through the latter pargana to join the Sarayan at the small village of Rasulpur some six miles below Pirnagar. The stream has its origin in the deficiently-drained tract of pargana Misrikh between the Kathna and the Sarayan; at first it is merely a string of jhils, but afterwards its course becomes well-defined, with broken land on either side.

Gond. The largest tributary of the Sarayan on the east bank is the Gond, which has its origin in the chain of swamps that lies along the eastern borders of pargana Hargam. It flows almost due south, separating Khairabad from Laharpur, Biswan and Pirnagar, and joining the Sarayan in the extreme south of Khairabad near the

village of Pirnagar. At first its bed is almost level with the surrounding country and in wet years the villages in its neighbourhood are liable to floods. Further south the stream is fringed by a belt of high sandy land, full of gravel and broken by ravines. This fringe extends inland to a distance varying from half a mile to two miles from the river.

The central depression.

East of the Gond the country ceases to be affected by the Gumti and comes under the influence of the Ghagra and its tributaries. Between the Gond and the high bank which marks the limit of the uplands is a wide plain of good loam soil with a slight depression running down the centre, marked by numerous jhils. These increase in number and size towards the south, and eventually combine to form the Kalyani and its tributaries in the Bara Banki district.

Chauka river.

The chief river of the lowlands is the Chauka, practically all the other numerous affluents representing old channels of this stream. The Chauka enters the district from Kheri in the north of Tambaur, and after traversing the centre of that pargana separates Biswan and Sadrpur on the west from the two parganas of Kondri on the east. It leaves the district at the extremity of Kondri South, and enters Bara Banki at a short distance from its junction with the Ghagra. Formerly the Chauka was a far larger river; but after the floods of 1872 the bulk of its waters was diverted into the Dahawar, which flows along the north-eastern boundary of the district, and was thus carried into the Ghagra near Mallanpur, entirely changing the economic condition of the whole Ganjar. In the rains the Chauka is subject to floods which inundate the country in its neighbourhood; but in the dry weather it shrinks into an inconsiderable stream, which is fordable in many places. Even now in its reduced condition the river is always altering its course, either by slow erosion or constant changes of the bed. At one time the Chauka flowed along the old bed underneath the high bank nine miles to the west; this appears to have been deserted for some 180 years.

Kewani.

Of the many tributaries of the Chauka the chief is the Kewani, which has its origin in a jhil in pargana Kheri, four miles south of the town of that name. It takes a south-easterly course through the Laharpur and Biswan parganas and joins the Chauka in the

south-east corner of the latter near the village of Dharampur. The Kewani keeps close to the high bank for the greater part of its course; but on the east its banks are low. The river is fed by several streams, the chief of which is the Ghagra *nadi*, which flows along the borders of pargana Tambaur to join the Kewani at Sandi in Biswan. There is also a number of smaller drainage channels which cover the country on both sides of the Chauka with a perfect net-work of watercourses. Few of these are well-defined and all of them are liable to change their beds after the annual floods. On the west of the Chauka there are the Bania, Ul, Dhurwa and Bakna, while to the east, between that river and the Ghagra, are many others such as the Gobraia, Sukhni, Naiya and the various streams known by the generic name of Soti, which implies a back-water of the river.

Ghagra river.

Lastly, on the extreme east, there is the Ghagra, the great river of Oudh, known in its upper course as the Kauriala, but generally called the Ghagra after its junction with the Dahawar. This river flows in a wide bed between high and sandy banks and is continually changing its course from year to year. It is navigable throughout its length in this district, and large quantities of timber are brought down to Bahramghat in Bara Banki from the forests of Kheri and Bahraich. During the last forty years the Ghagra has cut deeply into the Sitapur bank, washing away large portions of the neighbouring villages, especially Mallanpur and Chahlari, the latter having been practically destroyed. The river is in no place fordable, and there are no bridges in this district; but communication with the opposite bank is effected by means of several ferries.

Lakes and tanks.

The district contains a large number of jhils and tanks; but few of these are of any great size, the majority consisting of large ponds with stretches of marshy land on all sides. They are of considerable value for irrigation purposes during the cold weather; but in ordinary seasons they are quickly exhausted and run dry. In wet years, on the other hand, they are apt to overflow their banks, causing considerable damage to the surrounding villages, especially in the north of the district. In 1902 the area under water was 72,169 acres, or about five per cent. of the total area of the district; but this includes the numerous rivers and streams. The parganas of the Biswan tahsil have the largest proportion, while next come

those of tahsil Sidhauli. In the former the chief jhils are to be found in the Biswan pargana, the most important being those at Barela, Bakehra, Nasirpur, Kundoni, Benipur, Paraini and Tundwa. There is only one jhil of any size in pargana Tambaur, in the village of Pipariya; and in Kondri North the most important are those at Ajaipur and Rajepur Gundwa. In the Sidhauli tahsil there are four series of large jhils in pargana Bari, situated near the villages of Bhandia in the south, Jahangirpur in the centre, Chaunria in the south-east, and the fourth near Surjanpur, on the eastern border. In pargana Mahmudabad there is a large jhil near the village of Kurar, a short distance north of the metalled road from Sidhauli. In the Sitapur tahsil there are no large jhils of any importance, but a number of small swamps, especially on the borders of Hargam and Laharpur, about the source of the Gond. In the Misrikh tahsil there is a large jhil in the neighbourhood of Dadeora in the north-west of pargana Machhrehta, two in pargana Misrikh near Madanian and Nansoha in the north; a fairly large jhil in Gundlamau near Mundia Kela in the extreme north-west; while in the Maholi pargana there is a considerable number of large swamps; the chief of which are those at Tikra, Rohila and Bhurkura in the south and centre.

Precarious tracts.

The land in the neighbourhood of these chains of jhils is always of a somewhat precarious nature; for, while in wet years it is liable to saturation, it has seldom permanent sources of water-supply. The lowlying portions of the upland comprise the centre and north of Maholi, the north of Sitapur, Khairabad, and the east of Hargam, in all of which the drainage is defective; the centre of Misrikh, the west of Ramkot, and the north of Machhrehta; and a third block consisting of the east of Pirnagar, the south centre of Biswan, and the depression running through Bari and Mahmudabad. Temporary wells can be made in most places, but occasionally the sandy nature of the subsoil renders such wells difficult to construct; while in Hargam and part of Sitapur the tenants are too poor to bear the expense of well-sinking. These lowlying tracts, however, are only conditionally precarious and are of no great extent. There are two other parts of the district in which the danger of agricultural depression is constant, and which cover a wide area. One of these is the expanse of low ground in the east, and the other is the

sandy *bhur* tract along the Gumti in the west. Both of these have been already described. In the former a distinction must be made between the Ganjar to the east of the Chauka, which is swept by violent floods, and produces nothing in the kharif but precarious rice, while the rabi cultivation is poor; and the *tarai* to the west of the Chauka, extending from that river to the road from Lakhimpur to Bahramghat. Here the soil is mainly clay: it is subject to floods, but these are not so deep, nor do they sweep the country. The rice crop is usually good, and a fair rabi can be raised without irrigation; while drought causes little anxiety. In the series of wet years ending in 1894 the *tarai* suffered from floods, and the *bhur* area was also affected by saturation. The year 1895-96 was dry, and though the Ganjar tract benefited, the *bhur* again suffered. The famine of 1896-97 affected almost the whole district; but the recovery in the next year was rapid, save in the east, where the floods did much damage. The precarious tracts at either extremity are of such a nature that artificial aid is practically impossible. There is no remedy for the floods, and in the *bhur* tract wells cannot be constructed owing to the nature of the soil.

Jungles. There is now but a small area of jungle land in the district, although in former days it was very extensive. At annexation large tracts of jungle were to be found in many parts of the district, and especially in the north and north-west. In the Maholi and Chandra parganas dense thickets clothed the banks of the Kathna, and similar jungle belts were to be seen along the course of the Sarayan and other streams. The bulk of this has, however, long disappeared and the land has as far as possible been brought under the plough. The jungles, too, which in former days surrounded the strongholds of the taluqdars, were cut down after the mutiny, and now nothing is left but a few patches of *dhak* and scrub.

Groves. While there is nothing approaching a forest in the district, artificial groves are very numerous, and in this manner both the upland and lowland tracts are generally well wooded. At the time of the first regular settlement groves covered 38,455 acres or 2·71 per cent. of the entire area. The proportion was highest in the Laharpur pargana, where large numbers of groves had been planted by the taluqdars of Katesar, and the grove area amounted to over 5 per cent. Next came Maholi, Sitapur and the other parganas of

that tahsil, followed by Biswan, while the lowest proportion was in Gundlamau, Manwan, Bari and Chandra, in which it was little more than one per cent. At the last settlement it was ascertained that there had been a large increase in the grove area, the total amounting to 40,233 acres or somewhat over three per cent. This increase has been maintained in more recent years: in 1902 the land under groves was 41,417 acres. There had been a very great extension in the Misrikh tahsil, amounting in all to 2,726 acres since the first settlement; this was observed in all parganas, especially Chandra, Machhrehta and Gundlamau, the area having more than doubled in the last. The Sidhauli tahsil also showed a general increase, the grove lands covering 1,877 acres more than in 1864; it was most noticeable in the Manwan and Mahmudabad parganas. On the other hand, there was a marked decrease of 1,042 acres in the Biswan tahsil, where Tambaur lost the most, the area having there fallen off by 570 acres. In tahsil Sitapur there was a net decrease of 683 acres; but whereas pargana Laharpur showed a decline of 902 acres and Sitapur of 127 acres, the other parganas exhibited a general increase, notably Pirnagar and Ramkot, where it amounted to some 50 per cent. The extension of grove lands is a favourable sign, as it denotes security of tenure, and moreover provides a valuable supplement to the food supply in years of drought.

Trees.

The timber and fruit trees of the district exhibit a considerable variety; but most of them are common to the adjoining parts of Oudh. The list includes the four species of fig known as the *pipal*, *bargad*, *gular* and *pakar*; regular timber trees such as the *shisham*, *tun*, *siras*, *akhor* and *nim*; among the gum and dye producers the *babul*, *khair*, *dhak*, *kaitha* and *amaltas* or Indian laburnum; of the fruit trees the mango, *mahua*, *jamun*, *phalenda*, *bel*, tamarind, and *kathal* or jack-fruit tree; and miscellaneous species such as the *kachnar*, *aonla*, *semal* or cotton tree, bamboos, and the *khajur* palm. The millingtonia has been introduced and planted in the station of Sitapur and along the roads, but it is very easily uprooted and its timber is valueless. The principal grove trees are the mango, jack-fruit, and the *phalenda*, a kind of damson. The *mahua* is found thinly scattered throughout the district, but only thrives where the drainage conditions are favourable. The

babul, *dhak* and *khair* are small trees which grow in inferior soil: the first yields a gum, which when mixed with that of the mango, *nim*, *siras* and *khair* forms the Indian gum arabic, and the bark is used for tanning; the flowers of the *dhak* are employed to produce a red dye, while the so-called Bengal gum is obtained from the tree itself; and the *khair* supplies the article known as catechu. The *kaitha* or woodapple exudes a white transparent gum, which is also used in the composition of gum arabic. The timber of the *gular* and *phalenda* is considered capable of withstanding the effects of water and is much used for well-curbs and the like. The wood of the *siras* is valued for cart wheels and for oil mills; and the *akhor* affords excellent timber when allowed to grow, though usually it is coppiced for fuel. The other timber trees are too well known to require description.

Other vegetable products. Besides the regular trees there are many other uncultivated vegetable products, some of which possess a considerable commercial value. Such are the fibres which are obtained from the roots of the *dhak*, the palm and from the tall grass known as *munj* or *sarpat*. The last grows in abundance in the sandy soil along the Gumti and elsewhere. From the fibre a string is twisted and is woven into matting, while from the *dhak* and palm coarse ropes are made for tethering cattle and similar purposes. The *sarpat* is also extensively employed for thatching, and considerable quantities are carried down to Lucknow by the Gumti on boats. Another useful wild plant is the *rus*, a shrub growing to a height of four or five feet, from which are made the rough cables employed as a lining for unprotected wells.

Mineral products. The geology of the district exposes nothing but the ordinary Gangetic alluvium, and consequently the mineral products are but few and differ in no way from those of the adjoining districts. There are no extensive saline tracts as are to be found in the southern parts of Oudh, and salt and saltpetre have never been produced in any quantity, except in a small area a short distance to the south of the town of Khairabad. The most important minerals are kankar and brick earth. The former is found in many places, both in the block and nodular forms. It generally occurs in the neighbourhood of *usar*, and is obtained at a distance of a few feet below the surface of the ground. Occasionally block kankar is

used for building and is to be seen in the mosque at Biswan and the old fort at Nimkhar. It is now chiefly employed as a road metal; the price is about Rs. 2 per hundred cubic feet, exclusive of the cost of carriage, which is a most important factor. Kankar is also made into lime, which sells at an average rate of Rs. 30 per hundred maunds. The best quarries are those at Maharajganj in Biswan and at Pursia and Kishanpur in pargana Laharpur. Brick earth is to be obtained in most parts of the uplands and brick fields are to be seen in the neighbourhood of all the towns. The bricks are made in three classes and the price ranges from Rs. 11 per thousand of the best quality to Rs. 7 for third-class bricks. The cost of other building materials is generally the same as in the adjoining districts. The better kinds of timber have to be imported from the forests of Kheri. Woodwork in *sal* costs on an average Rs. 3-8-0 per cubic foot, but the price is considerably less for the inferior kinds of timber. Stone has to be imported and the rate for masonry work is about Rs. 3 per cubic foot. Ironwork costs from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 a maund, and the general rate for corrugated sheet iron is from Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 per cwt.

Fauna.

The wild animals of the district have greatly declined in number and variety since the annexation of Oudh. This is chiefly due to the spread of cultivation, which has resulted in the disappearance of much jungle and the reclamation of wide tracts of waste formerly covered with long grass. Some fifty years ago the tiger was plentiful in the district, and the King of Oudh and his nobles frequently came to the eastern parganas to shoot. At that time a much larger volume of water used to come down the Chauka, resulting in extensive floods and the formation of broad jungles of grass and tamarisk; but since the diversion of most of the water into the Ghagra, these open wastes have gradually yielded to the plough and the old haunts of the tiger have vanished. The last was shot by Colonel E. Thompson, near Bhadphar about thirty years ago. The leopard remained longer than its larger congener, especially in the tree jungle along the Kathna and other streams; but its appearance is merely fortuitous and is now practically a thing of the past. The only carnivorous animals are a few wolves, an occasional lynx, as well as foxes and the ubiquitous jackals. Wild pig are very scarce, and have been almost exterminated by the Pasis, who hunt

them for their flesh; a few are still to be found on the low grass lands in the east and in the surviving tree jungles in the west, but to find pigsticking, the sportsmen of Sitapur have to cross the boundaries of the district. Hares are to be found in considerable numbers in many places. The black-buck or Indian antelope was at one time very common in almost all parts of the district and especially along the banks of the Gumti; but their numbers have dwindled greatly, and now they are to be found only in small herds, chiefly in the southern and western parganas. The nilgai also occurs in the tree jungles and in the waste lands to the east. They are not very numerous, but do much damage to the crops. The Hindus will not kill them, owing to their resemblance to the cow, and this possibly accounts for their preservation, although Musalmans will readily kill and eat them. The only other animal deserving of mention is the parha or hog-deer, which once abounded in the grassy wastes along the Chauka and Ghagra, but is now very rare. The gond or swamp-deer is also an inhabitant of this district, resorting to the tall grass jungle on the banks of the Ghagra, but is now very rare; two were shot in January, 1905, on lands preserved by the Raja of Mallanpur. In the rivers there are different varieties of the Indian crocodile, and the Gangetic porpoise is found in the Chauka and Ghagra.

Birds.

Feathered game of all kinds is to be found in fair quantity in this district. In the cold weather the jhils and tanks contain numbers of migratory species, such as geese, ducks, pochards, widgeon and teal of various kinds, as well as the resident cranes, saras, the whistling teal and cotton teal. Snipe, too, are generally abundant in those jhils in which there is grass cover. Other game birds are peafowl, which are common everywhere; the black partridge, still to be found along the banks of the larger rivers and in the grass jungles; the grey partridge, which is scattered all over the district; several varieties of quail, the florican, sand-grouse and golden plover. There is practically no trade in birdskins. The white egret occurs, but not in sufficient numbers to attract the attention of professional collectors; and there is no reason to believe in any extensive destruction of the non-migratory insectivorous birds. The birdcatchers trap and net the Indian roller or blue jay, which

they sell to Brahmans to be released at festivals; and also trifling numbers of bee-eaters, minivets and other varieties, which they sell as cage-birds.

Fish. Fish of the usual species found in these provinces abound in the rivers and jhils of the district. The mahseer occurs in the Chauka and Dahawar, but the conditions of these rivers are not favourable to its capture by the ordinary sporting methods. Native fishermen, however, often secure fine specimens at the junction of the Ghagra and Dahawar near Mallanpur. The other principal members of the carp family are the *rohu*, *kalabans*, *naini* and *bakar*: these are to be caught in the deeper pools of the rivers, and sometimes attain an enormous size, *rohu* of forty and *bakar* of sixty pounds having been recorded. The *moi (Notopterus chitala)* attains a length of four feet and may be frequently seen rolling over on the surface of deep pools, displaying its bright silvery sides. Of the *Siluridæ* the chief are the *parhin* or freshwater shark, the *gunch*, *bachwa* and *tengra*. Few of the people practice fishing as a regular vocation; at the last census there were 449 professional fishermen and fish-dealers in the district; but many castes, such as Kahars, Pasis and Mallahs, as well as the lower orders of Musalmans, indulge in fishing in addition to their ordinary employment. They use nets and traps of various kinds, and by the adoption of a very small mesh capture large quantities of immature fish in the lakes and tanks. Fish are also caught by damming the smaller streams in the dry weather and in the irrigated fields during the rains.

Cattle. The domestic animals of Sitapur are generally superior to those of the southern districts of Oudh. There are, strictly speaking, no indigenous breeds, the animals bred in the district being mainly the offspring of imported stock. Herds kept in the district for any length of time without fresh infusions of imported blood rapidly degenerate, especially in the upland tracts, where grazing is scanty. The cattle may be divided roughly into two classes, the one comprising those of the Ganjar or low lands along the Chauka and Ghagra rivers in the east and north-east, and the other those of the upland plain. Some of the Ganjar cattle closely resemble those of the adjoining portions of Kheri; but the typical bullock of this tract is probably a cross between the Dhamarah or one of the other northern

breeds and the cattle of the uplands which have been driven into the Ganjar for pasture. They have a general resemblance to the Dhamarah stock, but are smaller, finer in bone, more active, and have coarser heads, frequently with misshapen horns ; their prevailing colour is grey. In the uplands the most popular imported breeds are the Kathna, Khutar and Kulwa Nakera: these are bred along the banks of the Kathna river in Kheri and Shahjahanpur, and are called Parihar in the former district. It is, however, certain that a large proportion of the cattle introduced into Sitapur under these names comes from other districts to the west and south. These imported animals are usually small, handy, well-shapen and strong, they are very lasting, and admirably adapted for work on the small holdings of cultivators. Their price ranges from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per pair, and two such bullocks are considered sufficient for ten standard *bighas* of land. Some of the larger farmers, and especially Kurmis, often pay as much as Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 for a pair of good bullocks. Those held in the highest estimation are of the Khairigarh breed; the plough-bullocks of the Ganjar are not popular with upland farmers, on the ground that they do not last long and are liable to suffer from tender and swollen feet.

Breeding.

Cattle-breeding in the Ganjar is conducted on an altogether unsystematic method, no care being exercised in the selection of bulls, as very old as well as immature animals are retained in the herd. In the uplands, too, the same conditions prevail, and the result is seen in the small and weedy calves. Under careful management excellent animals might be produced: there is abundance of good pasture in the Ganjar, whither the cattle from the uplands, where there are practically no fodder reserves, are often driven. In the rest of the district they are turned out to graze on the stubbles after the rabi harvest, while at other seasons the pasturage on waste lands is supplemented by an evening feed of chopped straw. Some few cultivators, mostly Kurmis, grow patches of juar for fodder.

Cattle census.

At the time of the first regular settlement the estimated number of cattle in the district was 774,793 ; but this apparently includes cows and young stock, for at the last settlement in 1895, the number of plough-animals was returned at 263,003: this gave a proportion of 2·01 animals per plough, which is probably below the mark. In

August, 1899, a regular stock census was taken, and the number of plough-cattle, including bullocks, bulls and male buffaloes, was 346,459, which gave an average of 2·35 animals to the recorded number of ploughs—a figure which closely approximates to the provincial average. A second census was taken in the beginning of 1904. The number of bulls and bullocks was 346,918 and of male buffaloes 37,916. There were 165,954 ploughs, so that the average was 2·32 animals per plough. In addition to these, there were 240,951 cows, 77,380 cow-buffaloes, and 253,396 young stock. Cows are kept in large herds for their milk by Ahirs and Gaddis, who make a large profit from the sale of *ghi*. The buffaloes of the district are small and inferior: they seldom cost more than Rs. 15 or Rs. 20, and are used by the poorer cultivators for ploughing or draught. Those bred in the Ganjar, however, are far superior to the buffaloes of the upland parganas.

Sheep and goats.

The last stock census showed a total of 47,193 sheep and 377,694 goats in the district. The former are comparatively scarce, while the latter are more numerous than in any other district in the United Provinces save Gorakhpur alone. They are kept for the sake of their milk, for penning on the land and for their hair, which is made into coarse cloth for blankets.

Horses.

Horses and ponies numbered 18,708 in all—a fairly high figure, exceeded only by Hardoi in Oudh. Most of these are of an inferior description, and there is no serious attempt at horse-breeding in the district. A stallion was kept by the district board from 1894 to 1896; but the experiment was not attended with success, and now there are only two or three country stallions for breeding purposes. The small indigenous ponies are commonly used for carrying grain, and are capable of bearing a load of two maunds. Buffaloes are also employed for the same purpose. Mules and donkeys are comparatively scarce, the former numbering 71 and the latter 2,924 at the last census. In 1859 an attempt was made to establish a horse fair at the great religious gatherings at Misrikh. The taluqdars and larger proprietors were induced to encourage the undertaking and several of them sent horses. Altogether some 300 animals were collected, but the sales were few. Prizes were given to the amount of Rs. 500; but the experiment languished for lack of popularity and soon expired.

Cattle disease is from time to time very prevalent in this district, especially in the lowlying tracts, where on several occasions its ravages have been most serious and have checked the development of agriculture. The returns are as usual unreliable; but it would appear that the commonest form of disease is rinderpest, locally known as *bedh,* which has at times assumed a violent epidemic form. In 1901 and the following year 388 deaths from this cause were reported, or two-thirds of the total recorded mortality. In 1903 it is said to have been entirely absent from the district and very few deaths from this cause have since occurred. The disappearance of rinderpest, whether temporarily or permanently, appears to be an actual fact, as in 1903 abnormally few deaths from this cause were recorded in all parts of the United Provinces. Another common and deadly form of disease is *ghatarwa,* a malignant sore-throat, scientifically known as hemorrhragic septicæmia, a disease which is confined to swampy tracts and which carries off a large number of cattle every year: it appears to be as common in Sitapur as in the adjoining district of Kheri. Foot-and-mouth disease also is always present, but the mortality resulting from this cause is very small in proportion to the number of seizures. Anthrax is not common, but is generally fatal when it occurs: it is probably confounded with another disease which is occasionally reported and generally results in the death of the animal. This is black-quarter, locally known as *sujna,* and both it and anthrax prevail in lowlying country. For the purpose of reducing the spread of cattle disease the services of a veterinary assistant have been placed at the disposal of the district board; but the ignorance of the people has as yet prevented the achievement of any marked result. Cattle disease.

The climate of Sitapur is generally healthy, and the headquarters station has always possessed a good name for its salubrity. In the uplands there is but little jungle now remaining, owing to the extension of cultivation. There is, however, a considerable area of marshy land, but not sufficient to have a marked effect upon the health of this tract. The lowlying parganas on the eastern border, on the other hand, have a bad reputation, and owing to the proximity of moisture to the surface, Europeans cannot safely tour in this tract before December. The Ganjar is not, however, so unhealthy as the submontane *tarai* of Kheri and Bahraich, as it Climate.

would appear that a flooded tract with running water is less malarious than land which is permanently swampy. There are no regular meteorological records maintained in the district except as regards the rainfall; but the mean temperature ranges from about 45° in the cold season to 95° in the hot weather. The maximum heat recorded in May and June is seldom above 110° in the shade, while the mean daily range is about 15°. The cold weather is good and bracing, and lasts longer than in the southern districts of Oudh. Frosts often occur in the winter, but are seldom very severe. The prevailing winds are from the east during the rains and from the west during the remainder of the year.

Rainfall. Raingauges are maintained at each of the tahsil headquarters, and the records are extant since 1864. From that year to 1904 the average annual rainfall for the whole district was 37·87 inches. The local variations are considerable. It would appear that the northern half, probably on account of its closer proximity to the hills, receives as a rule more rain than the southern tahsils. The greatest fall usually occurs at Sitapur itself, the average for that place being 39·43 inches. Biswan comes next with 39·05 inches; but for the other tahsils the annual average is much less. At Misrikh it is 36·99 inches and at Sidhauli only 35·96 inches, which closely approximates to the average of the Lucknow district. The annual variations are very remarkable. Between 1864 and 1875 the average was only 35·4 inches; and while in five years less than 28 inches were recorded, on four occasions the fall was largely in excess of the normal. In 1867 the total was 60·5 inches, while 1870, 1871 and 1874 were unusually wet years. In 1877 the total fall was 19·7 inches for the whole district, the Sidhauli tahsil obtaining but 15·7, while Biswan fared much better. The average from 1891 to 1900 was 39·4 inches—a high figure that was chiefly due to the abnormal rains of the first four years of the decade, when the fall averaged 48·09 inches annually; the climax being reached in 1894, when the total of 63·84 inches surpassed all previous records. This was followed by three years of partial drought, the average being only 27·76 inches. The rains of 1895 began early, on the 7th of June, and continued favourably till the 21st of September. After that date, with the exception of a slight shower at Biswan on the 19th of October, no rain fell till February,

when there were a few slight showers and dry weather prevailed till the 8th of June, 1896. Another fall occurred on the 27th of that month, followed by showers at intervals till the 22nd of July. The next fall occurred on the 2nd of August, but the total for that month was very slight and the rains ceased on the 25th. The average for the whole year was only 23·95 inches. The next year showed a slight improvement, but the fall was in marked defect: the rains did not begin regularly till the 13th of July, and the autumn months were practically dry. Since 1898, however, when heavy rain, averaging 46·96 inches fell, there have been no very abnormal seasons. A series of wet years results in a slight rise of the water level, but the store of water is never sufficient to counteract the effects of a subsequent drought. There has been a decided increase during late years in the number of masonry wells for irrigation purposes; but the district is at all times liable to suffer from a deficiency in the permanent water-supply, as there are no canals and the tanks, on which the cultivators extensively rely, are apt to dry up when they are most required.

Health. The general healthiness of the district may be fairly estimated from the vital statistics and the principal causes of death shown in the appendix.* Birth and death-rates are to some extent conventional, as in each case they are based on the figures of the last census. In former years the mortuary returns were notoriously incomplete, but a better system of registration has brought about a great improvement in this respect. The average annual mortality from 1869 to 1880 was 19,351 persons, which gives an average death-rate of 20·74 per mille. This is probably below the mark, as the average for the last five years of the period was no less than 29,781, giving a rate of 31·9 per mille. The average was, however, greatly swelled by the excessive rate of 1879, when 56,300 deaths were recorded. In the following decade the death-rate averaged 32·1 per mille, while from 1891 to 1900 it remained practically the same, the average rate being 32·01. The highest rate was 47·12 in 1894, a wet year, in which there was an enormous mortality from fever. Since the last census the total death-rate has been generally normal, except in 1903, when it rose to 47·5 per mille; partly owing to the ravages of fever and partly to the serious outbreak of

* Appendix, Tables III and IV.

plague in the district. At the same time, the number of births is very largely in excess of the recorded mortality, the average rate from 1891 to 1900 being 40·31 per mille, while since the last census it has been considerably higher. Deaths exceeded births only in 1894 and 1892. The death-rate would be much lower were it not for the excessive mortality of infants, which is probably higher in Sitapur than in any other part of Oudh.

Fever. As everywhere, the principal recorded cause of death is fever, which is prevalent in all parts of the district, and especially in the Tambaur and Thanagaon circles in the east, and in Maholi, Hargam and Kamalpur in the uplands, the latter being the tracts in which depressions are most numerous. In such parts rice forms the staple crop, and the land during the rains is more or less under water. Consequently the conditions favourable to malaria are present in abundance, and intermittent fever of a bad type is present during the later months of the year. From 1869 to 1880 fever was responsible for 60 per cent. of the recorded deaths. In the ensuing ten years the proportion rose to 72·2 per cent. and from 1891 to 1900 it averaged no less than 77 per cent. The most serious outbreaks of fever recorded were, in chronological order, those of 1879, 1892, 1894, 1897, 1899, 1902 and 1903, in all of which years over 27,000 deaths were assigned to this disease.

Cholera. Cholera appears annually in the district and in no single year have the returns been blank. On some occasions it has assumed a violent epidemic character, its source being frequently traceable to the great fairs at Nimkhar. From 1869 to 1880 the annual average mortality from this cause was about 1,000, the chief outbreaks being those of 1869 and 1880. In the succeeding ten years the average rose to about 1,770, more than half of the number of deaths occurring in the great visitation of 1882, which carried off over 9,000 persons. Another considerable outbreak occurred in 1890. From 1891 to 1900 the average number of deaths from cholera was no less than 2,641. There was a bad epidemic in 1891, but this was small in comparison with that of the following year, when more than 10,000 persons died of this disease, including some six per cent. of the population of the town of Laharpur. During this period cholera accounted for 2·5 per cent. of the total number of deaths, whereas the provincial average was only 1·7 per cent.

Since 1897, however, there has been no serious epidemic, save in 1901.*

In early days Sitapur had a worse name for small-pox than any other of the districts of Oudh. It has never been entirely absent from the district, but of late years there have been hardly any violent epidemics. During the twelve years following the census of 1869 the number of deaths was never less than 260, while the average was nearly 2,000, owing in large measure to the great outbreaks of 1872 and 1878. From 1881 to 1891 there were constant epidemics, especially in 1883, 1888, and the next year. But since that time the only serious outbreak of small-pox was that of 1897, which accounted for over 2,700 deaths. This improvement is chiefly due to the spread of vaccination, which received a great impetus in 1891. Preventive measures seem to have been first taken in 1870; but the number of vaccinations remained small for many years, reaching their lowest point in 1883. Since 1891, however, the number of primary vaccinations has risen rapidly, the average for the following decade being 51,644 annually. Sitapur is now better protected by vaccination than any other district of Oudh, and indeed than any other part of the United Provinces save Garhwal and Almora. In 1903 it was calculated that over 31 per cent. of the inhabitants had been vaccinated, while the municipalities of Sitapur and Khairabad hold the foremost position in this respect among all the towns of the provinces. The staff consists of 28 vaccinators working under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon, while, except in the case of the municipalities, the cost is borne by the district board. **Small-pox.**

Plague first made its appearance in the district in the beginning of 1903, but it did not spread and only a few sporadic cases appeared. The earliest outbreak was at Biswan in May, but the number of deaths reported was only five in that and the following months. The disease again appeared in Mahmudabad in September, and 38 deaths occurred. In the following month plague spread to Sitapur, causing a considerable exodus of the inhabitants; and in October it assumed a virulent character in both the municipalities, and in Paintepur, Biswan, Sidhauli and a number of villages. Preventive measures were hampered at Khairabad by the obstinate **Plague.**

* Appendix, Table IV.

resistance of the Julaha population. There was a rapid increase in December, when 877 deaths were reported, and again in January, 1904, when the total was 1,220. From that time a decrease set in, and by May the whole district was free from plague. The total mortality for the first four months of the year was 3,053.

Infirmities. The first statistics of infirmities were collected at the census of 1869, but the figures were admittedly unreliable. In 1881 detailed statements were prepared, and from these it appears that there were 106 lunatics, 3,168 blind persons, 450 deaf-mutes and 434 lepers. None of the figures were in any way remarkable except the last, which was higher than in any other Oudh district save Bara Banki. In 1891 insanity showed an increase of 14, deaf-mutism of 251, blindness of 733 and lepers of 71. This result was probably due to more accurate enumeration, for the returns of the last census showed a general decrease in all cases. In 1901 there were 108 insane persons—a lower figure than in any other part of Oudh except Partabgarh. Deaf-mutes numbered 429, which is lower than the provincial average. Blindness, on the other hand, is more common in Sitapur than anywhere else in the United Provinces, save Bara Banki alone. The number of blind persons was 3,054, and this high figure may be in large measure attributed to the former prevalence of small-pox in the district; and it is almost certain that the effects of vaccination will soon make themselves felt. Lastly, there were 318 lepers, which is the same as the average for Oudh generally.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

SITAPUR is still one of the more backward districts of Oudh. There is but little irrigation; and while much of the soil is of great natural fertility and in the hands of good cultivators produces excellent crops, the general inferiority of the cultivation, as compared with that of the more fully-developed tracts, is denoted by the large size of the holdings, the character of the crops, the high plough duty and the prevalence of grain rents. The style of cultivation is distinctly poor as compared with the neighbouring district of Bara Banki, and is due partly to the greater sparseness of the population and partly to the presence of large tracts of precarious land, much of which is of such a nature that a high standard of cultivation is impossible. Ploughing and harrowing are performed more perfunctorily than in the eastern Oudh, and there is no regular rotation of crops, except in the case of land held by the superior classes of cultivators. On the other hand, there has been a decided improvement since the first regular settlement. The cultivated area has been greatly extended with the growth of population, and at the same time the more valuable staples have grown in popularity, while the area bearing a double crop shows an enormous increase. Some of the larger landholders have spent considerable sums in sinking wells, clearing jungle, reclaiming waste, founding new hamlets and in general promoting the development of their estates; but there can be no doubt that progress is retarded by the maintenance of a system of grain rents and also by the presence of so large a body of high caste cultivators. **Cultivation.**

The proportion of the cultivated area to the total area of the district has at all times been high, owing to the fact that while much of the land is precarious and poor, there is but little which is absolutely unproductive. The barren plains of *usar*, which interrupt the **Cultivated area.**

fertility of southern Oudh and limit the extent of profitable cultivation, are rarely found in Sitapur. At the time of the first regular settlement the total area recorded as cultivated amounted to 914,041 acres or 64·94 per cent. of the whole district. The local variations were considerable. Strange to say, the highest proportion was 71·18 per cent. in Chandra, which is perhaps the worst pargana of all. Of the tahsils, Sitapur had the least amount of cultivation, averaging 62·04 per cent., and ranging from 55 in Khairabad to 66·69 per cent. in Laharpur. The average was very little higher in Misrikh, but the variations were more marked, as pargana Misrikh showed only 52·49 per cent. of cultivation, the smallest proportion in the whole district. The Sidhauli tahsil gave an average of 65·37 per cent., the lowest being in Kondri South and the highest in Sadrpur. The Biswan tahsil showed a still greater average, cultivation extending over 67·84 per cent. of the whole; the figure was highest in Biswan and lowest in Kondri North, but even in the latter it was no less than 64·2 per cent. No annual returns are available for subsequent years till 1884, when it was ascertained that cultivation had increased by over 17,000 acres. There was a steady rise during the next ten years, the highest figure being in 1892, when 973,965 acres of cultivation were recorded. The succeeding series of wet years caused a marked decline, but the lowest point was reached in 1897, when drought and famine made themselves felt throughout the district. In that year there were only 847,472 acres under the plough. This was followed by a complete recovery, for in 1898 there was an increase of nearly 80,000 acres, and this has been well maintained ever since. A very rapid increase occurred in 1901, when the addition to cultivation amounted to over 56,000 acres. In the following year the area was approximately the same, and in 1903-1904 the cultivated area was larger than in any year hitherto recorded. The total amounted to 1,039,940 acres or 72·2 per cent. of the whole district, while the average cultivation for the twenty years ending 1904 amounted to 66·5 per cent. Every pargana in the district shows an increase, with the single exception of Aurangabad, in which there has been a slight decline since the first settlement. There has been a very slight development in Gundlamau, Ramkot, and Kondri North, while those that show the greatest increase are Misrikh, Maholi, Khairabad, Sitapur and Bari.

Details regarding each pargana will be found in the separate articles and in the appendix.*

Culturable waste.

It will be obvious from this that the amount of land still remaining which can be described as capable of cultivation is but small. The culturable waste at the first regular settlement amounted to 281,000 acres or 19·68 per cent. of the whole. In 1904, forty years later, it amounted to 250,586 acres, but from this must be deducted the land under groves, which leaves only 208,200 acres or only 14·45 per cent. Nearly one-fourth of this consists of new fallow or land which is only temporarily out of cultivation, while of the rest 92,254 acres were classed as culturable waste and 69,366 acres as old fallow. The two latter differ but little in value, as it may generally be assumed that all land which has once been brought under cultivation would so remain if it had at any time been found to repay tillage. The largest areas of culturable waste are in the Khairabad, Sitapur, Misrikh and Machhrehta parganas, and the least in Chandra, where only 133 acres were thus classified. On the other hand, Chandra contains the largest proportion of old fallow, and this may generally be said to be most abundant in the *bhur* parganas on the west and in the precarious lowlying tracts in the east, especially Tambaur and the two Kondris.

Barren land.

Similarly the barren area is very small. Altogether 149,769 acres or 10·4 per cent. were thus classified in 1904; but of this 70,823 acres, or nearly half, were covered with water, and of the remainder almost 50,000 acres were occupied by village sites, roads and buildings, leaving only 28,961 acres or barely two per cent. of actually barren land. This area includes the large tracts of sandy waste in the Misrikh tahsil, and especially in the Gundlamau pargana, and also the wide expanses of sand and tamarisk jungle in the *duab* of the Ghagra and Chauka. Actually the greatest area is in the Khairabad pargana, where it consists of a few stretches of *usar* and of the broken ravines along the course of the Sarayan and Gond rivers.

Agricultural implements.

The agricultural implements in common use in the district differ in no way from those which are to be found employed throughout Oudh and consequently call for no detailed description. The ordinary tenant uses few implements and these are inexpensive. His plough costs him on an average Rs. 3, which is about double

*Appendix, Table V.

the estimated price of forty years ago. A hoe costs a rupee, and his other implements, such as a harrow, which is merely a log of wood, are usually manufactured on the spot. His pair of oxen form the most expensive item in his equipment; the price varies according to the class of animal; but plough-bullocks, good enough for working in light soil, can be purchased at Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per pair. In former days the cultivator used to keep his own sugar-mill, this being of the old wooden pattern which cost Rs. 4 or Rs. 5; but at the present time the iron roller mills are universally employed and these are bought by few cultivators. They cost from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40, and though they may occasionally be seen in the hands of well-to-do tenants, they are for the most part hired out to the cultivators by capitalists. A cart is not needed, but would cost about Rs. 60, excluding the bullocks. Altogether it has been estimated that the ordinary agricultural implements forming the equipment of an average cultivator cost a sum of some Rs. 60.

ls.

The character of the cultivation depends largely on the nature of the soil, and there is an extraordinary difference in the value of the cultivated land in different tracts and even in different parts of the same village. At the last settlement a conventional soil classification was adopted, the area assessed being divided into the three classes known as *goind*, *manjhar* and *palo*—terms which are common throughout Oudh. The first signifies the highly-manured and irrigated land in the immediate vicinity of the village site. The second, as its name implies, is the middle land, that which is continually cultivated and which receives as much manure as it is possible to give; while *palo* includes the outlying fields in which cultivation is casual and irrigation seldom obtainable. In the western parganas *palo* was treated as equivalent to the inferior class of *bhur* or sandy soil, much of which consists of almost pure sand. Of the total area, 11·77 per cent. was classified as *goind*, 67·75 per cent. as *manjhar*, and 20·48 per cent. as *palo* or *bhur*. The natural classification of soils is also recognised by the people, and there is as usual the three-fold division into loam, clay and sand. Clay is found especially in the *tarai* tract and also in all the depressions in the uplands, where some of it is very stiff and hard to work; in places it can only be cultivated in the rabi after abundant rain, and elsewhere tillage is practically impossible except in the kharif harvest. The sand of

the western parganas is one of the most prominent features of the district. It is very easy to work, but suffers not only from its lightness and from the absence of irrigation, but also from its liability to saturation in wet years. Loam comprises the bulk of the district and consists of a combination of clay and sand in varying proportions. As throughout the rest of Oudh it is generally of a light texture, but much of it is extremely fertile.

There are the usual two main harvests, the kharif and the rabi, and the small intermediate or zaid harvest, comprising the hot weather crops, which are generally of little importance. In all tahsils of the district the kharif largely exceeds the rabi in area. At the first regular settlement the latter amounted to less than 46 per cent. of the total area sown, and for the five years ending 1904 there were 697,622 acres on an average sown annually in the kharif as against 569,139 acres in the rabi. The difference is great everywhere, but it is perhaps more marked in the Sitapur and Biswan tahsils than in the rest of the district, and least in Sidhauli. While the relative position of the two harvests has undergone no decided change, there has been an extraordinary development in another direction. At the time of the first regular settlement the area recorded as bearing a double crop was comparatively insignificant, amounting to little more than nine per cent. of the cultivation, but since that time it has increased to a surprising extent. In 1885 it had risen to over 204,000 acres or over 21 per cent., and this amount has been largely exceeded in every succeeding year. It naturally varies greatly with the season. The highest proportion ever recorded was in 1891, when 314,796 acres, or no less than 32·6 per cent. of the cultivated area, bore two crops in the year. It was very small in 1897, but then cultivation was contracted on account of famine. Judging from the returns of the last five years, the practice seems to be on the increase, but it has not reached the high level prevailing from 1889 to 1896. The average *dofasli* area for the twenty years ending 1904 amounted to 255,746 acres, or 26·6 per cent. of the cultivation. Harvests.

The staple crops grown in the district do not differ from those produced generally in Upper India. The figures for the area under the principal crops since 1899 in each tahsil of the district will be found in the appendix.* It will be observed that the superior Crops.

* Appendix, Table VI.

crops are grown to a less extent than in the more highly-developed districts of Oudh, and that a larger area than usual is to be found under the cheaper food grains which are produced for local consumption rather than for export. In the rabi harvest three staples alone—wheat, barley and gram, either sown by themselves or in combination—account for over 90 per cent. of the total area cultivated in that harvest. In the kharif there is a much greater variety, and the different staples are grown in very different proportions in the several tahsils; but in all cases the bulk of the harvest consists of rice, the pulses known as urd and mung, and the small millets, kodon and sanwan, which together cover over 72 per cent. of the whole area.

ice.

Beginning with the kharif as the most important harvest, it will be observed that rice heads the list, amounting on an average, calculated from the returns of the five years ending 1904, to 30·98 per cent. of the total area sown. The proportion varies greatly in different localities. In the Sidhauli tahsil it amounts to over 44 per cent., while in Misrikh it is only 16·44 per cent., its comparative absence in the latter tahsil being due to the presence of so much sandy soil which is unfit for rice cultivation. The bulk of the rice is of the early variety known as *dhan;* the late or transplanted rice, commonly called *jarhan*, covers but one-seventh of the whole rice area and is confined to the *tarai* parganas and the depressions in the neighbourhood of jhils. The early rice is of many varieties and is called by a multitude of names. The outturn in this district has been estimated at about 700lbs. per acre. A noticeable feature in the history of cultivation in the Sitapur district is the enormous increase in the rice area since the first settlement, the extension being more than two-fold. Besides the ordinary kinds of cultivated rice, the wild varieties known as *tinni* and *pasahi* are found in some abundance in the jhils and form a small addition to the food resources of the lower castes.

rd and *ng.*

Next in order come *urd* and *mung*, which together amount on an average to 20·54 per cent. of the kharif cultivation. They are chiefly grown in the upland tracts and especially in the Sitapur and Misrikh tahsils; in other parts of the district their cultivation is confined to the high-lying villages, and both in Biswan and Sidhauli they amount to less than 15 per cent. of the kharif harvest.

The area under these pulses has been largely extended since 1864, when they together covered little more than 15 per cent. of the land sown in the kharif. These crops are of considerable value, as they command high prices and do not require very careful cultivation.

The small millet known as kodon is very extensively grown in the Biswan and Sitapur tahsils, to a less degree in Sidhauli, and only to a very small amount in Misrikh. Altogether it covers on an average 13·54 per cent. of the kharif area, but the proportion varies from 20·72 per cent. in Biswan to but 3·67 per cent. in Misrikh. Of a similar nature is sanwan, which covers 7·36 per cent. over the whole district. This takes the place of kodon in the high-lying tracts and is chiefly grown in the Misrikh and Sitapur tahsils, its area in the former amounting to 12·44 per cent. of the land cultivated in the kharif. Another small millet in the same class is kakun, which may be seen in most villages. The area under these crops shows a marked decline since the first regular settlement—a satisfactory sign, as their place has been taken by more valuable staples. **Kodon and sanwan.**

The larger millets are only grown to a small extent in this district with the exception of bajra in the Misrikh tahsil, where it amounts on an average to over 22 per cent. of the total kharif cultivation. A certain amount is grown in Sitapur, but very little in the other tahsils, and especially Biswan, where the area under this crop is extremely small. The presence of bajra in large quantities is a sign of inferior soil; the crop requires no irrigation and but little attention, and for this reason it is a favourite in the *bhur* parganas of the western tahsil. The average estimated outturn of bajra is 500lbs. to the acre. The area has declined, but not to the same extent as is the case with juar, which in former days was very largely grown in the district. At the present time it is to be found in all parganas, but its cultivation is large in Tambaur alone, and almost half of the juar in the rest of the district is grown for fodder and cut when young. Both juar and bajra are commonly sown in combination with arhar, a crop which is not reaped till the rabi harvest. **Bajra.**

The place of juar has been to a great extent taken by maize, a more profitable crop. This is chiefly grown in the Biswan tahsil, **Maize.**

where it covered in 1904 over 54,000 acres or no less than 16·78 per cent. of the kharif harvest. The average for the whole district, however, is only 6·11 per cent. Extremely little is grown in the Sitapur and Misrikh tahsils, but there are over 9,000 acres under this crop in Sidhauli. The popularity of maize is of recent origin, for at the first regular settlement it covered but an infinitesimal area. One of the great advantanges of maize is that it is reaped early, and is consequently fairly safe, even if the rains cease prematurely.

Sugar-cane. Sugarcane, the most valuable of all the kharif staples, has similarly made great progress. In 1864 there were only some 19,000 acres under sugarcane, but at the present time it covers on an average nearly 30,000 acres. The bulk of it is to be found in the Sidhauli tahsil and in the better parts of Misrikh, but it is also grown to a considerable extent in the other subdivisions of the district. In former days no sugarcane was cultivated in the parganas of Tambaur and Kondri North, owing to a superstition, of which traces are still to be found in many other parts of Oudh. The prejudice seems to have disappeared along with the cause, for in Nawabi times the presence of sugarcane was an indication of prosperity, and this attracted undesirable attention. The average outturn of sugarcane according to the results of recent experiments amounts to 2,700lbs. of *gur* to the acre.

Other kharif crops. The other kharif crops are generally of little importance. The largest area is occupied by moth, a pulse similar to urd and mung. This is grown in all parts of the district, but especially in the Laharpur pargana of the Sitapur tahsil, while Gundlamau and Biswan also have considerable areas under this crop. No other crops call for detailed mention. Cotton is practically unknown except in the Misrikh tahsil, and even there the area is extremely small; while oilseeds are only produced in very small quantities, with the possible exception of *til* in the Sitapur tahsil. Indigo is hardly ever to be seen in this district, and in 1904 there were only ten acres under this crop in the Chandra pargana.

Wheat. Of the rabi staples wheat is the most important. Much of it is grown in combination with barley and gram ; but there is a very large area under pure wheat, amounting on an average to 31·81 per cent. of the harvest throughout the district. The proportion is

highest in the Sitapur and Sidhauli tahsils and lowest in Misrikh, owing to inferior cultivation and the generally poor nature of the soil, it is more commonly mixed with other crops. There has been a considerable increase in the wheat area during the last forty years by reason of the improved state of cultivation and the development of the export trade. Most of the wheat is irrigated, and the average outturn is about 1,250lbs. to the acre, while without water it falls short of this amount by one-third.

Barley. Barley covers a larger area than wheat, but is seldom sown alone, being generally found in combination with either wheat or gram. For the whole district it averages 34·61 per cent. of the rabi harvest, but is far more largely grown in Misrikh than elsewhere, being more suited to the light unirrigated soil of this tahsil and its more careless cultivation. The great decline in the area under barley is a satisfactory feature, as its place has been taken by more valuable staples which require superior husbandry. Barley holds an important place among the food grains of the district, and is mainly produced for local consumption. The average outturn when irrigated is 1,300lbs. per acre, and 1,000lbs. when dry, as is more often the case.

Gram. Gram is another favourite rabi crop. It is frequently mixed with barley or wheat, but large areas are sown with gram alone, the latter amounting on an average to 23·7 per cent. of the rabi harvest. It frequently follows rice or some other kharif crop, and is but seldom irrigated. The largest amount is to be found in the Sitapur and Sidhauli tahsils and the least in Biswan. The outturn is about 900lbs. to the acre.

Other crops. Of the remaining rabi crops none are of any importance except opium and tobacco. The former has always been grown in this district and now covers on an average over three per cent. of the area sown in the spring harvest. It is much more commonly produced in the Biswan and Sidhauli tahsils than elsewhere, and particularly in the pargana of Tambaur and the two Kondris. It is, however, to be found in every pargana, Sitapur being among the chief opium-producing districts of Oudh. The crop is a popular one with the cultivators on account of the advances given by the Opium Department at a time when cash is chiefly needed; but its cultivation is mainly confined to the superior class of husbandmen, such as Muraos and

Kurmis. Tobacco is not strictly speaking a rabi crop, as it is sown before the rains. It covers a larger area in Sitapur than in any other part of Oudh ; but though it is grown in every pargana of the district, it is mainly confined to the Biswan tahsil, which in 1904 had 1,283 acres under tobacco out of a total area of 1,908 acres for the whole district. It is principally grown in the Tambaur pargana and in the neighbourhood of the town of Biswan, a place which has long been famous for this product. It is first sown in nurseries, and then the plants are separated and planted out in fields. There are two varieties, the *majhi,* which is chiefly found in the upland villages; and the Calcutta tobacco, with its broader and coarser leaf, confined to the lowlands. When the plant reaches the height of one *balisht* or eight inches, its top is lopped and the leaves are afterwards stripped from the new branches, which are called *kanai.* High rents are paid for tobacco fields, averaging Rs. 24 per acre; but its production is costly, the extra expenditure incurred being calculated at Rs. 45. The average outturn is about ten maunds to the acre; but this can be doubled by frequent irrigation. It is sold in the leaf at an average price of Rs. 10 per maund, the latter in this case being calculated at 54 *sers.* The manufacture of tobacco is chiefly confined to the town of Biswan and to Mauza Roshan and the adjacent village of Ugliapur in pargana Mahmudabad. That of Biswan has a great name, and is largely exported to Bareilly, Rampur, Shahjahanpur and elsewhere. In the preparation of the more expensive kinds, musk and other spices are introduced, which materially enhance the price. Few of the other rabi crops need mention. Linseed is grown to a certain extent in all parts of the district, but especially in the Biswan and Sidhauli tahsils. In the former, too, peas and masur are commonly grown, and also to a less extent in Sidhauli, but the area covered by them elsewhere is extremely small. Potatoes and other vegetables are to be found in every pargana, but they are nowhere important. The same may be said of mustard and rape, save that there is a fair area under these crops in the parganas of Tambaur and Kondri North.

Zaid crops.

The zaid harvest is very insignificant in this district, and the average area occupied by it in the six years prior to 1904 was only 4,122 acres altogether. More than half of this was in the Sidhauli tahsil, where it amounted to 2,317 acres; while there were 709 acres

in Biswan, 615 in Misrikh and only 481 acres in Sitapur. Melons form the principal crop in all parts, and especially Sidhauli, where they are largely grown on the sandy banks of the Gumti for export to Lucknow and elsewhere. The other products of this harvest are vegetables for the Sitapur and other markets, and early rice, of which only a small quantity is grown: there is hardly any in the Sitapur tahsil, and very little in Misrikh.

Irrigation. Means of irrigation are still deficient in this district, which has at all times been the least irrigated part of Oudh, if the submontane tracts in which water is not required for many of the crops be left out of consideration. It is true that in the lowlying eastern parganas irrigation is but little needed owing to the proximity of the water to the surface, but elsewhere the supply is often precarious owing to the large extent to which reliance is placed on the tanks and natural sources, which are liable to fail when the need of water is greatest. In the sandy western tracts, too, irrigation is often impossible owing to the nature of the soil and subsoil, which precludes the construction of unprotected wells, and where, by reason of the depth at which water is found, masonry wells are difficult and costly to build. At the same time there has been some small progress in this direction. Statistics of irrigation are generally unsatisfactory, as the amount watered must vary with the season and temporary requirements, and it is very difficult to decide whether all the land that requires water in a particular year is able to obtain a sufficient supply—which is, after all, the test of the satisfactory position or otherwise of any district. This is probably the case in Sitapur in ordinary years, when the rains are seasonable and the tanks filled for the cold weather; but experience goes to prove that in a year of drought the area sown will be greatly contracted and that the reason for this is the lack of facilities for irrigation. At the first regular settlement the area recorded as irrigated was 17 per cent. of the cultivation; but it is not clear whether this included merely the land irrigated in one year or that which had at any time received water. The proportion varied greatly in different parts. In Bari, Manwan, Maholi and Ramkot it was over thirty per cent., while in Gundlamau and Aurangabad it was less than ten per cent. and in the three parganas beyond the Chauka the irrigated area was infinitesimal, amounting to only ·7 per cent. in Kondri

North. At that time 58 per cent. of the irrigation was derived from tanks and jhils and the remaining 42 per cent. from wells. In the Sidhauli tahsil the amount of land irrigated from the former was nearly four times as much as that watered from wells, and in the Sitapur tahsil it was nearly double. In Misrikh, on the other hand, where natural sources are less abundant, irrigation from wells amounted to no less than 71 per cent. of the area watered, the tank-irrigated area being large in the Gundlamau and Aurangabad parganas alone. Elsewhere the use of wells predominated only in the parganas of Ramkot and Sadrpur, excluding the trans-Chauka tract, in the greater part of which irrigation from tanks is impossible. No subsequent records of irrigation are available till 1885, since which year the average irrigated area has amounted to about 160,000 acres, which is slightly under 17 per cent. of the average cultivation. There has consequently been no improvement in this respect, although in several years no doubt it has been found possible to irrigate a larger proportion of the land. On no occasion, however, does it appear that 20 per cent. of the cultivation has been irrigated. The largest amount ever watered was 202,064 acres in 1903-1904; but in this year the amount of cultivation was the greatest on record. The proportion still varies in the different parganas and practically to the same extent as before.

Sources of irrigation.

What is of much more importance is the extent to which wells have taken the place of tanks. The returns of the past 17 years show that on an average 66,500 acres were watered annually from wells, and 87,500 acres from tanks and jhils. The proportion does not appear to differ greatly from that prevailing in 1864; but since the famine of 1896 wells have been far more largely employed than ever before. On no occasion prior to that date had the area irrigated from wells exceeded that watered from tanks; but this actually occurred in 1896 and the two subsequent seasons, and again in 1900, while during the last four years there appears to have been an increasing tendency to resort to wells in preference to other sources. The famine showed that in time of need unprotected wells can be easily constructed in most parts of the district. As a rule they only last for a single season and consequently the numbers fluctuate with the annual requirements; the people generally prefer to use tanks when the water-supply is abundant in order to save labour.

Wells. There are three kinds of wells in use in the district. The first is the masonry well built of brick and cemented throughout. These are not very numerous, although they have slightly increased in numbers of late years. In 1904 there were altogether 2,051 such wells available for irrigation, and of these 1,975 were actually employed. They are most common in the Sidhauli tahsil and especially in the Sadrpur and Mahmudabad parganas, where their construction has been encouraged by the great taluqdars. There are also fair numbers in the parganas of Khairabad, Laharpur and Biswan, especially on estates under the Court of Wards, and also in Machhrehta and Misrikh. The second kind is the half-masonry well built of brick, but not cemented. These are very scarce in the district, and in the last year of record there were only 65 employed. The third kind is the common earthen well, of which there were in 1904 some 22,500. The largest numbers were found in Chandra, Sadrpur and Biswan; but they are to be seen in every part of the district where the subsoil admits of their construction. The depth at which water is reached varies according to the locality, being very small in the lowlying tracts and very great along the Gumti. Generally it ranges from 15 to 20 feet from the surface. The wells are usually worked by labourers, who pull up the large leather bag or *pur* by means of a rope over a pulley. Bullocks are sparingly used for this purpose, probably owing to the expense involved. Eleven men working on a masonry well will, it is estimated, irrigate from two to three *kachcha bighas* a day at a cost of Rs. 1-11-6, which is probably less than the average expenditure that would be incurred if bullocks were employed. This method is generally adopted in the upland villages; but in the eastern parganas below the high bank the *dhenkli* or pot and lever is frequently used, this system being only practicable where the water is near the surface. The pot and pulley system, which is so common in the adjoining district of Hardoi, is hardly ever employed in Sitapur, with the exception of pargana Chandra.

Tank. Tanks are very generally used for irrigation. In 1904 out of a total of 24,821 available, 15,418 were brought into actual use. They are more largely employed in the Sidhauli tahsil than elsewhere; but the area irrigated from this source is also very large in the parganas of Biswan and Laharpur. Almost every village has

one or more tanks which can be thus used, but in some places one is commonly reserved for watering the cattle. Irrigation from tanks is effected by means of the wicker-baskets known as *beris* with which the water is raised, often by a series of lifts, to the level of the fields. The baskets are swung by two men who are relieved after every two hours; the labourers are paid at the rate of two or two and a half annas a day, and also receive a dole of parched grain at noon.

Other sources. Other sources of irrigation are the small streams and rivers. These are only employed to a very small extent, the average area thus watered from 1887 to 1904 being little more than 6,000 acres annually. The larger rivers as a rule flow at too great a depth below the surface of the fields to be of any use, while there is but little cultivation along their high and sandy banks; but the small channels are employed to a considerable extent in the parganas of Sadrpur, Laharpur, Sitapur and Maholi. The method usually adopted is that of damming the small watercourses and raising the water thus collected by means of *beris*.

Famines. Owing in part to the existence of large precarious areas, and partly to the generally low standard of development, the district of Sitapur has from time to time been subject to the influences of drought, and famines have made themselves felt in varying degrees of severity. Of the early famines the records are very scanty. The first known scarcity of importance was that of 1769; but of this there is no detailed information. The great famine of 1784 is well known. This calamity, still remembered as the *Chalisa* by the Hindus and as the *Barah Sadi* by the Musalmans, extended over the whole of the north of India and continued for a period of two years, during which time hardly any rain fell. The scarcity is said to have been very great in Sitapur, and resulted in an extensive mortality from starvation. Local traditions state that children were disposed of by sale or abandoned; while some reports, which are possibly untrue, allege that they were roasted and eaten. In 1837 famine was general in northern India, and this district did not escape. A little rain fell in the early part of the usual monsoon season; but after that a drought continued till the end of Bhadon, when rain fell for one day only. There was not so great distress in Sitapur as in the parts further west; but the scarcity was

much increased by the influx of people from the more affected tracts. Grain sold at 8 *sers* for the rupee—an altogether abnormal price in those days. In 1860 the rainfall, though not abundant, was well distributed and the district escaped the famine which visited other parts of Oudh. Some distress was felt on account of the rise in the price of grain, due to the large exports made by the local traders to the north-west. The same appears to have been the case in 1864. In 1869 the district was verging on famine for a few months owing to the untimely cessation of the rains, which resulted in a very deficient rice crop and a scarcity of water for irrigating the rabi. There had been an unusually small rainfall in the preceding year also, and the consequence was a great rise of prices and much distress among the poorer classes which was, however, relieved by the plentiful rabi harvest that ensued. In 1873 again the rains ceased early, the total fall for the year being 25 inches, but nothing was attempted in the way of famine relief.

Famine of 1877.

A far more serious visitation was that of 1877, which lasted for nearly two years. There was a good fall of rain in the first week of June, 1877, but it was too early for the general sowings, and as it was not followed by any later fall the fields dried up and the kharif area was contracted to very small dimensions. In pargana Chandra the harvest failed entirely, while elsewhere the outturn was estimated at about one-fourth of the average. This by itself led to a great rise in prices, which was enhanced by the large export of grain that had taken place in the early months of the year from the whole of the Sitapur division. The rates rose steadily, reaching their highest point in January, 1878, when the average price of wheat was 11 *sers* and of barley 13 *sers* to the rupee. Bajra and juar, both important kharif crops, were even dearer. Some rain fell on the 5th of October, 1877, and during the next three days there was a heavy downpour in all parts. It was too late to save the kharif crops, but it prepared the ground for the rabi sowings, and rendered that harvest secure. During the cold weather rain fell in excess, damaging the linseed and gram, although wheat and barley did well and, owing to the high prices prevailing, the cultivators were in fair circumstances at the end of the year. In spite of the rain of October prices continued high owing to the combination of the dealers, who contrived to keep the rates up till

the sowings were completed. This caused much distress, as people had to borrow seed payable with interest at fifty per cent. at the harvest; and though the loan and repayment were both in grain, they were calculated in money. Thus a man who borrowed when wheat was at 8 *sers* and repaid when it was at 24 *sers* would have to return 36 *sers* for the original loan. Large advances were made by Government and no interest was charged; but the loss was considerable as repayment was demanded in money. The result was that those who owned or rented land managed fairly well throughout the scarcity; but those who lived on small fixed wages suffered heavily from the high prices, and agricultural labourers without means or employment were in great distress. Relief came with the rains in October and the large extension of the rabi area, and this was the greater as wages were paid in kind. Relief measures were undertaken in September and October, 1877, and again in the following February, from which date they were continued till the rabi harvest reduced the price of corn. Nearly 25,000 persons were relieved in the poorhouses by gifts of food and clothing, while the regular relief works undertaken comprised improvements in Sitapur and Kheri and the construction of the metalled branch from the latter town to the provincial road. Elsewhere work was provided on the roads from Hargam to Laharpur and Biswan, from Nimkhar to Khairabad and on several other lines. The famine resulted in an outstanding balance of Rs. 66,677 in the land revenue, and of this Rs. 42,772 were remitted, chiefly on account of the damage done by a hailstorm which swept over a large area in the north-west of the district during the cold weather of 1877-78, while the rest was subsequently collected in full.

Famine of 1897.

The scarcity of 1880, which affected several of the adjoining districts of Oudh, caused no serious distress in Sitapur. In 1896-97, however, the district suffered somewhat acutely. The rabi harvest of 1896 was estimated at only half the normal crop, and Rs. 1,60,000 of revenue remained unpaid at the end of the financial year. This was due, in the first place, to the disastrous effects of the abnormal rainfall of 1894, which had produced such distress in this district that it was considered necessary to open test relief works in the spring of 1895; and secondly, to the early cessation of the rains of 1895 and the absence of any showers during the ensuing cold

weather. In 1896 rain fell on the 8th and 20th of June, and till the 22nd July there were more or less continuous showers. A break then followed till the 2nd of August, and on the 25th of that month the rains practically ceased. The early kharif crops were better than in the surrounding districts, but the later staples yielded a very poor outturn. Maize did fairly well; juar, bajra and other food crops gave half the normal yield, while the early rice harvest was estimated at six annas. Distress was prevalent throughout the upland tract, which depends chiefly on rice and the pulses. Prices rose to an unprecedented height, the climax being reached in the middle of January, 1897, when wheat, rice, barley and arhar sold for 8 *sers*, and maize and juar for 10·5 *sers*. Owing to the increased facilities for export, prices in this famine were influenced by the high rates prevailing elsewhere to a far greater degree than hitherto. The result was that, though Sitapur was in a better condition than Hardoi, acute distress was experienced in many parts, and from November, 1896, to the end of the following August it had to be treated as a famine tract. Relief works were opened in every direction, and altogether 2,552,877 persons, counted by daily units, obtained support in this manner from Government. In addition to these, 2,626 persons were kept in the three poorhouses opened and over 10,000 persons received gratuitous relief in some form or other. Of the revenue demand Rs. 2,97,669 were suspended, and of this Rs. 66,871 were subsequently remitted. Large advances, amounting to over Rs. 1,20,000, were made for the construction of wells and for the purchase of seed and cattle. The death-rate reached an unusually high figure in 1897, the average being 37·12 per mille for the year; it reached its height in October, when there was an unusually virulent epidemic of fever, while the rate was also swelled by serious outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. The famine practically disappeared with the seasonable rains of 1897, and after the kharif harvest recovery was rapid. Since that time there has been no scarcity of any importance.

Prices.

The history of prices in Sitapur is practically identical with that of the adjoining district of Hardoi. It will be seen in the account set forth in the volume on that district that prices rose generally after annexation and continued high till the famine of 1877; after that they fell again till 1886, when a marked rise

occurred, which has been steadily maintained ever since, the climax being reached in the famine of 1896-97. Prices are now at a far higher level than during the decade following annexation, and the rise is generally considered to be permanent, although necessarily subject to temporary variations resulting from seasonal conditions. The reasons frequently assigned are the diminished value of the rupee and its consequent loss of purchasing power; and the increased facilities for export brought about by the extension of the railway system. These result in a constant tendency towards an equalization of prices, which affects both those districts where there is a constant surplus and where grain was always cheaper when export was impracticable, and also those parts which have usually to depend on imported food-stuffs. But whatever be the cause, the effect is not peculiar to Sitapur and rather concerns the province as a whole than any single district. The extent of the rise may be estimated from an examination of the prices of the principal staples now prevailing and those of former years. Wheat, for example, averaged 30·1 *sers* from 1861 to 1865, but in the following decade it rose to an average of 23 *sers*. This increase was partly due to the abnormal prices of 1866 and 1869, which resulted from bad seasons; the last year of low prices was 1876, when wheat averaged 32 *sers*—a figure far in excess of the amount obtainable for a rupee in any subsequent season. From 1877 to 1881 prices ruled high owing to the scarcity at the beginning of the period; and the average for wheat was only 19 *sers*. The next five years saw a marked fall, wheat averaging 22·85 *sers;* but after 1886 a pronounced rise set in, the average from 1887 to 1896 being only 15·69 *sers*. Since 1897, when the famine affected the market to a most unusual extent, prices have recovered their former level, and show no signs of further increase; but enough has been said to show that within the last forty years the price of wheat has almost doubled. The same is generally the case, although in varying degrees, with the other staples. Barley from 1861 to 1870 averaged 38 *sers;* juar, 34·4 *sers;* gram, 28·3 *sers;* and rice, 18·3 *sers*. From 1891 to 1900, omitting the abnormal seasons of 1896 and 1897, the average prices have been: for barley, 23·53 *sers;* for juar, 21·43 *sers;* for gram, 21·45 *sers;* and for rice, 13 *sers*. The tendency to rise is less in the case of the coarser grains, which constitute the bulk of the

food of the people; but none the less it is sufficiently marked to cause a serious difference. Wages are, however, usually paid in grain, so that the effect is less heavily felt. The prices of the commoner grains, such as kodon and sanwan, are not recorded; but they, too, have risen to a considerable degree.

Weights and measures. The weights and measures in general use in this district present no features of peculiar interest. Ordinarily the standard *bigha* of 3,025 square yards is employed for official measurements; but rent is almost universally calculated upon the *kachcha* or local *bigha* which, as in many other districts, is generally considered as equivalent to one-third of the standard measure. This *kachcha bigha* varies from place to place to a small extent, but the fluctuations are not important; it is usually smaller in the case of land under garden crops. In the Katesar estate, however, and in some villages of Maholi, which formerly belonged to the Mitauli taluqa, the standard *bigha* is considered to contain $3\frac{3}{4}$ local *bighas*. With regard to measures of weight, the standard *ser* of 80 *tolas* is in common use in the municipalities and towns; but the old local measures still prevail in the villages. The ordinary weight in all transactions is the *panseri* of five *kachcha sers*. This varies in different parts of the district, but is most commonly equivalent to two, two and a quarter, or two and a half standard *sers*. The *panseri* is made up of a number of *gandas*, each consisting of four of the old copper coins known as *maddusahi* pice, which weighed about 270 grains. Calculated on this basis the various *panseris* in use consist of $26\frac{2}{3}$, 30 and $33\frac{1}{3}$ *gandas*.

Interest. As in all parts of Oudh, the bulk of the tenantry are in a more or less constant state of indebtedness. This, however, is probably the case to a smaller extent than in the neighbouring districts, owing to the prevalence of grain rents in Sitapur, the elasticity of this system enabling the cultivators to tide over bad seasons with greater ease. Moreover, it cannot be doubted that the amount of indebtedness is less at the present time than for some years past. This is chiefly due to the succession of favourable seasons, with good crops and rising prices, which has followed the last famine. The heavy rate of interest, however, tells severely upon the financial circumstances of all classes. Advances of grain, which are the commonest form of loan, are repaid in kind, the high caste tenant

having to restore the principal with 25 per cent. as interest, while his less favoured low caste neighbour has to pay at the rate of 30 per cent. Interest on cash advances ranges from two to three per cent. per mensem in small transactions, while in the case of large loans with security it varies from 15 to 18 per cent. per annum. Some usurers add *up* in petty loans where there is no security. This consists of an interest in kind added to the ordinary cash interest; it is ordinarily for a single harvest and sometimes amounts to 5 *sers* of grain on each rupee lent. Other common forms of interest are *ugahi* and *naudasi*. The former is a cash loan in which Rs. 10 are lent and one rupee monthly is paid for a year—a not excessive rate, which has also the advantage of convenience. The latter is the term applied to advances made to tenants for marriage expenses, the interest on which varies according to the circumstances.

Village banks.

In 1901 an attempt was made to introduce village banks on the co-operative credit system, and two banks were opened. In 1903 one of these had disappeared, while the other, known as the Keonti bank at Pipra near Hargam in the estate of the taluqdar of Akbarpur, was not in a very flourishing condition. The bank was financed by the Court of Wards, the sum of Rs. 470 being advanced. In the first year there were 47 members belonging to four villages, and 43 loans, averaging Rs. 14-8-0 each, were made for the purchase of seed and cattle at an interest of nine per cent. The profit for the first year was under six annas. In the second year the loans aggregated but Rs. 321, made to 19 members, and the net profit was Rs. 19-8-0 for the year. The object of the bank was not fully appreciated; as is evident from the fact that it was closed towards the end of the year by the owner of the estate, after its release from the Court of Wards. A private institution of a somewhat similar nature is the bank at Biswan, owned by Seth Raghubar Dayal of Muizuddinpur.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of the district are of very little importance. Cotton weaving is carried on at Biswan and a few other places; but the outturn is small and the country cloths have been to a large extent ousted by European fabrics. There is a little cotton printing done at Biswan, Khairabad and the other towns; but the work is of no peculiar merit. A coarse canvas or *tat* is made in parts of the district, and for its manufacture a very primitive form of loom

is employed.* The manufacture of pottery is also carried on at Biswan, where *gharras* and other common vessels are painted by local artists in flower patterns. The designs are unaffected by European influences and are uncommon and pleasing. The ground is usually a dark green and the flowers are painted on this with great skill and brilliance. The ware is not regularly exported, and is chiefly manufactured for presentation purposes. Biswan also has a name for its tobacco and the *tazias* used in the Muharram processions; but apart from these no other manufacture of the district has attained any degree of celebrity. Mention may, however, be made of the wood-carving industry, which seems to have flourished here in former days. Carved doors, executed in a simple floral design, not remarkable for either delicacy or finish, are to be seen in many places, and there is still a fair demand for them at low prices. The work is done in imported *sal* wood, which is stained black to resemble ebony, with an application of a mixture of soot and mustard oil.

The trade of Sitapur is in fact almost wholly in agricultural produce, and this chiefly consists of the export of grain, sugar and oilseeds. The grain traffic has materially increased since the development of communications and especially the construction of the railway. From the time that the latter was opened there was a steady growth in the amount of grain exported; but the greatest impetus was that given by the famine of 1896, when the export was very large and the high prices realized taught the agricultural population the possibilities of the profit to be gained by selling their export produce in the foreign market. The result is shown in the improved condition of the people generally, and particularly in the growing prosperity of the mercantile community. Bankers and money-lenders, as well as the grain merchants, have risen in importance, and their wealth is illustrated by their tendency to put more and more of their capital into landed property, resulting in the gradual expulsion of the less capable and energetic of the smaller proprietors. There are unfortunately no figures to show the extent of the grain trade in Sitapur; but it is certainly not less than in the adjoining district of Hardoi, though it cannot rival that of Bara Banki with its far higher cultivation and superior means of communication. Trade.

* *Vide* Monograph on Cotton Fabrics, p. 21.

The only class of the population which is receding in material prosperity is the weaving community, whose trade is rapidly disappearing under the pressure of competition by factory-made cloth. They continue to eke out a penurious existence by making up factory-spun thread into the rough hand-woven cloths which still have a certain vogue among the poorer classes in the villages.

Markets. The growth of trade and the direction of its expansion are shown by the rapid development of large bazars along the line of railway. Sitapur itself is by far the most important mart in the district; it has been well administered under the municipality, and also owes its prosperity in no small degree to the excellent way in which the bazar was originally designed by Colonel Thompson. The other towns in the district have declined in importance of late years, mainly by reason of their geographical position. Khairabad, which lies on the railway, has been altogether eclipsed by Sitapur, and also suffers from the composition of its population. A list of all the bazars in the district will be found in the appendix. They are very numerous, but the great majority are of little importance and are merely local markets for the supply of the neighbouring villages. A few are collecting centres for the export trade, but with the exception of Biswan and Mahmudabad they suffer from the lack of metalled roads to give access to the railway. It is probable, however, that the construction of the new line from Burhwal to Sitapur, which will pass through Paintepur, Mahmudabad and Biswan, will result in a great revival of trade in these places and will probably cause a considerable alteration in the relative importance of the local markets.

Fairs. Another list given in the appendix shows the fairs held in the district and the dates on which the various gatherings take place. This list contains all the fairs of any size, but excludes a large number of the ordinary small religious assemblages which take place on the occasion of the various Hindu and Muhammadan festivals in all the larger villages of the district. The most important gathering is that connected with Nimkhar and its neighbourhood, generally known as the Parikrama, or Paikarma as it is vulgarly called. On this occasion pilgrims from all the neighbourhood and also from distant parts march round to the sacred places in the

neighbourhood, beginning their journey at Nimkhar and finishing it at the great tank at Misrikh. They gather at Nimkhar at the beginning of the bright half of Phagun and thence proceed to Korauna and after that to Haraiya, Sakin and Dahi in the Hardoi district. They then recross the Gumti, proceeding to Deogaon in pargana Misrikh on the 6th, and thence on successive days to Mundarwa, Jargawan and Nimkhar again. On the 10th they go to Barehti and reach Misrikh the next day. The gathering is largest at the finishing point, the attendance increasing day by day till the full moon of Phagun, when about 150,000 persons assemble together. Other large fairs take place at Nimkhar on the last day of the dark half and the 14th day of the bright half of every month. These are known as the Chakra Tirath and the Lalta Debi fairs. At Rampur Barwa in pargana Hargam a very large fair is held at the full moon of Kartik, the attendance amounting to about 100,000 persons. On the same day there is a considerable fair at the Surajkund in Akbarpur. None of the other Hindu fairs call for any special mention; they are purely religious in character and of very little commercial importance. The largest Muhammadan fair is that of Nathua Pir on the first Sunday in Jeth at Mahmudabad, when some 10,000 persons assemble. In the same month occurs the fair of Bamaria Pir in the village of Jar in pargana Sitapur. The Khairabad fair was for several years of considerable importance. It was instituted by Government soon after the mutiny, and a horse and cattle show was started in connection with it. For ten days in the month of January there was a very large concourse of people and a brisk trade was carried on in cattle and all sorts of merchandise. For some years the fair fell into abeyance, but was tentatively revived in 1901.

Communications.

The district is well provided with means of communication, at any rate in the western half. The roads are for the most part good, but in the extreme west they frequently traverse sandy country and are in such places very heavy; while in the east the floods constitute a great interruption to communication during the rains, and progress is hindered by the numerous rivers and streams which have to be crossed. Several of the roads date from a time prior to British annexation. In early days, when Khairabad was the headquarters of an important district, there must have been roads of some kind

connecting it with Bahraich on the east and with the old imperial road running through the Hardoi district on the west. It is probable that the former followed the lines of the present roads from Khairabad to Bahraich, as Laharpur and Biswan were places of some importance in Akbar's days. The latter, it would seem, crossed the Gumti at Dadhnamaughat, and thence ran by way of Gopamau and Pihani. In Nawabi times there were several roads traversing the district, but no details are available to show their nature and length. General Sleeman went by road from Gola in Kheri to Laharpur, following the track which continued to Biswan, Mahmudabad and Ramnagar. From Laharpur he took the road to Sitapur, there meeting that from Muhamdi to Khairabad, Pirnagar and Lucknow. There were also tracks from Khairabad to Bahraich by way of Biswan and Mallanpur; to Misrikh and Sandila; to Shahabad in Hardoi; and several others of which there is no extant record. After the mutiny great progress was made in road construction, and the metalling of the main road from Lucknow to Sitapur and Shahjahanpur was undertaken at an early date, while in 1860 the road from Bahramghat to Biswan and Sitapur was greatly improved. In the following year 78 miles of new road were constructed and 73 miles repaired; and a wooden bridge was built over the Sarayan at Sitapur. In 1862 there were already 231 miles of road in the district. The total has been constantly increased, and in 1904 there were no less than 557 miles of road, of which nearly 123 miles were metalled.

Railways.

The Lucknow-Sitapur and Bareilly railway enters the district in the south of pargana Manwan and after traversing Bari, Pirnagar, Khairabad and Hargam leaves the district in the north of the last-mentioned pargana. It is a metre-gauge line, being a State railway, leased to the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company. The portion from Lucknow to Sitapur was opened on the 15th of November, 1886, and the section from Sitapur to Lakhimpur on the 15th of April in the following year. There are stations at Ataria in Manwan, Sidhauli, Kamalpur in Pirnagar, Khairabad, Sitapur and Hargam. The Sitapur station is situated in the cantonments, which lie to the east of the Sarayan in pargana Khairabad.

Burhwal-Sitapur line.

A new line of railway is shortly to be canstructed, leading from Burhwal in Bara Banki on the main line of the Bengal and

North-Western Railway to Sitapur. This also will be of a metre gauge and will belong to the same system; it will pass through Paintepur, Mahmudabad, Sarayan, Biswan and Parsendi, with stations at these places, and will enter Sitapur cantonments from the north. The only river to be crossed is the Gond, two miles west of Parsendi, and it is contemplated to construct here a bridge of five spans of 40 feet each.

Provincial roads. The only provincial road in the district is the metalled highway from Lucknow to Shahjahanpur, which keeps close to the west side of the railway as far as cantonments and then turns north-west through the town of Sitapur and the parganas of Maholi and Chandra. It has a total length of 55 miles and 5 furlongs in this district. There are encamping-grounds on the road at Ataria, Bahadurpur, Jalalpur, Sitapur and Maholi; a dak bungalow at Sitapur and inspection bungalows at Kachura, Pirnagar and Maholi. Two small feeder roads leading to the Kamalpur and Ataria stations are also under provincial management.

Local roads. The local roads are divided into four classes, known as first class metalled roads, bridged and drained throughout; second class unmetalled roads, bridged and drained throughout; second class unmetalled roads, partially bridged and drained; and sixth class roads, cleared only, these being little better than mere cart tracks. A list of all the roads, showing their length and class, will be found in the appendix and their position is shown on the map. Almost all the metalled roads constitute portions of other roads, the remainder of which is unmetalled. The chief are those from Sitapur to Biswan, from Biswan to Sidhauli and from Sidhauli to Mahmudabad. The first of these is a portion of the road from Sitapur to Bahramghat. It has been proposed to metal the road from Laharpur to Hargam in order to afford easier communication between the principal market in the north-east of the district and the railway. The cost of maintenance of these roads is borne by the district board, but repairs of the first class roads and of the bridges and culverts on those of the second class are carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department.

Bridges and ferries. All the rivers crossed by the metalled roads are bridged, but elsewhere the passage is usually effected by fords or ferries. There are, however, bridges over the Behta on the unmetalled roads from

Sitapur to Misrikh and from Machhrehta to Nimkhar, and over the Gond on the road from Sitapur to Laharpur. There are no bridges over the Gumti, Chauka and Ghagra rivers. A list of all the ferries will be found in the appendix. These are managed partly by the district board of Sitapur and partly by the authorities of the adjoining districts. The most important ferries over the Gumti are those of Kulhabar on the road from Maholi to Pihani, Dadhnamaughat on the old road from Sitapur to Hardoi, Rajghat on the road from Sitapur to Mehndighat on the Ganges, and Bhatpurwa on the road from Manwan to Sandila. On the Chauka the most frequented ferries are those at Chandi, Rasulpur and Chandauli on the various roads leading to Bahraich. The Ghagra is nowhere fordable, and the chief ferries are those of Kataighat on the road from Laharpur and Mallanpur to Bahraich, and at Chahlarighat, where the main road from Sitapur and Biswan to Bahraich crosses the river.

Waterways. As has been already mentioned, the Ghagra, Chauka and Gumti are navigable by boats of considerable size, but with the exception of the Ghagra the traffic on them is very small, and even in the case of the latter it has been greatly reduced since the construction of the railway to Gonda and Bahraich. At the present time, however, a large amount of timber is floated down the Ghagra from the exporting markets of Bahraich and Kheri, whence it is taken to Bahramghat in Bara Banki. The grain trade on this river was once of much importance, but is now very small.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

THE first enumeration of the population of Sitapur was made at the Oudh census of 1869. The preliminary work was carried out by a paid agency with the help of the taluqdars. The total population as ascertained at this census was 932,959 souls, which gave an average density of 417 persons to the square mile. This was a very low figure as compared with other districts of Oudh, but was higher than in Hardoi, Kheri and Bahraich. Only one pargana, Sadrpur, which adjoins the populous district of Bara Banki had a higher density than 500. There were then 2,039 villages in the district, and of these no less than 1,921 had less than one thousand inhabitants apiece, while 91 had between one and two thousand, and 27 over two thousand. Among the last were six towns with a population exceeding 5,000 souls, Khairabad, Laharpur, Biswan, Sitapur, Mahmudabad and Paintepur. **Census of 1869.**

The next census was that of 1881, when the population showed an increase of 25,292 over the previous enumeration, the total being 958,251 souls. An increase was observed in all the northern districts of Oudh, but it was far greater in Hardoi, Kheri and the parts north of the Ghagra. The density rose to 425·6 persons to the square mile—still a very low figure. The number of villages was 2,308, of which 2,198 contained under one thousand inhabitants. Those between 1,000 and 2,000 remained the same as before; but it is remarkable that only 19 had a population of over 2,000 persons. The towns remained the same as before; they had grown largely with the exception of Laharpur and Khairabad which had slightly declined, while Paintepur remained stationary. **Census of 1881.**

The following decade was a period of great prosperity, there were good seasons and few serious epidemics. The population grew very rapidly and at the census of 1891 the number of inhabitants was 1,075,413, showing an increase of 117,162 persons over **Census of 1891.**

the total previously enumerated. The density rose to 476·9, but Sitapur retained the same relative position to the other districts of Oudh, for everywhere the increase had been enormous, the average for the whole province being over ten per cent. Of the 2,328 villages and towns, 158 had over one thousand inhabitants, and of these 22 contained more than 2,000 persons. Of the towns, Sitapur had grown rapidly, as also had Laharpur and Mahmudabad; but Khairabad and Biswan showed a marked decline, and Paintepur had dropped below 5,000.

Census of 1901. The last census of the population of the district was that of March 1st, 1901. It was then ascertained that the increase had been well maintained, the total population being 1,175,473 persons, which exceeded the previous enumeration by 100,060. Sitapur thus showed a far more rapid growth than did any other district of Oudh, and from this it would appear that the famine of 1897 had resulted in no serious effect. With an increase of 9·3 per cent. the density had risen to 532·8 persons to the square mile. This figure was still low for Oudh, as it was largely exceeded in all districts save Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda and Hardoi.

Migration. The result was in a very small degree due to immigration. Of the inhabitants of the district 91·3 per cent. were born in Sitapur itself, and 7·52 per cent. in the adjoining tracts, while only 1·17 per cent. came from elsewhere. The proportion of immigrants was lower in fact than in 1891, and was slightly less than the general average for Oudh. On the other hand, the addition to the population by this means was counteracted by emigration, as 8·55 per cent. of the persons born in Sitapur were enumerated in other districts. In both cases females predominated, their coming and going being mainly due to the ordinary marriage customs of the country.

Towns and villages. The district in 1901 contained 2,311 inhabited towns and villages. Of these 194 had over 1,000 and 28 over 2,000 inhabitants. Sitapur, Khairabad and Laharpur all had populations exceeding 10,000. The first had increased considerably, while the second remained stationary and the third had declined. The only other towns with over 5,000 inhabitants were Mahmudabad and Biswan, both of which had increased in size. The urban population, including the inhabitants of these places and also of the Act XX

towns of Paintepur, Machhrehta, Misrikh and Nimkhar, amounted in all to 78,710 souls or 6·7 per cent. of the total. The principal towns of the district will be separately described in the second part of this volume. Generally the villages resemble those of the rest of Oudh, consisting of a main site in which the houses are generally built of mud, with a varying number of scattered hamlets.

Sex. The census returns show that of the whole population 619,837 were males and 555,636 females, the latter being in the proportion of 89·6 to every hundred males. At the first Oudh census of 1869 the ratio was much lower, females being in the proportion of 87·6 to 100 males; this was possibly due in part to the prevalence of infanticide in olden days before annexation, but also more probably to defective enumeration at the census. It is well known that in many districts there was at that time an extensive concealment of females, and this supposition is borne out by the fact that at each subsequent enumeration the proportion of females to males has been practically constant. This disproportion of the sexes is common to all the western districts of Oudh, and is more marked in Kheri and Hardoi on the west than in those lying to the east and south. Further west, beyond the confines of the province, the number of females rapidly decreases; the proportion being very much lower in the Rohilkhand and Agra divisions. It is noticeable in the case of almost all castes and not merely among those who in times past were addicted to infanticide.

Religions. The returns of the last census showed that out of the total population 999,927 were Hindus, 174,349 Musalmans, 751 Christians, 261 Jains, 112 Sikhs and 73 Aryas. The Hindus thus amounted to 85·07 per cent. of the whole population and Musalmans to 14·83 per cent. As in almost every other district, the latter have increased more rapidly than their Hindu neighbours, the proportion of Musalmans having risen from 14·48 per cent. in 1881 to the present figure, while Hindus have decreased in almost the same ratio. This is not in any way due to conversion, but rather to the fact that the Musalmans are more long-lived and tend to increase at a greater rate than the Hindus.

Hindus. The number of Hindus in Sitapur is small in comparison with that of the adjoining districts to the north and west, but they are proportionately even fewer in Bara Banki and Bahraich on the

south and east. As usual, the great body of the Hindus belong to no particular religious sect, and only a small proportion were classed at the census as Vaishnavites, while still fewer were returned as Saivites or members of the other clearly defined religious bodies. The Hindu population comprises members of no less than 71 different castes, while in addition to these there were at the last census 530 persons with regard to whom no caste was specified. As many as 21 castes had over 10,000 representatives and ten others more than 2,000; the remaining forty are of very little importance and half of them have less than 100 members apiece.

Chamars. The strongest caste numerically speaking is that of the Chamars, who at the last census amounted to 158,792 souls or 15·88 per cent. of the whole number of Hindus. There are more Chamars in the Misrikh tahsil than elsewhere, and fewest in Sidhauli, but even there they number over 33,000. They occupy a very low position in the social scale, and are employed chiefly as labourers both in the fields and elsewhere. A large number of them, however, hold land as tenants; they pay a fairly high rent and their average holdings are about five acres.

Pasis. Next to the Chamars come the Pasis, numbering 129,789 persons or 12·97 per cent. of the whole Hindu population. They, too, are found in largest numbers in the Misrikh tahsil, and fewest in Biswan. They also rank among the lowest castes, their usual professions being those of labourers, cultivators, watchmen, thieves and swineherds. As tenants they hold a large area of land, but owing to their inferior capabilities they generally pay fairly low rents. In former days the Pasis were generally engaged in service under the taluqdars; they were always notorious for their lawlessness and turbulence, and had a considerable reputation for their skill with the bow. The Pasis are more numerous in Sitapur than in any other part of Oudh except Bara Banki. They are said to have been the original lords of the soil, and tradition assigns to them the supreme power in almost all parganas of the district, and especially Maholi, till they were displaced by the Ahbans and other Rajputs.

Brahmans. Brahmans are very numerous in Sitapur, and at the last census the district contained 114,394 persons of this caste, amounting to 11·44 per cent. of the Hindu inhabitants. They are fairly evenly distributed, but occur in greatest numbers in the Misrikh tahsil.

Though there are no taluqdars among them, Brahmans own a considerable amount of land in the district, being the possessors of some 48 villages, half of which lie in Misrikh tahsil. As tenants they cultivate a larger area than any other caste and their holdings are generally large, averaging 7·7 acres at the time of the last settlement. They pay rent at a privileged rate, but probably on account of their numbers it is considerably in excess of that paid by other high caste tenants. The Brahmans of this district belong mainly to the Kanaujia subdivision, which accounts for over 95 per cent., the rest being for the most part Gaurs, Sanadhs, Sakaldipis and Sarwarias.

Ahirs. Next in order come four of the chief cultivating castes, the Ahirs, Kurmis, Lodhs and Muraos. The first of these numbered 106,293 persons or 10·63 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are far more numerous in the Sidhauli tahsil than elsewhere, but in all parts of the district they rank among the chief cultivating castes. Their holdings are of a fair size and their rents high.

Kurmis. The Kurmis, who are unusually numerous, amounting to 89,419 souls, or 6·94 per cent. of the Hindus, are still more excellent cultivators. They are chiefly located in the Sidhauli and Biswan tahsils, and are comparatively scarce in Misrikh. Their sole occupation is agriculture, in which they are greatly assisted by their women-folk. Though their holdings are as a rule large, their husbandry is characterized by care and minuteness; they pay a very high rent and mainly confine their attention to the superior crops.

Lodhs. Lodhs are also cultivators of a high order, but inferior to the Kurmis; they pay lower rents and their holdings are smaller. Altogether they numbered 45,072 persons or 4·5 per cent. of the Hindu inhabitants of the district. They are most numerous in Biswan and fewest in the Misrikh tahsil, where there were but 3,900 persons of this caste.

Muraos. The Muraos and Kachhis together amounted to 39,603 souls or 3·9 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are market gardeners, cultivating the richest land, in which they grow poppy and other valuable crops; their holdings are small, but they pay a higher rent than any other caste. They are fairly evenly distributed, but occur in greater numbers in Misrikh and Biswan than elsewhere.

Rajputs.

The Rajputs constitute the most important Hindu caste in the district, as they own nearly half the entire area. They amounted at the last census to 40,509 souls, or 4·05 per cent. of the Hindus. Males numbered 22,688 and females 17,281. The total is small compared with that of many other Oudh districts, but is higher than in Kheri or Bahraich. They are more numerous in the Misrikh and Sitapur tahsils than elsewhere. Among them are a few large taluqdars and landholders, but the majority are petty proprietors owning fractional shares in their villages and are in more or less reduced circumstances. Many of them cultivate the land either as proprietors or tenants; the latter have large holdings, generally on grain rents, while their cash rates are very much lower than those of any other caste. Their cultivation is not of a high order, as in common with the majority of the Brahmans they are debarred, by the laws of their castes, from handling the plough or touching manure, and consequently depend to a large extent on hired labour.

Rajput clans.

Representatives of all the 43 Rajput clans separately enumerated in the census report are to be found in this district, while in the case of no less than 4,521 cases no clan was specified. Among the latter are several septs of considerable local importance, notably the Ahbans. The most numerous are the Chauhans, who numbered 6,551 souls—a higher figure than in any other district of Oudh, excepting Gonda and Unao. They are found in all parts of the district, but especially in the Misrikh tahsil. They are not now, however, of much importance, as they have long been displaced by other clans, notably the Gaurs, of whom there were 4,862 representatives—a figure that is only exceeded in Hardoi. The Gaurs of Sitapur are Bahman Gaurs, distinct from the Chamar Gaurs of Hardoi; they spread over the north-west of the district at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and among them are some of the largest landholders. The great majority reside in the Sitapur tahsil, but there are considerable numbers in Misrikh. There were 4,035 members of the Bais clan distributed all over the district, but especially in the southern parganas of Sitapur and in the west of the Biswan tahsil. Many of them claim to be Tilokchandi Bais, but this is not admitted by their namesakes of Rai Bareli. Panwars, numbering 2,962 souls, come next, and more than half of them belong to the Sidhauli tahsil, where they have

extensive possessions. There are two taluqdars among them and they claim relationship with the great Panwar houses of the Mahona pargana of Lucknow. Janwars are also fairly numerous, amounting to 2,497 persons, and are found in all tahsils, but especially in the south of Sitapur and Misrikh. Bachhils, of whom there were 2,416 representatives, chiefly belong to the Gundlamau pargana of Misrikh which they have held for many centuries. Rathors and Sombansis also had over 2,000 members apiece. Neither of them are of much importance; the former mainly belong to the Misrikh tahsil, while the latter are scattered over the district. The Raikwars, who in former days held a large portion of the district, are not very numerous, amounting in all to 1,096, three-fourths of whom resided in the Sidhauli tahsil and almost all the remainder in the parganas of Tambaur and Kondri North. Other clans numbering 1,000 were the Tomars in the Misrikh and Sitapur tahsils, and the Bhadaurias in different parts of the district; while Kachhwahas, Raghubansis and Chandels are also found in considerable numbers. The history of the more important clans will be given in the account of the taluqas which they hold.

Lower Hindu castes.

Next in order come four of the lower castes, Kahars, Telis, Dhobis and Gadariyas. The first numbered 34,284 persons—an unusually high figure, although it is largely exceeded in the districts beyond the Ghagra. They are generally engaged in personal service, and agricultural and other labour. Telis or oilmen numbered 22,295, and are most numerous in the Misrikh and Sitapur tahsils. Dhobis, of whom there were 21,174, are evenly distributed throughout the district; they occur here in greater numbers than in any other part of Oudh or of the United Provinces excepting Gorakhpur and Basti. Gadariyas, on the other hand, are not very numerous. They amounted to 20,033 persons, which is below the general average for Oudh.

Banias

Banias numbered 15,314 persons and are found everywhere. They belong to many different sub-divisions, the best represented being the Umar. In Sitapur there are large numbers of Gahois, who are only found in Hardoi and Kheri of all the other districts of Oudh. Other noticeable subcastes are the Kasaundhans and Agarwals, both of whom are practically confined to the Sitapur tahsil. Next come the Bharbhunjas, numbering 15,104 persons,

They are found in approximately equal numbers in all tahsils and call for no special mention.

Kayasths. The Kayasths are more important. The last census showed 13,502 members of this caste and among them are several landholders of considerable standing. They are more numerous in the Sitapur tahsil than elsewhere, but almost everywhere are to be found representatives of the old qanungo families, who hold several villages and state that in former days their possessions were far more extensive. The majority of the Sitapur Kayasths belong to the Sribastab subdivision, but there are considerable numbers of Saksenas.

Other castes. The other Hindu castes are of very little importance or interest. Nais, Koris, Barhais, Kumhars, Lunias and Lohars, all had over 10,000 representatives at the last census, but none of them occur in unusual numbers. There were 9,491 Kalwars, which is a higher figure than in any other district of the division, while Tambolis and Faqirs also had over 5,000 members apiece. Those with more than 2,000 members are Sonars, Bhangis, Bhats, Dhanuks, Beldars, Malis and Nats. Of the less common castes mention may be made of the Radhas, singers and dancers by profession, who numbered 992 persons—a higher figure than in any other district of the United Provinces. They are also to be found in the adjoining districts of Hardoi, Kheri and Shahjahanpur. Ahiwasis, a cultivating and labouring tribe, numbered 354 persons, almost all of whom resided in the Biswan tahsil. They do not occur in any other part of Oudh, but are found in Muttra, Bareilly, Agra and Bulandshahr. Their home is in Muttra, and it is difficult to state how they came to be settled in this district. In 1891, however, there were none of this caste in Sitapur, but 51 were enumerated in Bahraich. They are known to go far afield in pursuit of trade, so that possibly their presence in this district was merely fortuitous.

Musalmans. The number of Musalmans in the district is large, though it is exceeded in Gonda, Bara Banki and Bahraich. They have long been settled in the district and are mainly to be found in the vicinity of the old towns. They are most numerous in the Sitapur tahsil, and especially in the Laharpur and Khairabad parganas. Then come Biswan and Sidhauli, their presence being most marked in the Biswan pargana of the former, and of the latter in Mahmudabad

and Sadrpur. In Misrikh they are comparatively few, as they there amount to but 8·6 per cent. of the total population, and in no pargana save perhaps Aurangabad do they occur in unusual numbers. The Musalmans of the district are mainly Sunnis, the followers of this sect accounting for 97·7 per cent. of the whole. Shias numbered 2,540 and Lalbegis 1,334. Neither figure is remarkable, the former being below the general average for Oudh. A large proportion of the Muhammadan population is descended from Hindu converts, and the caste name is generally retained. The census returns showed members of no less than 58 different castes, excluding subdivisions; but a large number of these are of very little importance, as in 30 cases there were under 200 persons belonging to the caste, while the ten with over 5,000 representatives together amounted to 81·7 per cent. of the whole number.

Julahas.

First in order come the Julahas or weavers, who numbered 38,830 souls or 22·27 per cent. of the whole Musalman community, the highest figure in all Oudh. Nearly half of them belong to the Sitapur tahsil and the bulk of the remainder to Biswan; the chief centres of the now decayed weaving industry being the towns of Biswan, Khairabad and Laharpur. Many of them still follow their ancestral occupation, but numbers have taken to agriculture—a profession which they practise with some success, being industrious and careful cultivators. Closely akin to the Julahas are the Behnas or cotton-carders, numbering 13,840 persons or 7·93 per cent. of the Musalmans. They are generally known by the name of Dhuna in this district, and are to be found in all tahsils in approximately equal numbers, except in Misrikh where, like all other Muhammadans, they are comparatively scarce.

Shaikhs.

Shaikhs at the last census numbered 20,897 persons or 11·98 per cent. of the whole number of Musalmans. These again are more numerous in tahsil Sitapur than elsewhere, and a large proportion of them reside in the old towns. Many of the Shaikhs are said to be descendants of converted Hindus. Their subdivisions are numerous, but the majority describe themselves as Siddiqis, of whom there were 11,836 in 1901. Of the others nearly 4,000 were Qurreshis, while, with the exception of a few Ansaris, Usmanis and Faruqis, the subdivision in the case of the rest was unspecified. Among the Shaikhs are some of the largest landholders of the

district, such as the Rajas of Mahmudabad and Paintepur and their kinsman of Bhatwamau in Bara Banki.

Pathans.

Pathans come next with 16,132 representatives at the last census, or 9·25 per cent. of the Musalman population. Over one-third of them belong to the Sitapur tahsil, while the rest are scattered about the district, occurring in largest numbers in Sidhauli. The Pathans belong to a large number of clans, and no one of them is specially predominant. Yusufzais are generally the most numerous, except in the Misrikh tahsil; Ghoris take the second place, but belong to no particular locality; Lodis prevail in Sidhauli and are also found in fair numbers in Sitapur; while Kakars in Misrikh, Sitapur and Biswan have also over 1,000 members. Other clans of whom mention may be made are the Bangash, Afridi and Muhammadzai.

Musalman Rajputs.

Converted Rajputs are fairly numerous in the district, amounting to 11,411 persons or 6·49 per cent. of the whole Musalman community. They are chiefly confined to the Sitapur and Biswan tahsils and are drawn from many clans. By far the most common are the Chauhans, of whom there were over 4,000. Besides these, there are many Bisens in Biswan, Bais in tahsil Sitapur and elsewhere, Panwars in Sitapur and Biswan, and Gautams and Gaurs in Sitapur. These Musalman Rajputs own a considerable amount of land in the district, altogether some 40 villages, nearly all of which lie in the Laharpur, Hargam and Tambaur parganas. The chief landholder is the taluqdar of Akbarpur, a kinsman of the Gaur chieftain of Katesar. They still for the most part observe Hindu customs, being on friendly terms with their unconverted clansmen, and observing only those distinctions which the diversity of religion renders compulsory.

Saiyids.

Saiyids are fairly numerous in this district, amounting to 4,247 persons, which is well above the provincial average. About one-fourth of them belong to the Rizwi subdivision, which is almost wholly confined to the Sitapur and Sidhauli tahsils. Of the rest, Husainis alone are found in any numbers. There are several Saiyids among the landholders of the district, the chief among them being the taluqdars of Qutbnagar and of Jalalpur in Hardoi.

Other Musalmans.

The other Musalman castes call for no special mention. The most numerous are Nais, amounting to 12,528 souls—a higher figure

than in any other district of Oudh and only exceeded in Basti and Moradabad of all the districts of the United Provinces. They are chiefly found in the Biswan and Sidhauli tahsils. Faqirs, Darzis, Kunjras and Telis occur in numbers exceeding 5,000; Kunjras or greengrocers are unusually strong, the number being only exceeded in Bara Banki. Gaddis, Qassabs, Bhats and Halwais also had over 3,000 representatives. The number of Musalman Bhats is exceptionally large, amounting to 3,142 persons; it is only exceeded in Gorakhpur, but the caste is common throughout the eastern submontane districts. Next come Manihars with 2,259 persons, and then Mughals with 2,379. The latter occur in larger numbers than in any other part of Oudh except Lucknow. More than half of them belong to the Chaghtai subdivision, and they occur in largest numbers in the Misrikh tahsil, where they have long been settled. Of the 41 remaining castes none call for any comment, as in no single instance are they unusually numerous, either absolutely or relatively.

Christians. The number of Christians is larger than in many districts of Oudh, but this is in part due to the presence of the British troops at Sitapur, although at the time of the census the cantonments were nearly empty. Out of the total of 751 Christians, 548 were natives, and practically the whole of these belong to the American Methodist Episcopal Church, which is the only missionary agency in the district. The mission was started in Sitapur in the year 1864 by the Reverend J. T. Gracey, by whose exertions schools were opened at headquarters and at Khairabad. The number of Native Christians rose from 46 in 1881 to 139 at the following census, since which time there has been a more rapid increase. The mission now possesses three churches in the district, and the educational institutions comprise a boarding school for girls in which English is taught, and two small primary schools for boys and girls respectively. The Anglican church in Sitapur is a large building dedicated to All Souls, and served by a resident chaplain. Its erection was sanctioned in 1859, and on the 8th of November 1860, it was opened and consecrated by Bishop Cotton. The cost was met by Government and amounted altogether to Rs. 43,000.

Other religions. The other religions deserve but passing mention. The Arya Samaj has made no progress in this district. There were 88

members in 1891 and this fell to 73 at the last census; there are no recognised lodges and the movement is in a moribund condition. Half of the members reside in the town of Sitapur and the rest are scattered about the district. They are drawn from the Kayasth, Brahman, Khattri and Bania castes, but the numbers in each case are insignificant. Jains are somewhat numerous for Oudh; but there are far more in both Bara Banki and Lucknow. Of the 261 followers of this creed 182 belong to the Sidhauli tahsil and 63 to Sitapur, two-thirds of the latter residing in the headquarters town. The rest chiefly live in Mahmudabad and Paintepur where they are engaged as traders. Sikhs, of whom there were 112, are found in all tahsils and are for the most part employed in the police and other service.

Occupations.

As in all the rural districts of Oudh, the population is almost entirely dependent on the land. According to the returns of the last census the agricultural population, including landlords, tenants and field labourers, amounted to 75·1 per cent. of the whole—a very high figure which is surpassed in but few districts. Even this does not represent the actual state of things, as in the case of almost the whole rural population, which amounts to 93·3 per cent. of the district total, the inhabitants generally resort to agriculture in a greater or less degree as a subsidiary means of subsistence. The industrial population is indeed larger than that of the urban areas, amounting to 10·5 per cent., and of this 35 per cent. were engaged in the supply of articles of food and drink and the same proportion in the manufacture and supply of textile fabrics; so that the other industries are but sparsely represented. Of the remaining population, the commercial community accounted for ·3 per cent. and the professional for ·9 per cent. In the case of 5·4 per cent. the occupation was returned as unskilled or general labour; while 3·6 per cent. were employed in personal and domestic service and 1·3 per cent. had no professed means of subsistence, most of the latter being dependent on mendicancy. The small remainder includes those in Government service and the other miscellaneous classes of occupation.

Language.

The dialect ordinarily spoken by the people is the Awadhi form of eastern Hindi, which is the common tongue of almost the whole of Oudh. Among the educated classes and especially the Musalmans

the Hindostani form of Western Hindi is frequently used; but the census returns show that this is the language of only 2·15 per cent. of the population, while 97·8 per cent. speak Awadhi. The small remainder spoke either English or other Indian dialects, such as Bengali, Punjabi or Rajasthani, but these people were not natives of the district. There is no indigenous literature, not even a newspaper. The only printing press is the *Subah Sadiq* press at Sitapur, founded in 1878 by Saiyid Muhammad Sadiq, which merely executes job-work. A monthly newspaper, called the *Tahzib-ul-Asar*, was published from 1879 to 1887, when it expired. In 1878 another press, called the *Riaz-ul-Akhbar*, was started at Khairabad, but its work and the publication of a newspaper of the same name terminated in May 1880. There are no social institutions or literary societies. One, known as the *Jalsa-i-Tahzib*, "for the diffusion of useful knowledge," was opened at Sitapur in September 1880, but it only lasted for three years.

Proprietary tenures.

Though not to the same extent as several other districts of Oudh, Sitapur is essentially a land of great estates, and the proprietary right is vested in a comparatively small body. Over one-third of the entire district is in the hands of a small number of taluqdars, while the bulk of the remainder is held by zamindari families whose estates are in many instances of considerable size. At the present time the district contains 2,366 villages, divided into 3,064 mahals. Of the latter 1,095 are held by taluqdars either directly or else, as in the case of 72 mahals, with superior rights over the subsettlement-holders, 1,232 by zamindars, and 707 by coparcenary communities. The remaining 29 mahals comprise 21 held in subsettlement in zamindari estates, and eight the property of Government. Of the whole area of the district 45·41 per cent. is held directly by taluqdars, 2·8 per cent. by subsettlement-holders with taluqdars as their superior proprietors, 11·24 per cent. by single zamindars, and 40·55 per cent. in other tenures. These proportions vary considerably in different parganas of the district. In Khairabad, for instance, only 17 out of 153 villages are taluqdari, while in Korauna, Gundlamau and Machhrehta there are only 21 taluqdari villages out of a total of 244 villages. On the other hand, Ramkot, Aurangabad and Kondri South are almost entirely held by taluqdars. The coparcenary tenure is for the most part of

the imperfect pattidari type, which predominates in all the tahsils. The rest are fairly evenly divided between perfect pattidari and bhaiyachara, the latter being most common in Misrikh.

Taluqdars.

A list of all the taluqdars in the district, showing their caste and the extent of their properties, will be found in the appendix. The total number of estates held under this form of tenure is 32, but a considerable number of these belong to taluqdars who reside in other districts. The taluqdars belong to a great variety of castes and clans. Fifteen estates are held by Rajputs, of whom three are Gaurs, three Chauhans, two Raikwars, two Panwars, three Bais, one a Janwar and one a Sombansi. The Musalman taluqdars are thirteen in number, and include six Shaikhs, five Mughals, one Saiyid and one Musalman Gaur. Of the remaining four estates two belong to Khattris and two to members of the Kayasth caste. Many of the taluqas are of ancient origin and have descended from the original founders through many centuries. Others are of very recent formation, but these for the most part owe their existence to the British Government having been bestowed on the several grantees for loyal services rendered during the mutiny. In a few instances only, as the Kunwan Khera estate for example, were the taluqas compiled by the well-known process of more or less doubtful honesty during the latter days of Nawabi rule after the manner of the vast mushroom estates that are to be found in many other parts of Oudh. On the other hand, hardly any of the old estates now existing resemble those of eastern and northern Oudh, or the Baiswara of the south, where chieftains of a particular clan exercised for centuries the powers vested in the acknowledged leader of the race. The old *raj* of the Ahbans has disappeared, and so has that of the Raikwars to a large extent, while in the greater part of the district there were never any well-defined spheres of influence. This was probably the result of the constant presence of a Musalman governor at Khairabad and the maintenance of strong Muhammadan chieftains at Mahmudabad, and at a later date at Aurangabad and elsewhere: a similar phenomenon may be observed in the history of the neighbouring district of Hardoi.

Mahmudabad.

By far the largest landowner in the district is the Musalman Raja of Mahmudabad. He comes of a famous family of Siddiqi Shaikhs and traces his descent from one Qazi Nasr-ullah in the

twelfth generation from Abu Baqr. This man is said to have been Qazi of Baghdad and to have come to India in the days of Shahab-ud-din Ghori, and to have settled in Amroha. His descendants for three generations held the office of Qazi at Dehli, and then about 1345 A.D. his great-grandson, Qazi Nusrat-ullah, generally known as Shaikh Nathan, was sent to Oudh by Muhammad bin Tughlaq to subdue the Bhars who were then ruling in Sandagarh, the old name of Bilehra in Bara Banki. He was successful in his mission and by way of reward received the grant of a large estate in the neighbourhood of Fatehpur. Shaikh Nathan was succeeded by his son, Shaikh Nizam, and afterwards by his grandson, Ghulam Mustafa. The latter had two sons, Daud Khan and Shah Muhammad, the ancestor of the taluqdar of Bhatwamau. Daud Khan flourished in the days of Akbar and rose to a high position in the Imperial army. He is said to have received in succession the titles of Khan Bahadur and Nawab for his services in the campaign against the Hindu leader, Hemu. He was killed in 1569 A.D. at the siege of either Kalinjar or Rantambhor. His son, Nawab Mahmud Khan, succeeded to the titles of his father and also rose to the rank of commander in the army, ending his life at Jaunpur. He was the founder of the town of Mahmudabad. His son, Bazid or Bayazid Khan, rose high in the service of Jahangir and was also faujdar of Jaunpur. He was honoured with many titular distinctions, such as Umdat-ul-Maali, Amir-ul-Mulk, Ghazanfar-ud-daula and Muzaffar Jang, and is also said to have received in *jagir* the lands of Sadrpur in this district and Dewa in Bara Banki. He had three sons, of whom the eldest, Inayat Khan, succeeded him at Bilehra, while Fateh Khan received Sudrawan, and the youngest, Hidayat Khan, obtained Mahmudabad. Inayat Khan was followed by Muhammad Qasim Khan, the eldest of five brothers, and then by Marahmat Khan, who was a Naib Nazim in the Oudh service. The latter was succeeded by his son, Muhammad Imam Khan, whose two sons, Muhammad Ikram Khan and Mazhar Ali Khan, divided the estate into equal portions. The two sons of Ikram Khan were Sarfaraz Ali Khan, a Nazim in Oudh, and Musahib Ali Khan; they received Mahmudabad as their share and largely increased the property. It should be mentioned that Hidayat Khan had left the property to his grandson,

Hidayat-ullah Khan, and this man had no sons, but two daughters, one of whom married Ikram Khan and the other Muhammad Amin Khan, a grandson of Inayat Khan. When both Musahib Ali Khan and Sarfaraz Ali Khan died childless, the widow of the former managed the estate during her life and before her death adopted one of the sons of Amir Ali Khan of Bilehra. This was Nawab Ali Khan, a man of great distinction, being a scholar and a poet as well as an excellent manager; he kept his lands in the finest possible state of tillage and largely increased his possessions at the expense of his weaker neighbours. In 1850 he received the title of Raja from the King of Oudh, and two years later the additional titles of Muqim-ud-daula and Qaim Jang. He took a somewhat prominent part in the mutiny, but submitted early in 1858 just before his death. He was succeeded by his only son, Raja Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan, who being only nine years of age was placed under the charge of the Court of Wards till 1867. He was educated at the Sitapur school and at the Benares and Canning colleges. In 1871 he was granted the titles of Amir-ud-daula, Saiyid-ul-Mulk and Mumtaz Jang as a mark of recognition of his public services, being in that year elected Vice-President of the British Indian Association, of which he subsequently became President. In December, 1877, his title of Raja was recognised as hereditary, and in 1884 he was granted the additional hereditary title of Khan Bahadur. In 1893 he was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. He died in May, 1903, and was followed by his son, Raja Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, the present taluqdar. The estate at present comprises villages in almost every pargana of the district. The Raja holds, in the Sidhauli tahsil, 81 villages and four pattis in pargana Mahmudabad, 55 villages and one patti in Sadrpur, 13 villages and five pattis in Bari and three villages in Kondri South; in the Biswan tahsil he owns 48 villages and four pattis in pargana Biswan, four villages and 11 pattis in Tambaur and 18 villages and one patti in Kondri North; in the Sitapur tahsil he has 11 villages and five pattis in pargana Sitapur, three villages in Laharpur, and one village and one patti in Hargam; in the Misrikh tahsil he holds four villages and one patti in Maholi and one village in pargana Misrikh. The total is 242 villages and 33 pattis paying a revenue of Rs. 2,18,707.

In addition to all these he has a large property of 83 villages, 40 mahals and 11 pattis in Bara Banki, four villages in Lucknow, and 68 villages in Kheri, the last being a portion of the confiscated estate of Raja Lone Singh of Mitauli.

Bilehra.

The Bilehra taluqa in this district passed to Raja Ibad Ali Khan, the eldest son of Amir Ali Khan and the grandson of Mazhar Ali Khan. This man increased his estate in the same manner as his brother, Nawab Ali Khan, did, but not at the same rate. He also acquired the Paintepur property by will from the daughter of Kazim Ali Khan, the descendant of Nawab Saiyid Khan, younger brother of Nawab Daud Khan of Bilehra. This lady had married Nizam Ali Khan, who had been murdered in 1841 by a servant, and for two years held the property, then making it over to Ibad Ali Khan. The latter was succeeded in 1870 by his son, Raja Muhammad Kazim Husain Khan, whose title was recognised as hereditary in December, 1877. The Raja held the property till his death in November, 1904. His successor is his son, Raja Muhammad Qaim Khan. His property consists of 38 villages and seven pattis in Mahmudabad and five villages in Sadrpur, paying a revenue of Rs. 33,903. The Raja also holds 37 villages, eight mahals and three pattis in Bara Banki and one mahal in Lucknow. The family, though of admitted Shaikh descent, generally goes by the name of Khanzada, presumably by reason of the title of Khan bestowed on their ancestors many centuries ago. The pedigree will be found in the appendix.

Bhatwamau.

A third taluqdari estate held by the same family is that of Bhatwamau in Bara Banki, in which district the bulk of the property lies. This was founded by Pahar Khan, son of Shah Muhammad and cousin of Nawab Mahmud Khan of Mahmudabad. It descended to Imam Ali Khan, who largely improved the estate, and at a later date to Kazim Husain Khan, who, like his predecessors, held high office under the Nawabi government. The *sanad* was conferred on Badshah Husain Khan, the father of Sardar Husain Khan, the present taluqdar. The latter on his father's death consented to mutation of names in favour of the Raja of Bilehra; but subsequently he recovered the estate by a decree of the Privy Council, after protracted litigation, which has ruined the taluqa. The property in this district comprises 13 villages and one

mahal in Sadrpur, seven villages and two mahals in Mahmudabad, and one village in Kondri North.*

Jahangirabad.

A second Shaikh family is that of the Qidwais, which is represented among the landowners of this district by the Raja of Jahangirabad. The family belongs to Bara Banki and its history will be found in the volume on that district. The Raja's property in Sitapur is very small and was recently acquired by purchase; it consists of but one village, Rauni, and two pattis, all in the Mahmudabad pargana.

Gopamau.

Another Shaikh family is that of Gopamau in Hardoi, the account of which belongs properly to that district and therefore needs no repetition.† The property in this district consists of the single village of Barmhaula in pargana Chandra, which is held jointly by the three sons of Muhammad Amir and their cousin, Muhammad Abdus Samad.

Mahewa.

The last Shaikh taluqa is the diminutive estate of Mahewa, which now consists of merely a portion of one village in the Maholi pargana. The property formerly was included in that of Raja Lone Singh, the head of the Ahbans, and after the mutiny two villages were given to Maulvi Mazhar Ali for loyal services. He was succeeded by Maulvi Nauman Ahmad, who sold the greater portion of his land and died in 1902. He left three sons, Subhan Ahmad, Imran Ahmad and Saiyid Ahmad. The second son is a naib tahsildar and is the acknowledged representative of the family.

Saadatnagar.

There are five taluqdari estates in the district held by Mughals, although one of these families is in reality of Pathan origin. This is the so-called Mughal house of Saadatnagar in Misrikh, founded by Agha Muhammad Ali Beg, a Yusufzai, who accompanied Nadir Shah to India and in 1734 took service under the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. He is said to have received a grant of land in reward for good services, but it seems more probable that he took forcible possession of his estate, which was subsequently enlarged by purchase. He was succeeded by his son, Rajab Ali Beg, who lost the Tarayan and Purara properties of 18 villages. A further reduction was made in the time of his son, Muhammad Akbar Beg, who was created a Raja by Wajid Ali Shah, but was

* Gazetteer of Bara Banki, p. 105. | † Gazetteer of Hardoi, p. 88.

deprived of the twelve villages of the Manai-Fatehpur estate by one Faqir Muhammad Khan, who had laid claim to them, while another property called Birra Sarai in Kheri was settled with others at annexation. Muhammad Akbar Beg was succeeded by his son, Shamsher Bahadur, whose title of Raja was confirmed for life by the British Government. He died in 1884, leaving two widows, Rani Barkat-un-nissa, who still holds half the estate, and Rani Aulia Begam, whose share is now held by her daughter, Jani Begam. The property in this district comprises twelve villages and four pattis in Chandra, seven villages and twelve pattis in Misrikh, five pattis in Machhrehta, and one in Aurangabad, going by the name of the Saadatnagar or Ant taluqa. It also includes the Purwa Deoria estate of four villages in Hardoi.

Kunwan Khera.

A much larger estate is that of Kunwan Khera, a village adjoining the Sitapur cantonments. This taluqa is of comparatively recent origin. The family is of Mughal descent, coming from Khwaja Safi, a Kashmiri noble, who took service with Asaf-ud-daula. He left two sons, the famous Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan and Hadi Ali Khan. The former, who was Nazim of Muhamdi and Khairabad from 1799 to 1813, prime minister to Nasir-ud-din Haidar from 1813 to 1832 and to Muhammad Ali Shah in 1837, acquired an immense property which he left at his death in 1837 to his nephew, Munawar-ud-daula. This man succeeded his uncle as prime minister and was connected by marriage with the royal family of Oudh. He acquired the property now known as Kunwan Khera and received the title of Nawab. Munawar-ud-daula was succeeded by his son, Nawab Ashraf-ud-daula Amjad Ali Khan, who was a general in the king's army and made considerable additions to his estate. After the mutiny he obtained a share in the confiscated taluqa of Raja Lone Singh. He died in 1875 and was succeeded by his elder son, Nawab Mirza Muhammad Baqar Ali Khan, the present taluqdar, whose title was recognised as hereditary in December, 1877. The property consists of 14 villages and four pattis in pargana Khairabad, 27 villages and two pattis in Laharpur, two villages and three pattis in Sitapur, three villages in Maholi, one village and two pattis in Machhrehta, and one village in Tambaur, amounting in all to 48 villages and 11 pattis, assessed at Rs. 38,102. The Nawab resides in Lucknow. His brother,

Mirza Jafar Ali Khan, is taluqdar of Behta in the Lucknow district.*

Aurangabad. A third Mughal estate is that of Aurangabad. This family was founded by Mirza Bahadur Beg, who is said to have settled at Dehli in the days of Shahjahan and thence to have come to Oudh in an official capacity, in order, it is said, to reduce to subjection the Panwars of Itaunja. His son, Mirza Farrukh Fal, in the time of Aurangzeb, received a grant of land in Nimkhar and settled in Balpur, the name of which he changed to Aurangabad in honour of the Emperor. He was succeeded by one of his sons, Mirza Muhammad Yusuf, who according to the family tradition was the lord of an enormous property, but how this was subsequently reduced is not known. The present taluqdar, Mirza Muhammad Ali Beg, is sixth in descent from Mirza Muhammad Yusuf and succeeded his father, Mirza Muhammad Agha Jan, in 1875. His property consists of 29 villages in Aurangabad, two villages and three pattis in Misrikh, and one patti in Machhrehta, the whole being assessed at Rs. 32,390.

Qutbnagar. Mirza Muhammad Yusuf of Aurangabad had a younger brother, Mirza Qutb Muhammad, who received a portion of the ancestral estate as his share. This passed in the course of time to one Subhan Ata, who was childless, and his widow adopted one Ibrahim Beg, who also died without leaving an heir. His widow on her turn adopted Mirza Muhammad Ali Beg of the Aurangabad family, who was succeeded at his death by his widow, Harmuzi Begam. At her death the property passed to her three sons, Mirza Haidar Ali Beg, Saiyid Azam Shah and Saiyid Aulad Ali, the present taluqdars. The estate consists of eight villages in the Misrikh pargana.

Baragaon. Baragaon, the last Mughal taluqa, dates from annexation only, and consists of a grant of land which originally formed part of the Mitauli estate of Raja Lone Singh and was given in reward for loyal services to Mirza Abbas Beg, an extra assistant commissioner in Oudh. He died in 1879 and left the property to his son, Mirza Faiyaz Beg, who died in 1882, when it passed to his son, Mirza Faiz Husain Beg, the present owner. The estate, which consists of seven villages in Maholi assessed at Rs. 8,862, has been under the

* Gazetteer of Lucknow, p. 93.

Court of Wards since 1879, being originally taken over on account of the minority of the taluqdar and being subsequently retained under management at his own request by reason of his absence in England for the purposes of education.

Maulvi Iltifat Rasul, the Saiyid taluqdar of Jalalpur in Hardoi, is the owner of a small property of five villages and one mahal, known as the Sitohi estate, in the Tambaur pargana. The history of the family and the taluqa will be found in the volume on the Hardoi district.* The property was confiscated after the mutiny on account of the rebellion of the former Rajput owners and bestowed on Maulvi Fazal Rasul of Jalalpur, together with other lands in Kheri, Hardoi and elsewhere in reward for his loyal services rendered during the mutiny. After his death in 1879 the property passed to his son, Maulvi Fazal Husain, the father of the present taluqdar, who succeeded in 1901. **Jalalpur.**

There is one other Musalman taluqa in the district, that of Akbarpur, but this is held by a Muhammadan Rajput of the Gaur clan. This family represents a branch of the great house of Katesar, an account of which should properly be first given. Of all the various Rajput clans who own land in this district, the Gaurs occupy the leading position. They came to the district at a comparatively late date, as the family tradition states that the first of this clan to arrive in Oudh was Raja Chandra Sen, who accompanied Saadat Khan, the first Nawab Wazir of Oudh, from the Dehli court. This man had four sons, named Ajit Mal, Nag Mal, Kharag Sen and Udai Ram, the founders of the four branches of the clan which are now the owners of a large portion of the north of the district and are distinguished by the names of their four progenitors. Chandra Sen was a Bahman Gaur and therefore had no connection with the Chamar Gaurs of Hardoi. He is said to have been of royal descent and to have come from the ancient home of the Gaurs in Narkanjari. The general tradition states that he first settled in pargana Chandra in or about the year 1707, although this was some time before the coming of Saadat Khan. Probably both dates are wrong, for the family pedigree shows eleven generations between the present owner of Katesar and Chandra Sen. In the course of time the Gaurs gained the whole of Chandra and **Katesar.**

* Gazetteer of Hardoi, p. 92.

thence spread into Maholi, where they came into conflict with the Ahbans, whom they turned out in 1767, holding their possessions for fourteen years. They established themselves more thoroughly further east in Sitapur and Laharpur, and by degrees got almost the whole of the two parganas into their hands. In Laharpur the Nagmallis, descendants of the second son of Chandra Sen, were at all times the most important. From this stock come several zamindari families as well as the great Katesar house. The early history of the Katesar taluqa is extremely scanty and it is not known by whom this immense property was founded, although it is said that Tej Singh acquired the title of Raja in 1650. From General Sleeman's account it appears that Raja Sumer Singh, ninth in descent from Nag Mal, had a very large property which he greatly improved, as was evident by the fine groves now surrounding Laharpur and forming a noticeable feature of the taluqa. He was succeeded by Ratan Singh, who was constantly in conflict with the central government—a policy which resulted in much damage to the estate. The next owner was Sheo Bakhsh Singh, who in Sir William Sleeman's time resided in a large fort at Katesar. He was then described as the owner of a very extensive property, but a bad manager. He was unable to pay the revenue and consequently had shut himself up in his fort, where he defied the revenue authorities. For two years prior to 1850 he had been kept in prison, but was released on the security of Raja Lone Singh of Mitauli, his brother-in-law. Sheo Bakhsh Singh obtained the *sanad* for the Katesar estate and remained in possession till 1882. At his death the property passed to his widow, Thakurain Pirthipal Kunwar, the present owner. The taluqa was taken over by the Court of Wards in 1896 and is still so managed. It consists of 50 villages and one patti in Laharpur, 37 villages in Tambaur, eight villages and one patti in Hargam, three villages and three pattis in Kondri North and four small pattis in Sitapur; it thus altogether amounts to 98 villages and nine pattis assessed at Rs. 1,06,368.

Akbarpur. The Gaurs of Akbarpur are descended from Ajit Mal, the elder son of Raja Chandra Sen. The estate was originally known as Nemupur, but the name has long been changed by reason of the fact that Akbarpur has for several generations been the residence of the taluqdars. The property descended in the course of time to one

Sobha Rai, whose two sons were Mahabali Singh of Akbarpur and Pratab Bali Singh, the founder of the Rehar family. The former got into trouble with the revenue authorities and in consequence of certain disturbances in which he was involved lost his estates, which were given to Seth Dianat Rai of Biswan. Mahabali subsequently applied to the Nawab Shuja-ud-daula at Fyzabad, and was restored to his ancestral dominions on condition of his embracing the Musalman faith. Since that time the family have been Muhammadans, at least in name, but they still observe Hindu customs and mix on friendly terms with their Hindu relatives. Mahabali was succeeded by his son, Haidar Ali, and then by his grandson, Gauhar Ali. The eldest son of the latter, Fazal Ali Khan, obtained the *sanad* for the taluqa and held the property till his death in August, 1888. He left four wives. From the first, Musammat Munni, was born Akbar Ali Khan, who died in 1883 leaving a son, Abbas Ali Khan, who died five years later. From the second was born a daughter, Fazal-ul-nissa, who is still alive. From the third, Shahanshah Begam, was born Nawab Ali Khan, who obtained the estate on reaching his majority in May, 1904, when it was handed over by the Court of Wards under whose administration it had been since the death of Fazal Ali Khan. His succession is, however, disputed, pending an appeal in the Privy Council filed by a rival claimant, Amjad Ali Khan, who claims to be a son of Abbas Ali Khan, the grandson of Fazal Ali Khan by his first wife. The property consists of 20 villages in Laharpur, eight in Hargam, six in Tambaur and two in Biswan, the whole being assessed at Rs. 30,811.

The third Gaur taluqa is that of Jar Saadatnagar, generally known as Halwapur. This property is of very recent origin. Four villages of the confiscated estate of Raja Lone Singh were granted to Thakur Raghunath Singh, a Gaur zamindar, who then took the rank of a taluqdar in reward for loyal services rendered during the mutiny, and their revenue was released during his lifetime. He died in 1876 and was succeeded by his son, Thakur Kalka Bakhsh, who in 1879 sold all the Mitauli villages except Alipur Bhandia. He retained, however, nine villages which belonged to his ancestral estate and added four others by purchase. His property at present consists of 13 villages and six pattis in

Halwapur.

pargana Sitapur and one village and one patti in Misrikh, the whole being assessed at Rs. 7,801.

Khajurahra. There is one other taluqdari estate in this district held by a member of the Gaur clan, Thakur Shankar Bakhsh Singh of Khajurahra in the Hardoi district. He has, however, no connection with the families of Katesar and Akbarpur, as he belongs to the Chamar Gaur branch, the history of which will be found in the volume on Hardoi.* The property consists of six villages and one mahal in the Tambaur pargana, known as the Bohra estate; it originally formed part of the confiscated property of Gayadin Singh and was bestowed on Thakur Dal Singh of Khajurahra after the mutiny. The latter died in 1871 and was succeeded by his son, Thakur Lalta Bakhsh, who died in 1885, when it passed to his minor grandson, the present taluqdar.

Saraura. The Panwars are the principal Rajput clan in the south of the district and especially in pargana Manwan which adjoins Mahona of Lucknow, the principal seat of this race. The first settler in Oudh was Deo Rudh Rai of Dharanagar or Deogarh in the Gwalior territory who came to Mahona in the days of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq and gained a large estate from the Kurmis and Muraos. He had three sons, of whom the two first obtained Itaunja and Mahona respectively, while the third, Mal Deo or Karan Deo, received Rewan in pargana Manwan. In the third generation from Mal Deo came two brothers, Binda Das and Hari Das, who divided the estate between them. The former took Saraura and the latter Nilgaon, both in Manwan.† From Binda Das came Ganga Bakhsh, who obtained the *sanad* for the taluqa and was succeeded by his son, Thakur Harihar Bakhsh, the present owner. The Saraura estate consists of 24 villages and six pattis in Manwan, one village in Gundlamau, and one patti in Bari, paying a total revenue of Rs. 28,205.

Nilgaon. The portion of Hari Das descended to Sambha Singh, who made large additions to the property at the expense of his Rajput and Kayasth neighbours and left it to his son, Bhawani Din. The latter rendered loyal service during the mutiny by assisting the Sitapur refugees and otherwise, and obtained the *sanad* for his ancestral estate as well as a grant of land known as Jalalpur in

* Gazetteer of Hardoi, p. 80. | † Gazetteer of Lucknow, p. 95.

Maholi, part of the confiscated property of Raja Lone Singh. He died in 1877, after having adopted his nephew, Thakur Durga Bakhsh. This man held the property till his death in December 1902, when it passed to his nephew and adopted son, Thakur Lalta Bakhsh, the present owner. The estate at present consists of eleven villages and one patti in pargana Manwan, six villages and two pattis in Bari, and six villages and one mahal in Maholi, the whole being assessed at Rs. 25,406.

Thanagaon. A very large area in the district is held by taluqdars of the Bais clan. These belong to two different stocks, one having been settled in the district for many centuries, while the advent of the other dates from after the mutiny. Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, the great Tilokchandi Bais chieftain of Shankarpur in Rai Bareli, lost the whole of his vast estate in that district for persistent rebellion. Provision was, however, made for his relatives by Government in the shape of a grant of land in this district representing part of the confiscated estate of the Raikwar Raja of Chahlari. The father of Beni Madho was Ram Narain Singh, who had two other sons, Babu Narpat Singh and Babu Jagraj Singh. Under the orders of the 13th of February, 1860, the estate of Rajpur Keotana was conferred on Rana Raghuraj Singh, the son of Beni Madho Bakhsh, Intgaon and Chahlari on Babu Narpat Singh, and Thanagaon on Hanuman Bakhsh, the son of Jagraj Singh. The last died in May, 1863, and his property passed into the hands of his mother, Babuain Shahzad Kunwar, who died in 1878. The estate then devolved on Babu Narpat Singh by virtue of a will executed in favour of his uncle by Hanuman Bakhsh. Subsequently Narpat Singh transferred this property to his nephew, Rana Raghuraj Singh. The latter died without issue in February, 1892, and the Rajpur and Thanagaon estates passed to his widow, Thakurain Brijnath Kunwar. Babu Narpat Singh died in February, 1894, and left his own property to Brijnath Kunwar by a will. She continued to hold the whole taluqa up to her death in August, 1904. The succession was delayed on account of disputes between the different claimants, but was decided in favour of Debi Bakhsh Singh, a descendant of Gur Bakhsh Singh, the younger brother of Ram Narain Singh of Shankarpur. The property, which is generally known as Thanagaon, consists of 26 villages in Kondri

North and nine villages in Kondri South, paying a revenue of Rs. 20,460.

Kanhmau.

The other Bais taluqdars claim to be descended from the Daundia Khera family, but the assertion seems at least doubtful, and they have no commensality with the descendants of Tilokchand. They have long been settled in this district, and their advent appears to date from the same period as that of their namesakes in Hardoi. According to the family tradition, however, two brothers, named Bhikham Deo and Thana Singh, fifth in descent from Tilokchand, came in 1628 to Bahrimau in Pirnagar and took service with the jagirdar, Kesho Das, diwan of Pir Muhammad Khan, Subahdar of Oudh. In 1631 the jagir was resumed, but the Bais remained in possession of the land, in reward, it is said, for having rescued the Rani of Baundi from some Musalman highwaymen when on her way to Prayag for pilgrimage. For thirteen years the estate remained undivided, but in 1664 a partition was made, each taking one-half. Thana Singh died in 1668 and left his property to his three sons, Rup Singh, Jagat Singh and Dariao Singh, from the first of whom come the zamindars of Jairampur and Phulpur, and from the last those of Maheshpur and Bikrampur. Jagat Singh had two sons, Kanh Singh and Madhukar Sah, of whom the former founded the taluqa of Kanhmau and the latter of Basaidih. From Kanh Singh came Thakur Beni Singh, who in 1859 obtained the *sanad* for the estate. For his services during the mutiny he was rewarded with a grant of land out of the confiscated taluqa of Raja Lone Singh known as the Banjaria estate in Maholi. He was succeeded by his son, Thakur Maharaj Singh, who died without issue and was followed by his brother, Thakur Baldeo Singh, who died in March 1905. The property consists of eight villages and four pattis in pargana Bari, six villages in Maholi and two pattis in Machhrehta. In addition to these he owns one mahal in Kheri and the village of Hariharpur in Unao.

Basaidih.

The Basaidih estate remained undivided in the family of Madhukar Sah till shortly before annexation. It then came into the hands of seven brothers, of whom four separated in 1836 and formed the Sijaulia property in pargana Bari, while the other three, Bhawanidin Singh, Himanchal Singh and Fateh Singh, retained

Basaidih. This property was largely increased by Bhawani Singh, whose son, Jawahir Singh, obtained the *sanad*. He rendered good service during the mutiny and was rewarded with a large portion of the lands of Lone Singh known as the Barmhauli estate in Maholi. Hardeo Bakhsh, the son of Himanchal Singh, sued for his share in the taluqa and after protracted litigation obtained in 1882 one-third of the original estate of Basaidih. Thakur Jawahir Singh is still living and his son, Suraj Bakhsh, is an honorary magistrate for the town of Khairabad and an honorary munsif for pargana Pirnagar. The taluqdar's daughter was married to the Maharaja of Vizianagram. His property has been very largely increased of late years and now comprises villages in fourteen parganas of the district. In the Sidhauli tahsil he owns nine villages and 15 pattis in pargana Bari; in the Sitapur tahsil he has 20 villages in Pirnagar, 17 villages in Khairabad, 16 villages in Sitapur, 11 villages in Hargam and two villages in Laharpur; in the Biswan tahsil he holds ten villages in Laharpur and 14 villages in Biswan; and in the Misrikh tahsil he has 13 villages and 36 pattis in pargana Misrikh, six villages and 31 pattis in Machhrehta, 11 villages and four pattis in Korauna, 15 villages and five pattis in Maholi, one village and 29 pattis in Gundlamau, and one village and 13 pattis in Chandra. The whole amounts to 146 villages and 133 pattis assessed at Rs. 98,167. The share of Hardeo Bakhsh was divided between his sons Pirthipal Singh and Uman Parshad. The former died in 1894, leaving an infant son, Thakur Rampal Singh, whose property is under the Court of Wards. It consists of one village and two pattis in Bari and one village in each of the parganas of Maholi, Machhrehta, Pirnagar and Khairabad. Uman Parshad died in 1902, leaving two sons, Thakur Ram Singh and Lachhman Singh. Their share of the estate consists of two villages and one patti in Maholi, one village in Machhrehta and nine villages in Gundlamau.

Rampur Mathura.

Till after the mutiny the Raikwars held practically the whole of the land in the east of the district between the Chauka and Ghagra rivers, but the central portion, which comprised the Chahlari estate of Raja Drigbijai Singh, was confiscated for rebellion and given to others. Two large estates to the north and south, however, still remained in the possession of the clan. The Raikwars claim to be of

Surajbansi origin and to derive their name from the town of Raika in Jammu. In the twelfth century one Partab Sah of Raika went to Kanauj where he contracted an alliance with the reigning family; he is afterwards said to have joined the Musalmans in their campaign against Dehli. He had three sons, Sal Deo, Bal Deo and Bhairon Anand, who were sent by Qutb-ud-din Aibak on an expedition against the Bhars of Oudh. Bhairon Anand was killed at Sihali in Bara Banki, but the other two brothers were rewarded for their successful undertaking by an enormous grant of land; Sal Deo obtaining the territory beyond the Ghagra in Bahraich, which afterwards developed into the estates of Baundi, Rehwa and their branches, while Bal Deo held pargana Sailuk, and from him sprang the houses of Ramnagar, Bhitauli and Rampur Mathura. The history of the Ramnagar house is told in the account of the taluqdars of Bara Banki. Bal Deo's younger grandson was Daswant Singh, who settled in Dunda, a village which was subsequently carried away by the Ghagra. He then moved to Rampur and extended his possessions over all Kundri South and Bhitauli. For three generations the property was held by his descendants, and in the fourth came Ram Singh, who succeeded while a minor and was stripped of the Bhitauli estate by the Raja of Baundi and also lost a considerable property which was taken by the Raja of Ramnagar. Three generations later, Bijai Singh enlarged the estate by purchase of eight villages, and his son, Aulad Singh, gained six others in a similar fashion. He had two sons, Himmat Singh and Kirat Singh; the former was succeeded by Sheo Bakhsh Singh, who left no heir, and the estate consequently passed to the widow of Kirat Singh, who had died in 1814. She adopted Madho Singh, who made further additions to the property. He had four sons, of whom the eldest, Sheo Singh, was killed in a fight during his father's lifetime and left a son, Thakur Guman Singh, who obtained the *sanad* for the taluqa. At his death, Guman Singh was succeeded by Thakur Partab Rudra Singh, who died without issue in 1886 and was followed by his brother, Thakur Maheshwar Bakhsh Singh. The latter died in 1901, leaving the estate to his son, Thakur Sheopal Singh, the present taluqdar. The property is a large one, but heavily encumbered; it consists of 25 villages of Kondri South, 14 villages and four pattis of Kondri North, 12 villages and two pattis of

Sadrpur, two villages of Biswan and one village and one patti of Tambaur. It thus altogether amounts to 54 villages and seven pattis, assessed at Rs. 47,660. In addition to this, the taluqdar holds the Bhikampur estate of three villages and three mahals in the Muhammadpur pargana of Bara Banki. Bhikampur, which was founded by Bhikam Singh, the father of Ram Singh, stands on the banks of the Chauka near the old Raikwar stronghold of Chheda.

The other taluqa belonging to this clan is that of Mallanpur in the north of the Ghagra-Chauka *duab*. The family is a branch of the Baundi house and is consequently descended from Sal Deo; but the early history is very obscure and it is not known how the separate estate of Mallanpur was formed. It is said that one Ratan Singh of Baundi received a grant of five villages in this district as his portion, and that his descendants established themselves in Mallanpur, where they acquired all the surrounding country from the Kurmis and other proprietors; then advancing across the Dahawar they managed to bring under their control the whole of the Firozabad estate in Kheri. In the days of Saadat Ali Khan, Rao Basti Singh of Mallanpur, eighth in descent from Ratan Singh, obtained the recognition of his title to the estate which has since been held by his descendants. He left five sons, of whom the eldest, Rao Amar Singh, succeeded and obtained the *sanad* for the taluqa from the British Government. He died in 1864 leaving his estate to his son, Muneshwar Bakhsh Singh, who received the hereditary title of Raja from the British Government in the same year. The Raja was educated at Benares and Lucknow while under the charge of the Court of Wards, which managed the estate for many years. His property in this district consists of 36 villages and one patti in Kondri North, ten villages in Tambaur and five pattis in Biswan, the whole being assessed at Rs. 21,378. He also is the owner of a more extensive property in Kheri known as the Firozabad estate and 31 villages in Bahraich known as Ambapur in the parganas of Nanpara and Fakhrpur. The Raja is an honorary magistrate within the limits of his estate in the Tambaur police circle. Mallanpur.

The Janwars own a very large area of land in this district, but only a small proportion of it is held in taluqdari tenure. The chief estate is that of Ramkot and has been held by the Janwars for a long period. The early history of this family is very obscure, but Ramkot.

they claim to have come from Gujarat and are possibly connected with the great families of Bahraich and Gonda. There are many settlements of the clan in the different parts of the district and several of them hold large estates, such as Jargawan, Ulra and Baniamau, but no clear connection can be traced between the different branches. Tradition states that in 1707 pargana Ramkot was given in lease to Kalyan Mal, who ejected the old Kachera proprietors. It subsequently seems to have passed into the hands of the Gaurs, one of whom, Sobha Rai, adopted Fauji Singh, a great grandson of Kalyan Mal. This man left the property to his son, Hardeo Bakhsh, who held it from 1815 to 1841. He distinguished himself by profuse expenditure on works of public utility, building the very fine tank at Ramkot and planting the long avenues of trees upon the roads converging on the village. Being childless he adopted a foundling, Kalka Bakhsh, but later on a son, Ganga Bakhsh, was born to him. The former succeeded to the estate on his adoptive father's death and managed the property during the minority of Ganga Bakhsh. In the mutiny he received into his fort several of the fugitives from Sitapur and afterwards forwarded them in safety to Lucknow. In return for this act of loyalty he was rewarded with a portion of the confiscated estate of Lone Singh known as Hajipur. The *sanad* was granted in the name of Kalka Bakhsh alone, but at the first regular settlement the title of Ganga Bakhsh as a co-sharer received recognition. The latter died in 1880, and was succeeded by his son, Balbhaddar Singh, who died in 1904, when his share passed to his infant son, Thakur Lalji Singh. Kalka Bakhsh had three sons, Baldeo Singh, Pirthipal Singh and Umrao Singh, who succeeded their father at his death in 1893. The second died and his share is now held by his sons, Bharat Singh and Lachhman Singh. The taluqdars are not on the best of terms with one another, but the property is a good one. It comprises 12 villages and 32 pattis of Ramkot, practically the whole of the pargana, one village of Khairabad, two villages of Maholi and two pattis in Machhrehta, the whole being assessed at Rs. 19,594.

Oel. Three of the great Chauhan taluqdars of Kheri own land in this district, but their properties here are very insignificant, and the account of their families and estates have been given in the Kheri volume. The first is Raja Krishn Dat Singh of Oel, who has held

the taluqa of that name since 1879, when he succeeded his father, Raja Anrudh Singh. His Sitapur property consists of the single village of Baransa in Hargam, which, with the rest of the taluqa, is at present administered by the Court of Wards. The second is Thakur Raghuraj Singh of Isanagar, who succeeded his father, Raja Ranjit Singh, in 1878. He owns one village in Tambaur and one in Kondri North, the remnants of a much larger estate. The last is Rani Raghubans Kunwar of Mahewa, the widow of Raja Balbhaddar Singh, who died in December 1898. Her Sitapur property consists of a single village in pargana Tambaur, assessed at Rs. 85.

Isanagar.

Mahewa.

Siwaijpur.

The remaining Rajput taluqdar is a Sombansi, Thakur Karan Singh of Siwaijpur in Hardoi. The history of the family and the taluqa will be found in the volume on that district.* His property in Sitapur consists of ten villages in the south of pargana Tambaur known as the Sakran estate. It was obtained by Raja Dip Singh, the adopted son of Dariao Singh, on his marriage with Indra Kunwar, the daughter and heir of Jangli Bakhsh, the former owner of Sakran. Dip Singh died in 1891 and was succeeded by his son, the present taluqdar.

Muizuddinpur.

There are two taluqas in the district held by members of the Khattri caste. The two families have no connection with one another, one being known as Seths and the other as Mahras. The former own Muizuddinpur, a village in pargana Biswan, and the estate is said to have been founded by Jiwan Das, the son of one Seth Ram Chandra, who according to their tradition held a high command in the army of the Dehli sovereign. Jiwan Das came from Dehli to Oudh about 1720 A.D. with Nawab Saadat Khan, and received from him a grant of 137 villages. His son, Seth Dianat Rao, was appointed Nazim by the Nawab Wazir and possessed himself of a large property which he left to his nephew, Seth Khushal Chand. The latter's grandson, Munna Lal, lost his jagir, which was resumed by Government, but about 1820 a portion of it under the name of Muizuddinpur was restored to the Seths. Lalji Mal, the grandson of Munna Lal, made considerable additions to his estate by means of purchase and mortgage. He died in 1825 and was succeeded by his two sons, Seth Murli Manohar and Seth

* Gazetteer of Hardoi, p. 81

Sita Ram, who divided the property between them in the proportion of nine and seven annas respectively. The brothers remained loyal during the mutiny, and Murli Manohar, who subsequently held the office of treasurer, received in reward a portion of Lone Singh's estate of the annual value of Rs. 2,000, and a remission of Rs. 1,000 from his revenue. He died in 1864 and was succeeded by his son, Seth Raghubar Dayal. The latter's brother, Seth Jai Dayal, was adopted by Sita Ram, whom he succeeded in 1887. The property is large and scattered. It comprises 36 villages in pargana Biswan, six villages and three pattis in Sadrpur, five villages in Bari, six villages in Maholi, two villages in Hargam, three pattis in Gundlamau, and one patti in Mahmudabad and Laharpur, making altogether 55 villages and eight pattis in this district assessed at Rs. 46,216. In addition to this there is the Daranagar estate of one village and one patti in Kheri which was bestowed on Murli Manohar. His brother obtained as reward the Mahuakola estate of three villages in Maholi. A portion of Seth Raghubar Dayal's property, consisting of four whole villages and the greater part of three others is under the Oudh Settled Estates Act.*

Bisaindi. The Mahra family of Bhajupur or Bisaindi, a village in pargana Biswan, was founded by a Dehli banker who came to Oudh some 250 years ago and settled in Lucknow and Biswan, at both of which places his descendants have carried on a banking business ever since. The estate was for the most part acquired in 1837, when the Bhajupur property came into the possession of Lala Sita Ram under the terms of a mortgage. This consisted of seven villages, but was subsequently restored to the former zamindars on the redemption of the mortgage. Sita Ram rendered loyal service during the mutiny and afterwards obtained a *sanad* for the taluqa of Bisaindi, a village which had belonged to his ancestors, and also received a grant of the Tikra Tikar estate of five villages in Maholi which had been confiscated from Raja Lone Singh. He subsequently acquired several other villages by purchase. Sita Ram died in 1891, leaving two sons, Debi Dayal and Prag Narain. The former died in 1897 and was succeeded by his sons, Brij Bihari

* G. O. No. $\frac{3410}{I-998E.}$ of 13th November 1903.

Lal and Mathura Parshad, who at present hold the estate in conjunction with their uncle, Prag Narain, and his cousin, Bhaju Lal, the son of Sheo Parshad, younger brother of Sita Ram. The property, which is in a flourishing condition, consists of 17 villages and one patti in pargana Bari, four villages and three pattis in Maholi, one patti in Misrikh and two waste-land grants in Korauna, the whole being assessed at Rs. 10,929.

Mubarakpur. Two taluqdari estates belong to Kayasth families, both of which claim to be of great antiquity. One is that of Mubarakpur, a village in the Khairabad pargana. The Kayasths of this place are said to have been settled here before the Muhammadan conquest and to have held land in Khairabad ever since. Nothing is known of their history, however, save that one Bishan Singh obtained the office of Chaudhri and made considerable additions to the family property by purchase and mortgage. The *sanad* was conferred on Chaudhri Ram Narain, who died in 1883, leaving two sons, Chaudhri Sahib Dayal and Arjun Singh. The former died in 1893 and his share in the estate passed to his three sons, Drigbijai Singh, Radha Kishan and Jamna Parshad, the present owners. At Arjun Singh's death in 1895 he was succeeded by his sons, Thakur Bishan Dayal and Maharaj Singh. These five persons hold the property jointly; it consists of six villages and two pattis in Khairabad, and one patti in Laharpur, the whole being assessed at Rs. 3,604.

Rampur Kalan. The other Kayasth estate is that of Rampur Kalan, a village of pargana Bari. According to their tradition, the family was founded by one Ram Das, who in 1150 A.D. received a jagir of 20 villages from the king of Dehli and settled in Biswan; this was in the days of Prithvi Raj, before the Musalman invasion. The Kayasths were subsequently driven out by the Bhars, or according to another account lost their jagir after the fall of Dehl in the days of Shahab-ud-din Ghori. They returned in the time of Akbar, when Askaran Das again obtained possession of the estate and the office of qanungo in Biswan. This was held by his descendants, who were the owners of Biswan and several villages in the neighbourhood. In 1609 A.D. a division of the property took place between Lachhman Das and Mohan Das, the sons of Bishan Das. From Lachhman Das are descended the taluqdars of Rampur

Kalan, while Mohan Das had two sons, Chaudhri Arjun Singh, the ancestor of the Kondri family, and Bahadur Singh, from whom are descended the Musalman zamindars of Sarwa Jalalpur as well as other families of less importance. After Lachhman Das came Kalyan Mal, who in 1746 acquired the village of Gundlamau by purchase. He was followed by Beni Das and then by Indarjit, who had no son and adopted his nephew Nihal Chand. In 1753 some fifteen villages of the estate were seized and held by Seth Dianat Rao of Muizuddinpur. In 1817 Thakur Dariao Singh succeeded to Rampur Kalan and held the property till 1856, adding nine villages to it during this period. In the latter year he transferred the estate to his sons, Thakur Anant Singh, Thâkur Balwant Singh and Thakur Hardeo Bakhsh. Dariao Singh remained loyal during the mutiny and obtained in reward three villages in the Misrikh tahsil which formerly belonged to Raja Lone Singh. He died in 1867. His three sons divided the estate; the eldest obtained three-eighths and the other two five-sixteenths each. Thakur Anant Singh died in 1879 and was succeeded by his son, Thakur Shankar Bakhsh, whose property has been under the Court of Wards since 1901, the taluqdar having been disqualified from management owing to mental disability. Thakur Balwant Singh left two sons, Jagannath Singh and Ganga Bakhsh. The former died in September 1903 leaving his share of two annas eight pies to his son, Thakur Bishambhar Nath Singh, whose property is at present under the Court of Wards on account of the minority of the taluqdar. Thakur Ganga Bakhsh, who holds a two annas and four pies share, placed his estate under the Court of Wards in 1895, having declared himself disqualified from management owing to indebtedness. Thakur Hardeo Bakhsh Singh died in 1889, leaving his share to his son, Thakur Bisheshwar Bakhsh Singh, at whose death in 1898 it passed into the hands of his widow, Thakurain Ram Kali, who manages the estate herself. The whole property at present consists of 16 villages and 25 pattis in pargana Biswan, three villages each in Bari and Sadrpur, two villages in Mahmudabad, four pattis in Maholi and three in Chandra, the total being assessed at Rs. 22,851. It also includes a single mahal in the village of Khedra in Bara Banki.

Extinct taluqas.

One or two taluqdari estates have disappeared since annexation, chiefly on account of confiscation for rebellion. The Raikwar

property of Chahlari held by Raja Drigbijai Singh was taken from the family, with the exception of a portion reserved for the maintenance of the Rani, and given to the son and brothers of the Bais Rana, Beni Madho Bakhsh. The estate of Ajaipur Amirnagar belonging to the rebel Raja of Dhaurahra was distributed among several persons such as Thakur Hem Singh, Har Parshad, the tahsildar of Biswan, and Muhammad Husain Khan, dafadar. The Sherpur estate of Gayadin Singh, Gaur, in Laharpur and Tambaur was given to Thakur Dal Singh and others. The largest confiscated estate was that of Raja Lone Singh of Mitauli, the head of the Ahbans. This comprised almost all Maholi and a large part of the rest of tahsil Misrikh. It was assigned to a number of persons, including the taluqdars of Kunwan Khera, Jar Saadatnagar, Ramkot, Nilgaon, Mahewa, Kanhmau, Muizuddinpur, Bisaindi, Rampur Kalan and Baragaon, while the rest was given to different zamindars. In addition to these confiscated estates, however, one or two properties have disappeared in other ways. Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh, the Gaur Raja of Pawayan in Shahjahanpur, held the Wazirnagar estate of eight villages in the Misrikh tahsil, but all of this was sold before his death in 1889. Another taluqdar was Mir Muhammad Husain, a native of Budaun, who was chakladar under the Oudh Government and acquired the estates of Kali in Korauna and Rajapara in Machhrehta, paying Rs. 7,759 in revenue at the summary settlement. All this was gradually sold and the taluqa is now extinct. He was a brother of Captain Fida Husain, who obtained a large estate in Kheri, but lost it in similar fashion.

There are many large properties in this district which are not owned by taluqdars, but by zamindars and co-parcenary bodies. Several of these are of considerable importance and may be separately mentioned. A number of large estates are held by various branches of the Gaur clan. The largest of these is Shamsa Parsendi, which has long been held by members of the Nagmalli family, who are connected with the Katesar house. The summary settlement was made with Thakur Beni Singh who died in 1884. He was succeeded by his son, Thakur Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh, whose property is at present under the management of the Court of Wards. It comprises 13 villages and three pattis in pargana

Zamindari estates.

Parsendi.

Laharpur and one patti in Machhrehta, the whole being assessed at Rs. 21,800. Another large Nagmalli estate is that of Neri, which consists of 20 villages and nine pattis in pargana Chandra, paying a revenue of Rs. 10,743. This was founded by Raja Anup Singh, sixth in descent from Nag Mal, in 1712. He left Neri to Deo Singh, his eldest son, from whose two sons come the present owners. At annexation the head of the family was Kunwar Sheo Bakhsh Singh, and at present shares are held by his three grandsons, Arjun Singh, Raghubar Singh and Jadunath Singh, his brother's widow, a cousin, named Baldeo Singh, and five members of the younger branch of the family.

Neri.

Keshopur.

Two large properties are held by Ajitmalli Gaurs. One of these is Keshopur, an estate of twelve villages and seven pattis in the Sitapur pargana. The first recorded owner was Thakur Narain Singh, and after him came Tribhuwan Singh, Hathi Singh and Fateh Singh in succession, the last acquiring the Tihar estate. Both this and Keshopur descended to his son, Bhudhar Singh, with whom the summary settlement was made. After the mutiny, however, his brothers, Bakht Singh and Khalu Singh were admitted as sharers. At the death of Bhudhar Singh in 1864, his share, as well as the whole of Tihar went to his son, Bhagwant Singh; but in 1876 the uncles obtained a share in Tihar as well. Bhagwant Singh has been succeeded by Lakha Singh, Bakht Singh by Jangu Singh, and Narpat Singh and Khalu Singh by Ram Singh, and then by the latter's son, Sarabdawan Singh. The other estate is that of Barchhatta in pargana Biswan. This was apparently founded in the early half of the eighteenth century, and in 1859 was settled with four persons, and is now divided into seven portions held by thirteen persons, five of whom are widows. The whole property consists of one village, 25 mahals, and 26 pattis, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 6,440.

Barchhatta.

Bihat Gaur.

In the Misrikh pargana there is a large family of Gaurs, whose home is in Bihat Gaur. Their history is practically unknown. Bihat is said to have been first held by Bairam Sah and Maharaj Sah some three centuries ago. The former had four sons, of whom the eldest, Bhai Singh, left his estates to his son, Puran Singh. This man had three sons, Chandan Singh, from whom came the Gaurs of Bhatpurwa, and Tejan Singh and Badan Singh, the ancestors of the Bihat family. The latter estate has been frequently

subdivided and there are now 28 sharers in Bihat, in the fifth and sixth generations from Puran Singh. The property comprises three villages and eleven pattis in Misrikh, assessed at Rs. 5,367. The summary settlement of Bhatpurwa was made with Sheo Bakhsh Singh, the grandson of Chandan Singh, but was afterwards split up into several shares. There are now seventeen persons holding portions of the estate, which consists of one whole village and 14 pattis in Misrikh, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,121.

Bhatpurwa.

Three large zamindari properties are in the possession of Rajputs of the Janwar clan. The most important of these is Jargawan, formerly known as Korauna. These Janwars are said to have come to Oudh from Janakpur in Tirhut about 450 years ago and to have seized 17 villages in the Korauna pargana from the Pasis. Their leader was Maha Singh, who was followed in succession by Thana Singh, Mendi Mal, Madhukar Sah and Mandhata Sah. The last had three sons, Bal Singh, Nag Mal and Magh Rao, who left no issue. The two remaining sons divided the estate, the former taking Sarayan and the latter Jargawan. Nag Mal was succeeded by Mohkam Singh, and then by Raghunath Singh, who died in 1850 having held the estate for 72 years. His father, it is said, was owner for 75 years—a remarkable record of longevity, without a parallel in Oudh history. Raghunath Singh, moreover, died in action, as he was killed with his eldest son, Dulai Singh, in resisting the Nazim of Khairabad. His other sons, Deo Singh and Madho Singh, recovered the estate in 1851 and the former engaged for the whole at the summary settlement. He had six sons, and these with the two sons of his brothers divided the estate into eight shares. The property consists of nine whole villages and 68 pattis in Korauna assessed at Rs. 17,857. Sarayan is still held by the descendants of Bal Singh. Settlement was made in 1859 with Sheo Bakhsh Singh, whose son, Ganga Bakhsh Singh, is still living.

Jargawan.

A second Janwar family is that of Baniamau in Machhrehta. These also trace their descent to Janakpur in Tirhut, but state that their ancestor, Salam Deo, migrated to Pawagarh in Gujarat, and that three of his descendants, Ram Kishan, Bariar Singh and Bishan Sah came thence to Oudh about four centuries ago.* The last acquired Bhitaura, which is still held by his descendants. The

Baniamau.

* *Cf.* Bahraich, p. 122; but the connection is very doubtful.

others possessed themselves of twenty villages belonging to the Kayasth Chaudhris of Machhrehta, and thus founded the Baniamau estate. In 1848, Ranjit Singh, the then representative of the family, made over his property to his elder son, Debi Singh. Ranjit Singh's brother left two sons, Kalka Singh and Jit Singh, who still hold shares, as also do Debi Singh and his nephew, Salivahan Singh. The property consists of three villages and 22 pattis in Machhrehta and one patti in Khairabad, the whole being assessed at Rs. 14,009.

Bajehra. The Janwars of Bajehra came from one Hasti Raj, a native of Gwalior and a Risaldar in the Oudh service, who is said to have gained an estate by driving out the Bhars. It passed to his descendant, Chhatar Singh, whose son, Balbhaddar Singh, engaged for the estate at the summary settlement. He was succeeded by his son, Sheodan Singh and his brother, Ratan Singh. The latter left a widow, who died without issue in 1900, and her share went to Thakur Bajrang Bakhsh Singh and the four other sons of Sheodan. The property comprises three villages in Sadrpur and seven in Mahmudabad, assessed at Rs. 6,425.

Ulra. A fourth estate, Ulra, till recently belonged to Janwars, being the heritage of a family founded by Deo Ram, who is said to have come from Jaipur and to have settled in Oudh in 1510. At annexation the owner was Munnu Singh, at whose death in 1858 it passed to his brother, Beni Singh, with whom the summary settlement was made. This man left a son, Thakur Fateh Singh, who died without issue in 1899 and bequeathed his property to his sister's son, Thakur Sripal Singh, a grandson of Thakur Jawahir Singh, the Bais taluqdar of Basaidih. His property comprises twelve villages and three pattis in Biswan, and one patti in Mahmudabad and Sitapur; the whole is assessed at Rs. 11,512.

Deokalia. The only Ahbans estate is that of Deokalia in pargana Biswan. Nothing is known of this family, but it is said that they are a branch of the Mitauli house and have been settled in Biswan for many generations. The summary settlement was made with Ranjit Singh, son of Khem Singh, Munnu Singh, son of Basti Singh, and Mahipat Singh, son of Gaya Parshad. The first died in 1893 and was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who died without issue in 1900, when his share passed to his brothers, Durga Singh, Kali Singh and Anand Singh. Kali Singh left a son, Kirat

Singh, whose widow holds one-fourth. Their property consists of twelve mahals and three pattis in Biswan, assessed at Rs. 6,209. The other half of the estate is now owned by Drigbijai Singh and Chandika Bakhsh.

The Kachhwahas of Bihat Bairam in Machhrehta hold a large property, which has been in the possession of this clan for centuries. Tradition states that one Kuber Chand of Jaipur came to Kanauj about 500 years ago and thence to Oudh, where he married the daughter of the Raja of Pataunja, the chief of the Ahbans, receiving a large estate in dowry. He had two sons, Bairam Sah and Halu Sah, who held the property jointly. The former, it is said, came into the estate in 1459 and founded Bihat, while his brother built Halupur; his two sons, however, left no issue and all the lands passed to Kharag Singh and Basant Singh, the sons of Bairam. Their descendants held the property, which became much divided. In the mutiny the Kachhwahas distinguished themselves by protecting several of the Sitapur fugitives and were rewarded with a grant of land of the annual value of Rs. 443. The summary settlement was made with Hari Singh, who died without issue; his first cousin, Bhikham Singh; Raghunath Singh and Bijai Singh, second cousins; and Zalim Singh, a younger member of the elder branch. There are now eleven shares held by 42 persons, the eldest representatives being Jot Singh, the brother, and Chokhe Singh, the son of Bhikham Singh, Hanuman Singh, grandson of Raghunath, and Jot Singh, grandson of Bijai Singh. Their property consists altogether of seven whole villages and 176 pattis in Machhrehta, one village and two pattis in Korauna, eleven pattis in Maholi, two pattis in Misrikh, and two pattis in Khairabad: the whole is assessed at Rs. 25,091. Bihat Bairam.

Two large properties are still held by the Raghubansis, the ancient owners of the eastern portion of the district before the rise of the Raikwars. Both claim descent from Sathan Rai, a resident of Ajodhya, who in 1072 A.D. settled in the Mallanpur neighbourhood. In the third generation the estates were divided, one brother taking Bamhniawan in Kondri, and the other Sikri Sipauli in Tambaur. The former was held before annexation by Anup Singh, and settlement was made with his son, Raghunath Singh, who died leaving his property to his widow. She adopted one Gopal Singh, Bamhniawan.

from whom the estate descended to the present owner, Thakur Sheoratan Singh, who holds five mahals and one patti in Kondri North and one mahal and two pattis in Biswan, paying a revenue of Rs. 5,051. Sikri Sipauli descended to Umed Singh, and then to his son, Sheo Bakhsh Singh, with whom the summary settlement was made. His estate passed in 1863 to his widow, Lachhman Kunwar, who adopted Anrudh Singh, the present owner, and died in 1898. This property comprises nine mahals in Tambaur and five in Kondri North, together assessed at Rs. 9,265.

Allahdadpur.

Only two Musalman estates call for separate mention. The Chaudhris of Allahdadpur in Bari are descended from a Rajput, Partab Singh, who turned Muhammadan and obtained a grant of land in reward. He had three sons by his first wife, who remained Hindus, and one, a Musalman, by a second marriage. His property descended to one Haidar Ali, whose two sons, Chaudhri Lutf Ahmad and Ghulam Ahmad, engaged for the estate at the summary settlement. The latter had no son, but left a widow, Farhat-un-nissa, who held her share till her death, when it passed to Latafat Husain, her husband's nephew and the present owner. His property, which has been much reduced, now consists of three villages in Bari, assessed at Rs. 2,710.

Sarwa Jalalpur

The Chaudhris of Sarwa Jalalpur in Biswan are also descendants of a converted Hindu, of the Rampur Kalan family of Kayasths. The settlement was made in 1859 with Muhammad Bakhsh, whose grandfather, Madar Bakhsh, was the son of one of the Kayasths by a Muhammadan wife. He died in 1893, and the property passed to his minor son, Chaudhri Ali Akhtar, who owns five villages and two pattis in Biswan and two villages in Bari. It is assessed at Rs. 10,771, and is at present under the management of the Court of Wards.

Other proprietors.

The other proprietors of the district are of little importance, being mainly coparcenary bodies of Rajputs of various clans, Brahmans, Kayasths, and Musalmans. The Rajputs are mostly of the Gaur, Janwar, Panwar and Bais subdivisions, and in most cases claim connection with the taluqdari houses. Reference will be made in the articles on the several parganas to the chief proprietary castes in each instance.

Subsettlements.

A certain number of the villages or parts of villages included in the taluqdari estates are held in subsettlement with

representatives of the old village proprietors who were able to obtain a decree in maintenance of their rights at the first regular settlement. At the present time there are 72 such mahals in the district, of which 41 are in the Sidhauli tahsil, and chiefly in the Manwan and Sadrpur parganas; 29 in Sitapur, the great majority being in the Laharpur and Khairabad parganas; only two in the Biswan tahsil, while in Misrikh there are none. This form of tenure is most common in the Panwar taluqas of pargana Manwan and in the Mughal estate of Kunwan Khera, a property that was put together by government officials at the expense of the small proprietors during the last few years of native rule. In addition to these there are a few mahals held in sub-settlement in which the superior proprietor is not a taluqdar. They number in all 21, five being in the Sitapur tahsíl, ten in Misrikh, and the remaining six in pargana Biswan. Subsettlement-holders pay to the superior proprietor the full amount of the Government demand and in addition a *malikana* which varies according to circumstances but which, as fixed at the first regular settlement, was between 10 and 25 per cent. of the total estimated assets. As is usually the case throughout Oudh, those in enjoyment of this form of tenure are frequently in straitened circumstances and in some cases their rights are being gradually bought up by the taluqdars.

Under-proprietors.

Other subordinate rights in land are not very common in this district and the area held by under-proprietors is comparatively small. In 1904 it amounted to 16,991 acres in all, of which the largest proportion was in the Sitapur tahsil and the least in Misrikh. The parganas with the greatest areas held by under-proprietors are the two Kondris, Laharpur and Khairabad. These rights are usually of the kinds known as *dihdari* and *nankar*, and were assigned by regular judicial decrees at the first settlement. They refer almost exclusively to specific plots and in no case to entire villages. The former appears to be an ancient form of ex-proprietary right granted for the same reasons as the more modern subsettlement, while the latter is a service tenure of lands assigned to servants of the landlord or to their families by way of maintenance. It is worthy of note that there are in Sitapur no instances of the tenure known as *birt* which is so common in the eastern districts of Oudh, and the number of *shankalps* decreed was

only six, an unusually low figure for a district which contains so many Brahman communities.

Tenants.

Of the whole cultivated area at the time of the last settlement, 86·8 per cent. was in the hands of tenants, and the rest was tilled either by proprietors, under-proprietors or by tenants paying a nominal rent or none at all. The tenants' land included ·3 per cent. held by persons with occupancy rights, while of the remainder only 39·7 per cent. was held on cash rents, and on no less than 46·8 per cent. rents were paid in grain. The largest areas of tenants' lands are held by Brahmans, who cultivate 15·5 per cent. of the rented land, their average holdings being 6·4 acres. Next come Kurmis with 15 per cent. and an average of 7·4 acres apiece; Ahirs with 12·3 per cent. and 5·8 acres; Chamars with 9·7 per cent. and an average of 4·5 acres; Pasis with 8·8 per cent. and only 4·1 acres; Musalmans of all descriptions with 7·3 per cent. in holdings averaging 4·3 acres; and Rajputs with 6·3 per cent., their average holdings being as much as 7·5 acres apiece. After these come Muraos, Lodhs, Gadariyas and the other less numerous cultivating castes; their holdings are in all cases small, the average being no more than four acres apiece. The nominally rented or rent-free land is large, amounting to 4·8 per cent. of the assessed area; it is, however, generally of little value, as the bulk of it consists of inferior outlying land. The under-proprietary area is only 1·4 per cent. of the whole, and this leaves 2·3 per cent. as *sir* and 4·7 per cent. of proprietary cultivation in the form of *khudkasht*. With regard to the latter, Mr. Butler writes: "Much of the *khudkasht* is land abandoned by tenants, or land cultivated by the manorial due of a day's ploughing in the year. Of 61,691 acres—the total area in proprietary farms—only 15,887 acres are situated in villages in which the proprietors reside; while 45,804 acres are situated in villages in which they are non-resident. The cultivation of non-resident *khudkasht* is poor and may not unfairly be valued at the corresponding non-resident tenant rate. But some of the proprietary farms belong to low caste landlords and some are good."*

Rents.

Rents are paid both in cash and in kind, the latter prevailing to a very unusual extent. In some parts of the district cash rents are chiefly paid for special crops or special soils, or by special classes of

* Final Report, p. 11.

cultivators. Elsewhere, in parts where rents are more generally paid in cash, they are often excessive or unstable, being largely the result of premature conversions made at full rates. These high rents have frequently broken down; and the grain-rented tracts have not in fact reached a stage of development at which a general conversion to cash would be desirable. None the less, a very extensive change has already taken place, as at the time of the first regular settlement not much more than one-tenth of the cultivated area paid rents in money. The chief difficulty in the way of conversion lies in the fact that landlords can only enhance the rent very slowly and to a limited extent, and consequently they insist on maximum rents from the outset, being content to collect as much of them as they can, a system which necessarily presses upon the cultivator. The remedy no doubt lies in the increase of population and improved facilities for irrigation. The former involves smaller holdings, and in these the tenants demand cash rents, to which the landlords generally agree. The cultivation of grain-rented villages is frequently inferior, as the inducement to hard work is checked by the knowledge that the fruit of additional labour is shared by others. Moreover, in large holdings a fair sustenance can be obtained with careless cultivation; but if the area be reduced, extra effort is essential, and then conversion to cash rates is soon requested.

Grain rents.

Batai.

Rents in kind are determined either by *batai* or distribution of the threshed grain, or else by *kankut*, an appraisement of the standing crops. In the case of the former, there is no general rule of division, the rates varying not only from village to village, but from tenant to tenant. There are numerous customs and cesses, but these are not always applied, and the amount of deductions made before and at the time of the distribution is capable of infinite variations. These first take place in the field. When the crop is ripe, the tenant cuts one *biswa* for every plough, and in return gives a dole known as *sidha* or *rakhwari* to the landlord's crop-watcher. Often high caste tenants take a *biswa* from every field, which may make the right far more valuable. A strip is then left along one side of the field for the village watchman; this is known as *bisar*, and is one *kassi* or double-pace broad; but sometimes this due is given in grain on the threshing-floor. The reaper

obtains *loni*, or one sheaf in twenty-five, although the rate varies with the nature of the crop. This is only done in the rabi; in the autumn harvest it is given in grain, at the rate of two and a half *sers* per maund of the estimated weight. Then the village servants, the blacksmith, carpenter, tanner, barber and washerman, get their dues called *lahna;* a sheaf of wheat or barley, a bundle of gram, or five *sers* per plough of the kharif crops. This amount again varies, and often a tenant compounds by giving a maund of grain to each servant at each harvest. When the corn is brought to the threshing-floor, the tenant sets apart for himself a large sheaf, either for each plough, or from each field; the threshed ears and chaff, in which some grain always remains, is also set aside for subsequent division, and then the real distribution begins. In the first place the *anjuri*, consisting of from five to thirteen handfuls, are taken from the heap for the tenant, his god, the landlords' god, the village priest, the *bhat* or bard, the mali and the watchman. The weighman then, after estimating roughly the amount of grain, weighs out the landlord's and tenant's shares in separate heaps, takes his own fees or *tolai* from the two at the rate of half a *ser* per maund; and then weighs out the *kur* or ploughman's due, generally 7½ *sers* to the maund, and the *charua* or herdsman's due, varying from one to four *sers* per maund. These are not always given; *kur* was originally a concession to high caste tenants who may not handle the plough, and is now found either in bad tracts as a special inducement to settlers, or else is awarded for personal reasons. After the division the patwari rate as well as the village expenses are generally taken from the tenant's heap and given to the landlord, and amount to one or two *sers* per maund. The sweepings that remain go to the tenant, unless they are large, in which case he receives the greater portion. The empty ears and chaff are then appraised, also in the tenant's favour; he gets all the refuse and the equivalent of the landlord's share is taken from the former's heap of grain. The division into heaps is made on a fixed principle, but the proportion varies. The commonest rate for low caste tenants in good land is half and half. At other times the systems known as *tikuri*, or two-thirds for the tenant, *pancha-do* or three-fifths, a very usual system, or even *chaukuri* or three-fourths, are to be found. The more favoured rates prevail where land is

poor and cultivators scarce; while in good lands they take the place of the ordinary rate in the case of privileged tenants. The *chaukuri* form is only common in the Thanagaon estate, where the concession is made to the old tenants of the expelled Raja of Chahlari.

Kankut. Appraisement of the standing crops is of two kinds, but in both the gross produce is estimated and a deduction of ten per cent. is made to cover *loni, bisar* and the other dues. The tenant's share, including *kur* and any similar allowances, is then calculated, and the rest goes to the landlord. The first form is simple *kankut*, in which the landlord's share is paid in grain. The other is *darkatti kankut*, where the share is commuted into cash at a certain rate. Sometimes *kankut* is adopted for the kharif and *batai* for the rabi; there has been a slight tendency of late years for the former to supplant the latter, but the increasing demand for land is acting far more rapidly in bringing about a conversion to cash rents.

Cash rents. These usually follow the nature of the soil and the physical advantages; but in individual villages the rates are subject to various local influences. The most powerful is that of caste, Rajput tenants paying on an average 20 per cent. less than their low caste neighbours. The right of Rajputs is universally admitted, not only by the landlords of this caste, who predominate in Sitapur, but even by the Musalmans. Moreover, they usually hold the best land, so that the traditional privilege of four annas in the rupee is probably enjoyed by this caste throughout the district. At the last settlement the average recorded rental for all castes was Rs. 5·14 per acre. For low caste tenants it was Rs. 6·3, ranging from Rs. 8·11 in the case of Muraos to Rs. 5·13 for Lodhs and Pasis, while Kurmis paid Rs. 6·5 per acre, and Ahirs and Chamars exactly the general average. For the higher castes, however, the all-round rate was only Rs. 5 per acre, Brahmans paying slightly more and Rajputs an anna less. As a matter of fact, the average for Brahmans is to some extent fictitious, as though the rents are fixed high the collections are small, the tenants of this caste, as is so often the case, being notoriously bad rent-payers. A second influence is the residence or otherwise of the tenants in the village which they cultivate; for the non-resident tenant who can make his own terms except in the vicinity of towns, pays four annas in

the rupee less than the resident cultivators, the average rate for the latter being Rs. 6·1 per acre, and for the non-resident only Rs. 4·9. A third influence is the circumstance of the landlord; for, as usual, the poorer the zamindar, the higher the rent. The rates are lowest in taluqdari estates, where at settlement they averaged Rs. 5-8-4 per acre, higher in coparcenary than in zamindari villages, and highest in those held in subsettlement, where the average was no less than Rs. 7-7-6. Lastly, the strongest influence of all is the size of the holdings, by which the demand for land is illustrated. It was ascertained at settlement that the cash rents in villages in which the average holding was over six acres the rate was Rs. 5·11, whereas in those in which it was four acres or less the rate rose to Rs. 7·11—a most significant difference.

Special rates.

As already mentioned, there are special rates for special crops, but these probably depend more on the land than the produce. In cash-rented villages such rates are applied to tobacco and garden crops grown in the *goind* area round the village site; but where *batai* or *kankut* is the custom, poppy, sugarcane, cotton and hemp are also charged with special rates. Tobacco rents range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per acre, but the average is not much above Rs. 15. For garden crops the rates vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, for poppy from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12, and for cotton and hemp from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7·8. In the case of sugarcane the rent depends on the time for which the crop occupies the ground; the different rates are generally recognised, and in some villages they are said to have remained unchanged since the days of Akbar. The lowest is *chareri*, when cane follows rice and gram, being at the rate of Rs. 5 per acre. One rupee more is charged for *maseri*, when cane is sown after *sanwan* and *mash*. After rice, it is known as *dhankari* and ranges from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10; and after a year's fallow *pureali* or *sali*, it is from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12.

Condition of the people.

The pressure on the land chiefly influences the condition of the people. In produce-rented areas the rent cannot change although, as sometimes happens, the landlord raises the rates for special crops by reducing the area of the local *bigha*. Cash rents are fairly stable, and enhancement is chiefly effected by raising the rates of inferior soils to the level of those of the better qualities. Generally it may be said that the landlords are in fair circumstances, though

few are free from debt. It is true that much land has changed hands since the first regular settlement; but the tendency is for the smaller proprietors to be absorbed by the larger—an inevitable result, which may be considered as rather beneficial than otherwise to the tenantry. The condition of the latter resembles that of their neighbours in Bara Banki; but population is not so dense, wages are higher, the revenue considerably lighter in its incidence, and the landlords are more generally akin to the mass of the people. No doubt the increased pressure on the soil is making itself felt; but it has failed to result in any deterioration of the standard of living, owing in large measure to the improved facilities for transport in the shape of the railways and roads, which have so opened out the district that the value of grain has permanently increased. The rise was slow, but steady, up to the famine of 1896, but then prices went up with a rush by the action of the great wholesale dealers, who sent buyers into the remotest corners of the district; and so well has the local population learnt the lesson of disposing of their surplus produce to the best advantage, that even the subsequent abundant harvests have not brought prices down to any remarkable extent. The increased value of agricultural produce have not only induced the tenants to demand cash rents in order that a larger share of the profit may remain in their own hands, but it has also raised the wages of the artizan class and appears to be responsible for a rising standard of comfort.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION.

The district is in the charge of a Deputy Commissioner, subordinate to the Commissioner of the Lucknow division. The staff usually consists of a joint magistrate, an assistant magistrate, two or three deputy collectors and the four tahsildars. There is also a number of honorary magistrates, including the benches at Sitapur, Biswan and Khairabad, the members of which individually exercise third class powers, while in the case of Sitapur and Khairabad they have collectively the powers of a magistrate of the second class. Other honorary magistrates are Mirza Muhammad Ali Beg of Aurangabad, who has second class powers within the limits of his estate in thana Misrikh; Rajà Muneshwar Bakhsh Singh of Mallanpur, who has similar powers in the Tambaur police circle; Seth Raghubar Dayal of Kutra, with third class powers in the Biswan circle; and Raja Ali Muhammad Khan of Mahmudabad, who also has third class powers within his estate in the Mahmudabad, Biswan and Sidhauli police circles. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the whole district is under the judge of Sitapur, subordinate to whom are the assistant judge and the munsifs of Sitapur and Biswan. The Sitapur munsifi comprises the tahsils of Sitapur and Misrikh, the remainder of the district belonging to the munsifi of Biswan. In addition to these the taluqdar of Aurangabad has the powers of an honorary munsif in the parganas of Aurangabad and Korauna; the Raja of Mahmudabad in the Mahmudabad and Kondri South parganas; Seth Swami Dayal in pargana Biswan, Thakur Suraj Bakhsh Singh of Basaidih in the Pirnagar pargana, and Thakur Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh of Parsendi in pargana Khairabad. The other officials of the district include the superintendent of police, the sub-deputy opium agent and his assistant, the civil surgeon, the assistant surgeon, chaplain, district surveyor, postmaster, and the headmaster of the high school.

District staff.

Garrison. Sitapur has been a military cantonment since annexation. After the mutiny the garrison consisted of a battery of artillery, a regiment of native cavalry, half a battalion of British infantry, and one regiment of native infantry. The last was withdrawn in 1862, but the rest remained for several years. For some time past, however, there has only been a wing of British infantry stationed at Sitapur, and it is probable that the cantonments will soon be abandoned altogether.

Formation of the district. The district of Sitapur did not assume its present form till after the mutiny. At annexation the tract comprising the present districts of Sitapur and Kheri was divided between the three districts of Muhamdi, Sitapur and Mallanpur. The last of these was composed of the parganas lying between the Ghagra and Chauka rivers; it was a most inaccessible tract and it had already been decided to reconstitute the fiscal divisions when the mutiny broke out. In 1858 the portion of Mallanpur that lay to the south of the Dahawar was annexed to Sitapur, and since that time there have been no further changes.

Subdivisions. The district is divided into four tahsils and twenty-one parganas. The latter are for the most part very small, and have but little importance as fiscal subdivisions. On the west is the Misrikh tahsil containing the parganas of Maholi, Chandra, Misrikh, Aurangabad, Korauna, Machhrehta and Gundlamau. The Sitapur tahsil comprises the north and centre, being made up of the six parganas of Sitapur, Ramkot, Pirnagar, Khairabad, Hargam and Laharpur. To the south and south-east lies tahsil Sidhauli, containing the parganas of Bari, Manwan, Mahmudabad, Sadrpur and Kondri South. Lastly, in the east is the Biswan tahsil, which is composed of the three parganas of Biswan, Tambaur and Kondri North.

Fiscal history. The fiscal history of the district begins with the summary settlement of 1856, which followed immediately after annexation and was made by Mr. Thornhill, the first deputy commissioner of Sitapur, and by Mr. Gonne in the eastern parganas which then belonged to the old Mallanpur district. The settlement was based on the records of the qanungos, but no details are available as the papers were all destroyed in the mutiny. The noticeable feature of this settlement was that engagements were taken from the actual

proprietors of each village instead of the taluqdars, whose superior rights were ignored; but there are no records to show the extent to which the taluqdars in this district suffered from this policy.

Summary settlement.

After the mutiny a fresh summary settlement was made, apparently by Captain Thompson, the deputy commissioner, under the general superintendence of Colonel Barrow, who was in charge of the settlement operations throughout Oudh. The system adopted was that of the first assessment, the assets of each village were obtained from the old records of the qanungos, and a half was taken as the Government share. The result was a revenue of Rs. 9,39,897, the details for each pargana being shown in tabular form in the appendix.* The demand was very light, but was notoriously unequal in its incidence; it was, however, admittedly a makeshift and not intended to last for more than a few years. The taluqdars were restored to all their old villages, but the decision of conflicting claims was deferred till the regular settlement.

Regular settlement.

The operations of the regular settlement began with the demarcation of village boundaries and the construction of village maps. This was followed by the revenue survey which was started in the cold weather of 1862-63 and was completed in three years. Contemporaneous with this was the settlement or *khasra* survey which was conducted by Captain Thompson, and as this was completed the village records were prepared and the work of assessment begun pargana by pargana. The first tahsil taken in hand was Bari, or Sidhauli as it is now known. Captain Thompson did the work of settlement officer till February 1866, after having completed three parganas. He was succeeded by Mr. O. Wood, who revised the assessment of eight more parganas. In April, 1868, Mr. Wood was relieved by Captain G. G. Young, who assessed the remaining ten parganas of the district, finishing the last in April 1871. The remaining work of distributing the assessment and deciding the numerous cases continued till February, 1872, during which time Mr. M. L. Ferrar was in charge. The settlement thus lasted for ten years, and being in the hands of different officers it was conducted with considerable differences of method.

Captain Thompson's method.

Captain Thompson, when assessing the three southern parganas of Bari, Mahmudabad and Manwan, found that the rents were

* Appendix, Table IX.

mainly paid in kind, and owing to the constant fluctuations in produce and prices abandoned all attempts at minute valuation, forming for his guidance two rent-rates, one of Rs. 6 per acre on irrigated and one of Rs. 4 on unirrigated land. These were intended to be average rent-rates, but experience soon showed that they could only be treated as maximum rates. In order to serve as a guide the settlement officer had returns compiled in each village of the area under various crops, classified according to a table of comparative values, the number of cultivators similarly classified according to their capabilities, and the assets of the village, as found by converting the landlords' returns of produce into money at current prices. The system was too rough to be of much service, and the assessing officer seems to have been chiefly guided by his own local experience. The outcome, however, was that the assessment was far too high, and Mr. Wood was directed to revise the demand in 104 out of 395 villages assessed. The result was a reduction of 6¼ per cent. on Captain Thompson's assessment, giving an increase varying from 25 per cent. in Manwan to 48 per cent. in Mahmudabad over the summary demand.

Mr. Wood. The system followed by Mr. Wood in the revision of the seven parganas assessed by himself differed in a more careful deduction of rent-rates and in the application of a greater variety of rates to a greater variety of soils. He divided the villages into two or more classes in each pargana, and for each class he had ordinarily three rent-rates, one for irrigated, one for unirrigated land, good and middling, and one for unirrigated *bhur*. His rent-rates ranged from four in Kondri South to twelve in the Misrikh, Gundlamau and Aurangabad parganas. These rent-rates were merely ascertained from general information, but their variety resulted in a material improvement in the system of assessment.* Acting on these lines, Mr. Wood had at the end of the cold weather of 1866-67 assessed the five parganas of Sadrpur, Kondri South, Gundlamau, Korauna and Aurangabad; the increase on the summary settlement ranging from 19 per cent. in the first to 68 per cent. in the last pargana. In the following season he assessed Machhrehta and Misrikh, while his assistant, Mr. Boys, completed Chandra. In these parganas the increase was very great, being 54½ per cent. in Misrikh,

* Settlement Report p. 105.

83½ in Machhrehta, and 117 per cent. in Chandra. The last was assessed on the rates fixed for Aurangabad and proved excessive, owing to the poverty of the pargana and the indebtedness of the proprietors.

Captain Young.

The revision of Chandra was undertaken in March, 1868, by Captain Young, who made large reductions, the ultimate demand being only 73 per cent. in excess of the summary settlement. In assessing the remainder of the district Captain Young classified the villages of each pargana as good, middling and bad on the general information given him by the local officials and zamindars, checking the results by his own inspection. He then classified the soil in each village so as to determine the area under each denomination. He took three classes of soils, *goind*, *manjhar* and *uparhar*, and for each prepared an irrigated and unirrigated rent-rate, thus obtaining 15 rates in each pargana, as unirrigated *goind* was found to be non-existent. In the case of the cash-rented land, the rent-rate was compiled from the actual sums paid, whilst elsewhere he obtained the rates by converting the estimated outturn of grain into cash, taking as current prices the average harvest prices of the five preceding years. For *bhur* land he assumed special low rates. Acting on this system, he settled pargana Maholi in the Misrikh tahsil, imposing an increase of 45¾ per cent. on the summary demand, and in the cold weather of 1868-69 completed the Sitapur tahsil. Captain Young himself assessed Sitapur, Hargam and Laharpur, while he superintended the work of his assistant, Mr. Williams, in the remaining three parganas. In Pirnagar it was found necessary to allow a decrease of 22 per cent. on the summary settlement, but elsewhere the increase varied from 17½ per cent. in Sitapur to 71½ per cent. in Laharpur. In the following cold weather the Biswan tahsil was assessed, the work being mostly done by Mr. Williams. The same system was adopted, but the lowlying parganas were leniently treated. The result was an increase of 20 per cent. in Biswan, 52½ per cent. in Kondri North, and 57 per cent. in Tambaur.

The revenue.

The general result of the assessment is shown in the appendix, but the figures there given are those obtained after making certain modifications which were subsequently made in the sandy tracts along the Gumti and Kathna rivers, especially in the Gundlamau

and Misrikh parganas.* The net result was a revenue of Rs. 13,03,694, which gave a general increase of 38 per cent. on the old demand and an average incidence of Re. 1-6-10 per acre of cultivation. The increase was considerable, but it appeared that the summary settlement had become extremely light and the easy working of the new assessment showed that it was undoubtedly moderate.

Settlement Courts.

Simultaneously with the assessment of the land revenue the settlement officer had to determine the rights of persons claiming an interest in the soils; and to enable him to do this he and his assistants were invested with the power of civil courts of different degrees. The result was a mass of litigation which added enormously to the work of the assessing officer and deferred the completion of the settlement. Altogether 17,290 claims were preferred, and of these 16,027 were decided in court in the course of eight years. The total was very much less than in several of the southern districts of Oudh, but the proportion of successful suits was larger than usual. Of the whole number, 796 were either withdrawn, dismissed for default of prosecution, or decided *ex parte*, and 466 were adjusted by compromise; of the remainder 9,017 were dismissed being for the most part frivolous or vexatious, and 7,010 were decreed. Of the successful claims 1,355 related to proprietary title and 1,332 to shares in villages. Applications for subsettlement were comparatively few, and the great majority were rejected; decrees were given in 47 instances, of which all save six were in taluqdari estates. The remaining claims referred to subordinate rights of various descriptions mainly for *sir*, *nankar* and similar holdings. The majority of these claims to subtenures had reference to groves, *chaks* or plots of land in the vicinity of the larger towns, usually held by Musalmans, *muafi* grants and occupancy tenant rights; none of which differ in any way from those prevailing in the other districts of Oudh.

Development of the district.

During the currency of this first settlement the development of the district was rapid. The population materially increased; communications were improved by the construction of the railway; prices rose greatly, the appreciation in the value of agricultural produce

* Appendix, Table IX.

being over 30 per cent.; while the cultivated area in 1892 showed an increase of 15·39 per cent. over the returns of the first settlement. The last estimate was probably excessive, and at the same time there had been no development of irrigation or any material improvement in the method of agriculture. It was, however, clear that towards the end of the period the assets were very much greater than at the time of the assessment, and it soon became evident that at the termination of the settlement a very large enhancement could be taken without difficulty. The preliminary estimate contemplated an addition of 57 per cent. to the expiring demand.

Second regular settlement.

The district again came under settlement in November, 1893, and Mr. S. H. Butler was appointed settlement officer. He carried out the revision of assessment for the entire district, and the last pargana was completed at the end of August, 1897, so that the work was accomplished in less than four years. This period, however, does not include the assessment of the alluvial mahals, which were treated separately. Their settlement was at first entrusted to the deputy commissioner, but subsequently was handed over to the settlement officer. The assessment of the rest of the district was made on the existing maps and village papers, and no fresh survey or revision of records was attempted. The result was that the settlement was effected with a minimum of litigation and annoyance to the people : it moreover saved much expense, for the cost was small, amounting to less than Rs. 45 per square mile —a much lower figure than that of any Oudh district. The settlement was sanctioned generally for a period of thirty years. That of the Sidhauli tahsil will expire on the 30th of June 1927, while in Misrikh, Sitapur and Biswan the term will end on the same date of the three successive years respectively.

The assessment.

The chief difficulty of the assessment lay in the existence of large precarious areas, and in the character of the rental system. The precarious tracts comprising the lowlying portion on the east with an unhealthy climate, a soil liable to deterioration, and its extremely unstable cultivation, and the *bhur* lands in the west have been already described. So, too, have the rents, which are to a large extent transitional and insecure; even when the rental of the cash-paying area had been determined, it failed to furnish a guide for the valuation of the assumption area. The latter, held on

grain rents, was found to be generally inferior in soil, crops, and style of cultivation, and the rates had to be worked out independently. The standard rates for cash-rented land were deduced after the elimination of special rents from the verified and accepted rent-rolls; but in the grain-rented areas the records were frequently unreliable and a careful inquiry was necessitated. By examination of the returns of estates under the Court of Wards, from private accounts, and from other sources, general rates were evolved, although these were subject to constant modifications on account of peculiar local conditions and were not rigidly applied. The recorded rent-rate of tenants' land for the whole district worked out at Rs. 4-8-1 per acre, but the average rate as accepted by the settlement officer was only Rs. 4-4-9; and as this land comprised 86·8 per cent. of the whole area assessed, the leniency of the methods adopted is evident. In precarious tracts special allowance was made for fluctuating cultivation, the question being decided with reference to the circumstances of each particular village; the general result being that a full average of cultivation was taken in the better soils, and an ample margin was left in the inferior classes. The total area coming under assessment was 881,429 acres, while the average cultivation of the preceding five years was 898,256 acres; so that the assessed area could certainly be regarded as safe. The assets thus obtained, after making deductions for fallow, rejecting excessive rents and allowing for difficulty of collection, amounted to Rs. 36,36,925, and this was further reduced by a large allowance of Rs. 1,00,640 for improvements and Rs. 42,012 for proprietary cultivation. The improvements had been chiefly effected by the landowners who had spent considerable sums in sinking wells, clearing jungle and reclaiming waste, in founding new hamlets, and in generally promoting the development of their estates.

The new demand.

The first pargana to be assessed was Ramkot, in which the enhancement amounted to 24 per cent. This was followed by Hargam with 18 per cent., and then by the three western parganas of the Sidhauli tahsil in which the average increase on the old revenue was 38 per cent. In Pirnagar a 70 per cent. enhancement was taken, although the proportion of the revenue to the assets was very low. Biswan was assessed by Mr. Last, under the

superintendence of the settlement officer, and in this pargana the increase was 23 per cent. In the remaining portions of this tahsil and Sidhauli the enhancement was 31·38 per cent., while in the other parganas of the Sitapur tahsil it was about 20 per cent. The last portion of the district to be settled was the Misrikh tahsil, in the *bhur* tract of which, comprising Chandra, Aurangabad, Gundlamau and a few villages of Misrikh, the enhancement was 14 per cent., while in the rest it amounted to 33 per cent. For the whole district, excluding the alluvial mahals, the gross revenue assessed was Rs. 16,15,760, taking 46·3 per cent. of the assets, and giving an enhancement of 31 per cent. with an incidence of Re. 1·83 per acre of cultivation. The actual revenue was fixed at Rs. 15,40,768 or 28·8 per cent. higher than that of the first settlement. In order to avoid a sudden increase, it was directed that the final demand should be reached by progressive stages spread over an interval of eleven years. The revenue for each pargana and tahsil will be found in the appendix.*

Alluvial mahals.

A large number of villages were excluded from the ordinary settlement, and were assessed separately as being subject to alluvion and diluvion. Most of these were settled for five years only under the ordinary rules, while others were given a long-term settlement subject to conditions of fluctuation, and others again were settled unconditionally for the full period. There are twelve such mahals in pargana Biswan, constituting four whole villages and portions of three others. Two of the former, Amerti and Basudaha, were settled unconditionally by Mr. Butler for a long term at Rs. 1,315 in 1899, and the rest were treated as quinquennial mahals, being settled by Mr. P. U. Allen in 1900, at a total revenue of Rs. 1,970. In pargana Tambaur there are 58 whole villages and five mahals, classed as alluvial. Eleven villages and one mahal were given a conditional long-term settlement by Mr. Butler in 1899, at an aggregate revenue of Rs. 5,775; and seventeen others accepted settlement for the full term, the total demand being Rs. 10,385. The rest were assessed for five years only by Mr. F. Swann in 1901; their revenue amounts to Rs. 19,154. The greater portion of Kondri North was similarly treated. In 1901 Mr. Swann assessed eleven villages and two

* Appendix, Table IX.

mahals for five years, at a revenue of Rs. 5,170. Five villages were settled conditionally for the full term by Mr. Butler in 1899 at Rs. 2,258; and 18 villages and two mahals were regularly settled at a total demand of Rs. 11,150. In Sadrpur all the alluvial villages were settled for the full term unconditionally, also by Mr. Butler in 1899. They were ten in number, with a total demand of Rs. 12,745. Kondri South contains 18 whole villages and two mahals of this description. The latter are in Chandauli, and were assessed in 1902 for five years at Rs. 775; two villages, Dahla Daurhar and Tirwa Mankapur, were settled in 1899 conditionally for a long term at Rs. 1,475; and the remaining sixteen for the ordinary full period at Rs. 15,205. The total revenue derived from the alluvial mahals is thus Rs. 87,377, but of this Rs. 25,955 were included in the ordinary revenue, so that the final demand for the entire district amounts to Rs. 16,02,190.*

Working of the settlement.

The new revenue has been collected with ease. The enhancement was great, but the settlement was very moderate at the time and has become still more lenient since the period of revision owing to increase of 20 per cent., in the cultivated area between the years 1301 and 1311 Fasli and a great rise in the rental during a series of very favourable years. After making full allowance for improvements by the landlords, which have been stimulated by the liberal treatment of such improvements at the time of revision, the revenue at the present time must be less than 40 per cent. of the assessable assets. Although much of the district is precarious and nearly half the rented area is held on grain-rents, it may reasonably be expected that the prosperity of the district and the area of stable cultivation will continue to increase.

Cesses.

In addition to the ordinary land revenue demand the usual cesses are calculated at fixed rates on the gross assessment, including the nominal *jama* of the revenue-free estates and those held in fee simple. These amount in all to 16 per cent. of the revenue, and consist of the consolidated local rate of seven per cent., the patwari rate of three per cent. and the rural police rate of six per cent. The first of these is made up of several distinct cesses which have from time to time been imposed. The earliest were the road and school funds, each of one per cent.,

* Appendix, Table IX.

and the district dak and marginal cesses, each of one-fourth per cent. In 1871 a local rate of 2½ per cent. was added, and again in 1878 a further cess of two per cent. was collected for famine insurance. The rural police rate, which had been in force till the mutiny and was then abandoned for the old system of paying the chaukidars by rent-free jagirs, was reintroduced after the last settlement. The patwari rate did not come into force till 1889, when the patwaris came finally under the control of the district officer and their wages were paid by Government. The amount derived from cesses in 1904 was Rs. 2,61,383 or 16·27 per cent. of the realizable land revenue for that year. This addition brought the incidence of the Government demand up to Re. 1-12-9 per acre of cultivation.*

Police-stations.

For the purposes of police administration the district is at present divided into eleven police circles, with a station at the headquarters of each. There are in addition two police out-posts, at Khairabad and in the cantonments of Sitapur. The number of stations has remained almost the same as in 1870; at that time there were ten in the district, of which eight still exist, while that at Bari has been transferred to Sidhauli and that at Khimauna has been abolished, its place being taken by the two new stations of Hargam and Kamalpur. Even with these additions the circles are still large, averaging somewhat over 100 square miles apiece, and it is now proposed to increase the number by the establishment of four new stations at Pisawan in pargana Chandra, Talgaon in Laharpur, Sadrpur, and at or near Maḥsoi in Korauna. Under the present arrangement the boundaries of these circles do not as a rule coincide with those of the revenue subdivisions, and several of them include villages belonging to more than one tahsil. It is unnecessary to give any detailed account of the circles owing to the redistribution that will shortly ensue on the completion of the new thanas. In the Sitapur tahsil there are stations at Sitapur, Laharpur and Hargam; in Biswan at Biswan, Tambaur and Thanagaon; in Sidhauli at Sidhauli, Kamalpur and Mahmudabad; and in Misrikh at Misrikh and Maholi. The population of each circle at the last census and the force maintained at each station are shown in the appendix.†

* Appendix Table X. | † Appendix, Tables II and XVII.

Police force.

The police force consists as usual of the regular police, the municipal and town police, and the village and road chaukidars. There is also a small force of cantonment police at Sitapur consisting of one head-constable and ten men under the direction of the district superintendent, but subject to the general control of the officer commanding the station. Including the cantonment police the total regular force consists of 54 sub-inspectors, 47 constables and 358 men, but of these 13 sub-inspectors, 12 head constables and 69 men belong to the civil reserve, and 126 men of all ranks to the armed police, including treasury and tahsil guards and others. The municipal police, comprising 55 men of all grades, are posted at Sitapur and Khairabad. The town police are enrolled under Act XX of 1856 and number 61 men, located at Biswan, Laharpur, Paintepur, Misrikh, Machhrehta and Nimkhar. The road chaukidars, twenty men in all, are allotted to the four stations of Sidhauli, Kamalpur, Sitapur and Maholi, and patrol the main road from Lucknow to Shahjahanpur. The village chaukidars number 2,447 men, and are now paid from the Oudh rural police rate, which came into force at the last settlement. Since its introduction the chaukidars have been paid in cash and brought into line with the general police administration, in supersession of the old system of *jagirs*, whereby they practically held their authority from the village proprietors. The majority of them, as is the case throughout Oudh, belong to the Pasi caste.

Crime.

From a criminal point of view Sitapur closely resembles the other agricultural districts of Oudh. The statistics of crime since 1897 are shown in the appendix,* and from these will be seen that the most common forms of crime are petty thefts and burglaries. As in Kheri, murders and culpable homicide appear to be fairly prevalent, and each year shows a large number of convictions under the head of grievous hurt. These offences, as in other districts, generally result from quarrels concerning land. Robbery and dacoity are fairly common in most years, but these crimes are often of a technical description only, and the district is but seldom troubled with the presence of large armed gangs. It will be seen from the returns that of late years serious crime has decreased in the district, owing perhaps to the liberal application

* Appendix, Tables VII and VIII.

of the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Wandering and criminal tribes are generally scarce, and there are no especially bad circles. The large Pasi element contributes the bulk of the offenders, and these people are evenly distributed throughout the entire district.

Infanticide. The crime of female infanticide, which according to Sir William Sleeman's account appears to have been so prevalent under Nawabi rule, has long since ceased to exist in Sitapur. It would seem that at no time was it so common in this district as in the adjoining parts of Hardoi, and as early as 1868, when special inquiries were made throughout Oudh in order to ascertain as far as possible the existence of the crime among the various Rajput clans, it was reported that infanticide in Sitapur was supposed to have entirely disappeared. No preventive measures were at any time undertaken in the district, either by the police or through any other agency ; and the returns of each census constantly tend to show that there is no longer any ground for suspicion.

Jail. The district jail is located at Sitapur within civil lines. It resembles the ordinary jails of the province, but is somewhat larger, as when constructed in 1861 it was intended as a divisional jail to hold 1,200 prisoners. The charge is, as usual, vested in the civil surgeon.

Excise For excise purposes the whole district is worked on the distillery system, which has been in force for many years. For a short period after the mutiny the vend of country spirit was in the hands of contractors, to whom the right of sale was leased by public auction. In 1861 Government distilleries were started at each of the tahsils, but that at Misrikh was closed at an early date. In 1884 the Biswan distillery was abolished, but the two remaining institutions at Sitapur and Sidhauli were maintained till 1892, when the latter was closed. The Sitapur distillery now supplies the entire district as well as the whole of Kheri and other adjoining tracts. Owing to the absence of *mahua* trees the liquor is almost exclusively manufactured from *shira*. There were in 1903 altogether 201 shops licensed for the sale of liquor, including the wholesale establishments. The income from country spirit and the annual consumption in gallons in each year since 1891 will

be found in the appendix.* It will be observed that the receipts have risen steadily since 1896, a season of famine and scarcity, when the consumption of liquor was far lower than at any time within the preceding twenty years. The income from this source had remained at a high level up to 1893, and then it sharply declined with the succession of bad harvests, and in 1896 the total was under Rs. 49,000 or little more than half the sum realized five years previously. In 1899, however, the district had fully recovered, and the receipts more than doubled in the short period of three years, while in 1902-03 they had risen to over Rs. 1,69,000. The chief drinking classes are, as usual, the Pasis and other low caste Hindus; but the practice is not confined to the inferior grades of society, as the Brahmans of Misrikh and Nimkhar have at all times been notorious for their drinking proclivities. The fermented liquor obtained from the palm tree and known as *tari* is only consumed to a very small extent in this district, probably owing to the scarcity of the trees from which it is produced. The right to make and sell this liquor is in the hands of a single contractor and the sum realized is very small, amounting to Rs. 220 in 1903. Receipts from foreign liquors are also insignificant and are chiefly derived from the sale of Rosa rum in the cantonments of Sitapur.

Drugs.

Hemp drugs are consumed to a fairly large extent in this district, as is the case in every other part of Oudh; they take the place of spirits with the higher castes, and particularly the Rajputs. The hemp plant is not cultivated, but grows wild in the northern tracts, although there is probably but very little illicit manufacture of drugs. These usually take the form of *charas*, as for several years hardly any *ganja* has been sold in the district, this preparation being nowhere popular in Oudh. The consumption of hemp drugs, and with it the receipts, have largely increased of late years. From 1884 to 1893 the average annual income under this head was Rs. 14,150, while for the succeeding ten years the average was no less than Rs. 26,800, and in the last year the total rose to nearly Rs. 40,000, with a consumption of more than 78 maunds. The number of licenses to sell drugs has also increased rapidly, having risen from 48 in 1890 to 79 in 1903.

* Appendix, Table XI.

The use of opium is fairly prevalent in this district, especially among the Musalmans. The receipts under this head averaged Rs. 5,680 annually from 1884 to 1893, and Rs. 6,942 for each of the ensuing ten years. There was a rapid rise in the income derived from opium between 1885 and 1890, but from that time the annual fluctuations have been but small, and the amount consumed has not varied greatly. Since 1890 the lowest amount was 14 maunds in 1896-97, when money was scarce, and the highest 20 maunds in 1903, a record year in Sitapur for all exciseable commodities. This amount is insignificant as compared with the totals of Lucknow to the south and also of Kheri to the north; but it is very much higher than in the other adjoining districts of Hardoi, Bara Banki and Bahraich. In a district where there is so much opium cultivation it is almost impossible to prevent petty smuggling of crude opium by the cultivators themselves; but it is probable that the small amounts retained by them are intended for medicinal purposes and home consumption rather than for sale. **Opium.**

The registrar is the district judge of Sitapur, this arrangement having been in force since the constitution of the Oudh judgeships in 1892. Prior to that date the deputy commissioner held the office. On the transference of the work to the district judge, Sitapur was amalgamated with Kheri to form a single registration circle. The offices in this district comprise those of the registrar and five sub-registrars at Sitapur, Biswan, Misrikh, Mahmudabad and Bari or Sidhauli. The number of offices was formerly much larger. In 1889 there were eleven; the first to be reduced was Pirnagar in 1894, followed by Maholi and Hargam in April of the next year, while at the same time those at Laharpur and Tambaur were converted into joint offices. The latter was closed in April, 1898, and Laharpur in November 1900. The receipts from registration averaged Rs. 8,090 from 1897 to 1903; they have largely increased of late years, but though higher than in Kheri are insignificant as compared with those of Hardoi and Bara Banki. The average expenditure for the same period was Rs. 5,060, so that the net income from this source was only Rs. 3,030 annually. **Registration.**

A table will be found in the appendix showing the annual receipts from stamps, both judicial and otherwise, since 1891.* **Stamps.**

* Appendix, Table XII.

The figures call for little comment. It will be noticed that there has been a marked rise in the amount derived from this source of late years under all heads; this is especially the case in the matter of court-fee stamps and is in part due to the litigation following the settlement. The average receipts from 1891 to 1900 were Rs. 1,08,616 annually, of which Rs. 79,950 or 71·7 per cent. were derived from the sale of judicial stamps. During the subsequent four years the average total was nearly Rs. 1,50,000, and the proportion contributed by judicial stamps was 73 per cent.

Income-tax.

Other tables which may be found in the appendix to this volume show the number of persons assessed to income-tax and the amounts realized in each year since 1890 in the case of the whole district and since 1897 for each tahsil.* From 1893 to 1902 the receipts averaged Rs. 24,555, paid to the extent of 71 per cent. by person assessed under Part IV of the Act. In 1903 the new rules came into force, whereby incomes of Rs. 1,000 and under were exempted, and the receipts fell to the extent of about 25 per cent. less than in the preceding year. This was only to be expected, as in the past ten years the average amount of tax paid by those assessed at under Rs. 2,000 was Rs. 13·6, representing an average income of Rs. 653. Those paying tax at the rate of five pies numbered 82 in 1903, and their average incomes were about Rs. 5,250—a much higher figure than in most of the adjoining districts. No less than 44 were residents of the Sitapur tahsil, while in Sidhauli there were but ten, and in Misrikh only nine paying at this rate, and in the latter case the incomes were very much smaller. The classes from whom they come are chiefly traders in grain, pleaders, bankers, sugar factors, and a few general dealers and shopkeepers.

Post-office.

A list given in the appendix shows all the post-offices at present maintained in the district. It will be seen that there are, in addition to the head office at Sitapur, seven sub-offices at the four tahsil headquarters, and at Khairabad, Mahmudabad and Kamalpur; and 13 branch offices in various parts of the district. These last have been established at the police-stations and at the more important villages. It is probable that the number will be shortly increased with the addition of the new thanas. Originally there were only offices at the tahsils and some of the police-stations, and

* Appendix, Tables XIII and XIV.

the work of carrying and distributing the mails was in the hands of the police. This system was superseded about 1865 and a regular postal service was instituted, the district being divided up into a number of circles to which mails were carried from head-quarters by runners and thence distributed from the local offices. There was an imperial mail-cart line from Lucknow to Sitapur, with branch offices at Bari and Khairabad; imperial dak lines served by runners from Sitapur to the branch offices at Laharpur, Maholi, Misrikh and Biswan; to Lakhimpur in Kheri, and from Bari to Mahmudabad, Bansura and Thanagaon. District dak lines ran from Laharpur to Tambaur and from Misrikh to Machhrehta. In 1872 the management was taken over generally by the imperial authorities, and the district dak became of very little importance; all the post-offices have been gradually transferred to imperial control with the exception of those at Qutbnagar and Nimkhar in the Misrikh tahsil. The mails are now carried from the head office at Sitapur to the sub-offices and thence to the branch offices of each circle. The railway is used as far as possible, but elsewhere runners are employed; in 1902 there were 142 miles of mail lines served by 22 runners at an annual cost of Rs. 1,056. The development of the post-office is remarkably illustrated by the fact that whereas in 1876 the number of articles delivered was 16,117 and those received 17,679, the totals had risen in 1901, after a lapse of 25 years, to 755,612 and 776,750 respectively.

Municipalities. There are two municipalities in the district, at Sitapur and Khairabad. The former was first established on the 14th of July, 1868, and the latter on the 24th of March, 1869. There was formerly also a municipality at Biswan, but this was abolished on the 24th of April, 1890, when the place was reduced to the position of an Act XX town. In both the municipalities the principal source of income from the first has been the octroi tax on imports. In Khairabad, octroi contributes the bulk of the receipts, the remaining income being derived from rents and bazar dues. In Sitapur there was formerly a house tax, but this has been abolished; there is still a license tax on trade and vehicles. Rents also constitute a very important item of income. The details of receipts and expenditure since 1891 will be found in the appendix.*

*Appendix, Table XVI.

Act XX towns.

Besides Biswan, there are five other towns administered under Act XX of 1856. The operations of the Act were first applied to Misrikh, Nimkhar and Machhrehta on the 22nd of March, 1876. Next came Paintepur on the 7th May, 1884, and Laharpur on the 20th of November, 1886. The Act was also extended to Tambaur in July, 1894, but its operations were withdrawn in March, 1896. The income in all cases is, as usual, derived from the house tax, and the expenditure on the upkeep of the local police, conservancy and improvements. Details will be found in the several articles on the various towns.

District Board.

The district board of Sitapur generally resembles the similar institutions in other districts of Oudh, both in its character and duties. Like them it was constituted under Act XIV of 1883 and took the place of the old district committee. The board consists of 17 members, comprising the deputy commissioner and subdivisional officers sitting *ex officio*, and twelve elected for a period of three years apiece, one being returned annually from each tahsil. The work of the board is of the usual extensive and miscellaneous description. Its most prominent functions are the management of the educational, medical, and veterinary arrangements, the maintenance of roads, ferries, cattle pounds and other public works, and the district dak. The annual income and expenditure of the board under the main heads are shown in the appendix for each year since 1891.* The elected members have frequently done good work in this district, and the average attendance at the meetings is better than in most parts of Oudh.

Education.

The history of education in this district begins from 1859, when it was proposed to start a school at Sitapur with the object of giving a superior education to the sons and relatives of the taluqdars and the leading landowners in the Khairabad division. This scheme was put into effect in the following year, but the school did not flourish greatly, as the attendance was small, although the taluqdars gave liberal subscriptions for its support. The number of pupils, however, gradually rose to 88 in 1862, but of these only 26 were relatives of taluqdars; and in the following year the institution was described as a *zila* school supported both by subscriptions and a Government grant of Rs. 3,000. This in

* Appendix, Table XV.

time developed into the present high school. Anglo-vernacular schools were also started in 1860 at Khairabad, Biswan and Bari, but the *halqabandi* system of village schools did not come into force till some six years later. In 1867 there were 13 schools in the district, of which four were Government institutions, one was the mission school at Sitapur, and the remainder were aided schools in the larger towns and villages. The numbers rose rapidly to 35 in 1868, 54 in 1870, while in 1874 there were no less than 107 Government schools of all grades with 4,052 pupils on the rolls. They were managed by local school committees and supported by a provincial grant as well as the educational cess of one per cent. on the land revenue. This arrangement continued in force till 1884, when the district and local boards came into existence, and the control and management of all Government schools, save in the case of the high school, were transferred to these bodies. The number of schools and scholars attending them has steadily increased year by year, and in 1904 there were 217 schools in the district under state control, comprising 192 managed either by the district or municipal boards or by Government direct, as is the case with the high school, and 25 private schools in enjoyment of a grant-in-aid. Of the total number, twelve are classed as secondary and 205 as primary schools, the latter consisting of 74 of the upper and 131 of the lower primary type. In addition to these there are 19 unaided indigenous schools, this number including the anglo-vernacular school at Biswan belonging to the taluqdar, Seth Jai Dayal, which teaches up to the middle standard, while the rest are small *maktabs* of very little educational importance. The total expenditure on the schools under the district board amounted in 1904 to Rs. 51,376, while the income derived from fees and the like reached a total of Rs. 10,058.

A list of all the schools in the district will be found in the appendix, where also a table is given showing the number of schools, both secondary and primary, and the scholars on the rolls for each year since 1896.* The secondary schools include the ordinary middle vernacular schools at Khairabad, Laharpur, Misrikh, Machhrehta, Biswan and Bari, the descendants in some cases of the anglo-vernacular schools which were converted to their Schools.

* Appendix, Table XVIII.

present status about 1880. The remainder comprise the high school with its branch at Thompsonganj, the aided mission school also at Thompsonganj, the Diamond Jubilee school at Khairabad, the Colvin school at Mahmudabad, and the girls' school belonging to the mission at Sitapur. Female education in the district dates from 1868, when two schools were opened, and there are now nine schools for girls in the district, including the mission school, two Government model schools, the management of which has recently been taken over by the Educational Department, and six primary village schools.

Literacy. The total number of scholars on the rolls of all the different schools in 1904 was 9,241, representing 5·24 per cent. of the total number of children of school-going age according to the returns of the last census. From the returns given in the census report it would appear that education is still very backward in this district and that the increase in the number of literate persons during the past thirty years has been but small. In 1881 four per cent. of the male population were shown as being able to read and write. The proportion increased to 4·6 per cent. in 1891, and remained unchanged at the following enumeration. The figure is considerably higher than in the adjoining districts of Kheri and Hardoi, but these are the most backward parts of the whole United Provinces, and Sultanpur alone of the other districts in Oudh shows a poorer result. Female education has apparently made more progress, but the number of literate females in 1901 was only ·16 per cent. of the whole population, which is considerably below the provincial average. Literacy is more common among the Hindus than with the Musalmans, the proportions being 46·5 and 39·6 per cent. respectively in the case of males; although, on the other hand, the number of literate Musalman females is relatively larger than in the case of the Hindus. These proportions are calculated from the total Hindu population of all classes; but there is necessarily a great variety in the degree of literacy found among different castes. In the case of the Kayasths, for instance, no less than 61 per cent. of the males were able to read and write, whereas among the Muraos the proportion was little more than one per cent., and of the Chamars only 6·3 in 10,000 were literate—figures which tend to show that education is still mainly confined to members of

those higher castes which have at all times been accustomed to education, and is not spreading to any extent among the agriculturists.

Another important function of the district board is the maintenance of the dispensaries in the district and the general control of the medical arrangements. The civil dispensary at Sitapur was started immediately after the mutiny, and in 1860 a building for in-patients was erected. The first of the branch dispensaries to be opened was that at Mahmudabad which dates from 1866. The others were not added till after the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces in 1876. There were in 1903 no fewer than eight dispensaries managed by the district board, comprising, in addition to the two already mentioned, those at Tambaur, Misrikh, Bari, Biswan, Khairabad and Laharpur. These institutions all do much good work, and in 1903 the total number of in-patients treated was 793, including 122 women, and of out-patients no less than 83,255—a higher figure than in any Oudh districts except Lucknow and Gonda. In addition to these, there is a Dufferin hospital for women at Sitapur, at which 3,877 women and children were treated during the year; a private hospital at Khairabad, attended by 14,219 persons; and the usual police hospital at headquarters. The only other charitable institutition is the poorhouse at Sitapur which was founded in 1871 and is maintained by subscriptions; it supports a small number of aged and infirm persons. **Dispensaries.**

The district board also has the management of much of the *nazul* land in the district, but the arable portion of this is under the direct control of the Board of Revenue. An exception to this rule, however, occurs in the case of the *nazul* land within the limits of the Khairabad and Sitapur municipalities; the management of this has been entrusted to the municipal boards, which have control over 1,241 acres in pargana Khairabad and seven acres in Sitapur. Much of the former belongs to the Sitapur municipality, the boundaries of which extend into the Khairabad pargana. Generally the plots of *nazul* are small and represent the sites of old forts and a few buildings that belonged to the state under the native government. Such lands are to be found in almost all parganas of the district, the only exceptions being Kondri South in the Sidhauli tahsil, and Laharpur, Hargam, Pirnagar and Ramkot in Sitapur. *Nazul.*

The total area is 4,191 acres, comprising 1,200 acres in the Misrikh tahsil, all managed by the district board; 789 acres in Biswan similarly managed, save for seven acres under the Board of Revenue; 836 acres in Sidhauli, of which 303 are under the same authority and 1,346 acres in Sitapur, divided between the municipalities and the Board of Revenue.

Cattle pounds. The cattle pounds are managed in all cases by the district board, with the exception of the municipal pounds at Sitapur and Khairabad. Some of them date from early times, for in 1870 there were already ten pounds in the district, but a large number has been added since the administration of the pounds was taken over by the district board on its formation in 1884. The annual income from the pounds worked by the district board is shown in the appendix, while those in the municipalities bring in as a rule about Rs. 500 at Sitapur and Rs. 300 at Khairabad annually.* At present pounds are maintained at all the existing police-stations and at the four places where additional thanas are shortly to be constructed. Besides these there are pounds in the Sitapur tahsil at Keshopur in pargana Sitapur, Ramkot and Kakrahi in Laharpur; in the Biswan tahsil at Kandoni in pargana Biswan, Seota in Kondri North, and Ratauli and Sakran in Tambaur; in the Sidhauli tahsil at Bansura in Sadrpur, Rampur Kalan in Bari, Nilgaon in Manwan, Bhagwantpur in Mahmudabad, and Rampur Mathura in Kondri South; and in the Misrikh tahsil at Machhrehta, Nimkhar, Bihat Gaur in pargana Misrikh, and Baragaon in Maholi. The total number is thus 32 in all. The more recently-instituted pounds include four built in 1894 at Keshopur, Machhrehta, Mahsoi and Pisawan; Rampur Mathura in 1896, Sakran in 1899, Bhagwantpur in 1903, and four more in the following year at Baragaon, Kakrahi, Kandoni and Bihat.

* Appendix, Table XV.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

Apart from legend, there is little material for the ancient history of Sitapur. Sacred places and mounds which conceal the remains of buildings and relics of antiquity are fairly common, but still await careful exploration. If tradition is to be accepted, the ancient kingdoms of the lunar race of Hastinapur and the solar race of Ajodhya met in this district. According to one story, Hargam in tahsil Sitapur was founded by the renowned Harischandra of Ajodhya, while according to another legend it was the capital of Vairata, in which the Pandavas spent part of their exile, a kingdom usually identified with the present Alwar State. One of the many places where Sita and Rama respectively are said to have bathed in order to remove the pollution caused by the abduction of Sita and the slaying of Ravana is at Nimkhar. Manwan in tahsil Sidhauli is variously described as having been built by Mandhatri of Ajodhya, and as the Manipura of the Mahabharata, near which Arjun was killed in battle. A place opposite Nimkhar, called Orajhar, Oradih or Bennagar, is connected with the mythical Raja Ben or Vena, stories of whom are current from the Punjab to Bengal. The earliest tradition of historical times relates that a fort near Seota in the Biswan tahsil was built by Alha, the famous Banaphar hero at the court of Paramarrdi Deva or Parmal Deo, the Chandel. Another place, the foundation of which is ascribed to this same Alha, was Unchgaon on the Dahawar, known at a later date as Nawagarh. It has since been washed away by the Dahawar. One of Alha's captains was Ranua, a Pasi, the reputed founder of Purwa Tambolian, afterwards known as Tambaur. Traditional.

The early history of Sitapur is extremely meagre. As in Kheri, Hardoi and Lucknow, the inhabitants before the coming of the Rajputs are said to have been Pasis, a caste which in this district The Pasis.

occupies the place held by the Bhars in eastern and southern Oudh. Little is known of these Pasis. According to the general belief they held sway in all the Misrikh tahsil and in the parganas of Sitapur, Hargam, Khairabad, Laharpur and Tambaur. They were strongest, it would seem, in Maholi, where the story goes that one Hansa, a Pasi chief, demanded in marriage the daughter of the Raja of Mitauli. The insult was followed by the usual sequel: the Ahbans rose in combination, and after pretending to acquiesce slew the Pasis when drunk—a legend which is repeated with minor variations in many parts of Oudh. The Pasis, however, have not disappeared, as is the case with the Bhars elsewhere. They have retained their former name and are to this day more numerous than any other caste in the district save the Chamars. But they have fallen from their high estate, and were for centuries considered a race apart and treated with the same abhorrence as that expressed in old days by both Hindus and Musalmans for the "accursed Bhars."

Other aboriginal tribes. The southern and eastern parganas of the district were not apparently held by the Pasis, but by several other tribes. Among these were the Kacheras or glass-makers, a race of artizans who correspond to the Thatheras of Hardoi. It is impossible to say who these people were; the name is now unknown, and their connection with glass is probably imaginary. Their rule extended over Ramkot, where in former days Ram Chandra of Ajodhya is said to have built a fort; and parts of Pirnagar, Bari and Biswan. We also hear of Ahirs in Bari, Chandra and elsewhere; Bhars in Biswan; and Rarhs, another extinct tribe, in Biswan and Sadrpur. Rarhs are a subdivision of the Kurmi caste, and this may give a clue to the name, for Kurmis are said to have held part of Tambaur, and also to have predominated in the neighbouring parganas of Lucknow and Bara Banki. In a few instances the earliest inhabitants are said to have been Rajputs. Thus in Pirnagar it is said that Bais held the land, but were afterwards displaced by Kacheras, Gujars and Jats: these Bais had no connection with the present owners of the pargana, but are styled Bais of Chhapangarh. Again in the extreme east tradition assigns Kondri and part of Tambaur to the Raghubansis, a clan which elsewhere, as in Unao and Fyzabad, appears to have been almost the earliest to be established

in Oudh. They have lost much of their ancient heritage, but retain two fair estates in Kondri North and Tambaur.

The Rajputs. These various Hindu tribes were gradually displaced by the several clans of Rajputs, whose invasion, it would appear, occurred at a much later date than in the southern districts of Oudh and apparently continued till the beginning of the eighteenth century. In almost all cases the dates are merely approximate, and the stories vague and unreliable.

The Ahbans. Among the first arrivals were the Ahbans, who according to general report were originally Chawars from Gujarat and came into Oudh under two leaders named Gopi and Sopi. The former is said to have founded Gopamau in Hardoi; but the history of that place is very uncertain. The latter continued his march eastwards into this district and built Pataunja in pargana Misrikh, a village that was for many years one of the chief strongholds of the clan. They rapidly extended their possessions, absorbing the parganas of Misrikh, Maholi, Aurangabad, Machhrehta, Khairabad and probably part of Chandra, which came under the sway of the lords of Mitauli in Kheri. Their dominion was not long-lived. Khairabad is said to have been lost as early as the twelfth century, when their Raja, who lived at Unassia, four miles south of Khairabad, made himself obnoxious to the rulers of Dehli and was overthrown by Yusuf Khan Ghazi. Machhrehta passed from them in the days of Akbar, who deposed Raja Kesri Singh, and gave the pargana to two Kayasths. The Ahbans of Pataunja were displaced by the Panwars, Musalmans, Brahmans and others. In 1670 Mirza Bahadur Beg was sent against the Ahbans by Aurangzeb and drove them out of Maholi and Misrikh, but the former was recovered for a time by the Mitauli Raja, and remained in the hands of his descendants till its confiscation after the mutiny. The same Bahadur Beg seized Aurangabad, and with the advent of the Gaurs into Chandra practically the whole of the lands of the Ahbans has passed from them.

The Raikwars. Another great clan, the Raikwars, seized the land between the Chauka and the Ghagra rivers at an early date. The story goes that about 1450 A.D. Sal Deo and Bal Deo came to Oudh, displaced the Bhars, and seized a large part of the Bara Banki and Bahraich districts. Sal Deo is the ancestor of the Raikwars

of Baundi, Rehwa and Chahlari; and Bal Deo of the great house of Ramnagar. Their advent into this district took place about 1600, when Dharmdhir Singh, a brother of the Baundi Raja, set himself up in Chahlari, which already had been granted by Akbar to Harhardeo of the same house. Other members of this clan founded the estates of Mallanpur and Rampur Mathura, the latter branch being descended from a younger grandson of Bal Deo.

Other clans.

Several other clans settled at different times in the central portion of the district. The Janwars, who are to be found to the west of the Sarayan in Ramkot, Korauna and Machhrehta, claim to have come from Gujarat and are possibly connected with the great families of this clan in Bahraich and Gonda, who arrived in Oudh about the end of the fourteenth century. Some members of this clan spread into Biswan and thence at a later date into Sadrpur. One branch of this clan is known as Sainduria, from the village of Saindur in pargana Kursi of Bara Banki. Driven thence by the Panwars of Mahona, they settled in pargana Laharpur, where they still hold several villages. The Kachhwahas of Machhrehta state that they came in 1459 from the country of Jaipur under one Bairam Sah, but nothing else is known of their history. One of the oldest colonies of Rajputs is that of the Chauhans of pargana Sitapur, who according to their own account settled here in 1194 A.D. under Gohildeo, a relative of Prithvi Raj of Dehli. They drove out the Kurmis and other low caste tribes, and held the pargana for five centuries. The Bais, who are chiefly found in Pirnagar, Bari and Machhrehta, claim to be descended from Tilok Chand, their ancestors being Bhikam Deo and Bhan Singh, fifth in descent from the great ruler of Baiswara; but the story lacks confirmation. It is said that these two men rescued the Baundi Rani when on pilgrimage to Allahabad from some Musalmans, and obtained Pirnagar in reward. Their descendants increased their estates, and among them are some of the largest taluqdars in the district. The Panwars of pargana Manwan trace their descent from Mul Deo, of the family of Itaunja in Lucknow; but they never attained the same power as their kinsmen. The Bachhils of Gundlamau settled in that pargana several centuries ago, and have retained most of their property to this day. Few of these clans were ever of much importance and they never acquired

influence over large tracts of country, probably owing to the policy of the Musalman governors of Khairabad and Biswan, who deliberately opposed consolidation under a single Raja. From outside the district the Rajas of Mitauli, Itaunja and Baundi exercised control to a certain extent over their clansmen; but it is noteworthy that there is not in the district a single Raja by descent recognised as such by the people.

The Gaurs.

It is different with the Gaurs, who were the last of the Rajput immigrants. Their story has already been told in the account of the Gaur taluqas, and needs no repetition. They held the Sitapur pargana in the days of Akbar, but their power was small till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when they spread over Chandra, Maholi, Sitapur, Hargam and Laharpur. This invasion is one of the most recent in Oudh, and it is difficult to understand the sudden rise of a new clan at a time so late as the reign of Aurangzeb.

The Musalmans.

Returning to the general history of the district, we learn from local tradition that the first mention of the Musalmans is in connection with the expedition of Saiyid Salar Masaud. From his headquarters at Satrikh in Bara Banki he sent out columns in all directions, and as he had a post at Gopamau under the Lal Pir, it is natural to hear of his arrival in this district. The only reference to him, however, is that at or near Biswan the youthful martyr fought a battle with Soheldeo, by whom he was afterwards slain near Bahraich. The soldiers of the invading army do not appear to have made any settlements in this district, which remained exclusively Hindu for a long period. The references to the tract in the Musalman histories are unusually scanty, and this is in part due to the fact that the towns are mostly of recent origin. Khairabad appears to have been occupied by Yusuf Khan Ghazi at the end of the twelfth century, but it is uncertain at what period it became a seat of government. Laharpur was an early Musalman settlement, and so was Nawagarh in Tambaur, which is said to have been founded in 1199 A.D. by an officer of Muhammad *bin* Sam. Manwan, too, long known as Mustafabad, was a Musalman town six centuries ago.

The Pathan Sultans.

It would appear that the district formed part of the province of Bahraich under the Pathan Sultans of Dehli and was

assessed at 35,66,055 *dams*. There was a brick fort at Nimkhar, and the local force numbered 100 horse and 1,500 footmen. Korauna was then Kharkila, a name that it long retained. It was a small mahal with a cultivated area of but 15,816 *bighas*, and a revenue of 4,73,727 *dams*. The zamindars were Ahbans, who contributed 20 cavalry and 500 infantry. Gundlamau is untraceable; it was probably divided between Nimkhar and Machhrehta; the latter preferably, as it is a Bachhil pargana. Chandra is another difficulty, but it is said to have been included in the large mahal of Gopamau in Hardoi.

Sarkar Lucknow.

The portion of the present district that belonged to the *sarkar* of Lucknow consists of the five parganas of Bari, Manwan, Mahmudabad, Pirnagar and Ramkot. The two first have retained their old names. The mahal of Bari was a Bais estate, with 80,590 *bighas* of cultivation, paying 12,84,799 *dams* and furnishing 30 horse and 1,000 foot. Manwan, where there was a brick fort, was owned by Rajputs and Musalmans: the cultivated area was 29,455 acres, the revenue 7,71,372 *dams*, and the military force 2,000 infantry. The Mahmudabad pargana was divided between Fatehpur of Bara Banki and Pingwan or Bangaon, a village now in Sadrpur, between that place and Biswan. Bangaon was a Bais mahal, with a cultivated area of 34,727 *bighas*, assessed at 4,20,732 *dams*, and furnishing a force of 500 foot. The Mahmudabad pargana was constituted from a part of this and from 250 villages of Fatehpur cut off in the reign of Jahangir. In Akbar's day the present Pirnagar pargana was known as Bahrimau. This, too, was held by Bais, who supplied 20 horse and 500 foot, and paid a revenue of 5,91,406 *dams* on 19,409 *bighas* of cultivation. The change of name occurred in the time of Jahangir, when Pir Muhammad Khan was subahdar of Oudh. Ramkot for some reason or other belonged to Lucknow, although surrounded on all sides by Khairabad territory. It was then, as now, very small, having a cultivated area of only 9,790 *bighas*, assessed at 2,68,099 *dams*. The zamindars were Rajputs, the ancestors of the present Janwars, who contributed 200 infantry.

Sarkar Bahraich.

The parganas of Kondri North and Tambaur belonged to the *sarkar* of Bahraich, and formed the large mahal of Qila Nawagarh, a town which stood on the Dahawar and has since been washed

away by that river. It was held by various castes of zamindars, the total cultivated area being 4,17,601 *bighas* and the revenue 21,40,858 *dams*. The military contingent was 50 horse and 1,000 foot. Kondri South formed part of the great mahal of Sailuk in the *sarkar* of Oudh, the land of the Raikwars, most of which lay in the Bara Banki district. It seems probable, too, that much of the lost mahal of Basra was included in Tambaur and Kondri North, the remainder being in the Kheri district.* Owing to the many changes of boundaries it is impossible to estimate with any accuracy the extent of cultivation and the revenue of the district in Akbar's day, but an approximate calculation puts the latter at about Rs. 6,41,000—a high figure when the value of the rupee at that time is taken into consideration.

Mughal rule. During the reign of Akbar and his successors on the throne of Dehli the chief seat of government in this district was Khairabad; but the references to this place in contemporary history are very scanty. In 1567 Iskandar Khan, who had received Oudh in jagir, rebelled against Akbar, and having rejected the advances made by Ashraf Khan on behalf of the sovereign, joined Khan Zaman in his insurrection.† Together with Bahadur Khan, the younger brother of Khan Zaman, he seized the town and district of Khairabad. Akbar thereupon sent Mir Muiz-ul-Mulk to reduce the rebels and a fight ensued near Khairabad, in which Iskandar Khan was put to flight after the death of his brother, Muhammad Yar Khan. The imperialists thinking the battle won commenced plundering; but Bahadur Khan attacked the left wing, put it to flight, and then defeated the centre. Khairabad remained in the hands of the rebels, who besieged Shah Bidagh Khan and the remnants of the royal forces in Nimkhar.‡ Bahadur Khan plundered the whole country, but retired on the approach of the imperial army and Nimkhar was relieved. The rebels were afterwards pardoned, and Iskandar Khan received the *sarkar* of Lucknow, where he died in 1574. Oudh, and with it apparently Khairabad, was given to Muhammad Quli Khan Barlas. In 1578 the district was in the charge of Ghazi Khan Badakhshi, who apparently resigned four years later, for in 1582 Wazir Khan, brother of the celebrated Asaf Khan, was governor.

* Settlement Report, p. 65. | † *Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 366. | ‡ E. H. I., V, 296.

In 1588, when Akbar introduced his plan of appointing joint governors to each province, Qasim Ali Khan was sent with Fateh Khan Tughlaq to Oudh. The former held the *sarkar* of Khairabad as his share, and retained it till his transfer to Kalpi in 1592.* In the first year of his tenure of office there died at Khairabad a celebrated saint named Shaikh Illahdad, as renowned for his learning as his piety. The next governor was Mir Abul Muzaffar, but of him nothing else is known. Khairabad does not seem to have been an important command, for it is seldom mentioned. At a later date Abdul Muqtadir, great-grandson of the famous Sadr Jahan of Pihani, held the place, and in addition a large portion of the revenues of Pihani. Beyond these few isolated references nothing is heard of the district during the reigns of the later Mughals. Khairabad was never of great importance as a town and the district was of little political significance. Its history is for the most part the history of the chief land-owning families, and this has been already given in Chapter III.

The Nawabi.

The same remarks apply with regard to the district during the rule of the Oudh Nawabs. The same system of administration that obtained in Akbar's time was maintained till the days of Asaf-ud-daula. The governors of Khairabad were not persons of importance, and we learn that when Safdar Jang gave the post of faujdar of Khairabad to one of his nobles, Hidayat Ali Khan, the favour was not welcomed with enthusiasm.† Asaf-ud-daula instituted a new system, perfected by Saadat Ali Khan, by which the country was divided into *chaklas* and *nizamats*, in charge of revenue officials. The division was subject to constant variations. Ordinarily we hear of the three *chaklas* of Muhamdi, Khairabad and Bari-Biswan, but these were often united and formed a great tract including the whole of Sitapur and Kheri, as well as most of Hardoi and Lucknow. The greatest personality in the history of the district during this period was Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan, who, after holding Muhamdi for three years, took Khairabad as well in 1807, succeeding the notorious Sital Parshad Tirbedi, and paid Rs. 8,11,000 for the two *chaklas*. He resided at Lucknow, leaving the management to his brother, Hadi Ali Khan, whose son, Munawar-ud-daula, succeeded to the great estate amassed by his uncle. Mehndi Ali Khan

* *Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 465 | † Seir Mutaqherin, III, 223.

was an excellent ruler: he built roads and bridges, such as that over the Kathna near Maholi, and the country flourished greatly under his fostering care. He held charge till 1819, having for the last three years the contract for Bahraich as well. In 1819 he lost both Muhamdi and Khairabad, owing to the jealousy of Agha Mir, the prime minister, and Shaikh Imam Bakhsh took charge temporarily. In 1820 Param Dhan and Gobardhan Das, Kayasths of Lucknow, took the two districts for twelve lakhs; but the revenue soon fell off owing to their practice of rack-renting. In the following year the *chakla* of Sandila was formed from Khairabad, and remained separate till annexation. Tandiaon had already been separated, so that none of the Hardoi district belonged now to Khairabad. After 1821 there were many rulers of the *chakla*, but none of any importance. They were mere collectors of the revenue and had but little power over the taluqdars. The latter, however, were less refractory than in many other parts of Oudh, and Sir W. Sleeman notes that in 1850 the only landholder who resisted the Government was Raja Sheo Bakhsh Singh of Katesar.* In 1837 the regiment of Company's infantry with two guns, which had been stationed at Khairabad for many years, were withdrawn, and their place taken by the 2nd Oudh Local Infantry, which remained there till annexation. This force appears to have been of little use, for it was never employed in the collection of the revenue from the defaulting landlords, nor in the suppression of crime.

State of the district.

Sleeman relates that both in Khairabad and Bari-Biswan gang robberies were very prevalent, and that the Pasi inhabitants committed their depredations almost unchecked.† They were generally harboured by the great taluqdars, who by their means were enabled to defy the forces of government. The general state of the district was, however, far less unsatisfactory than in many other parts of Oudh, for the taluqdars were strong and for the most part good managers. This was notably the case in the Katesar and Mahmudabad estates, and General Sleeman was much struck with the flourishing condition of the villages through which he passed The Raikwar country between the Chauka and the Ghagra, being more or less inaccessible, was less harassed by the soldiers and officials

* *Tour in Oude*, II, 115. | † *ibid*, II, 215.

of the government than the more open tracts, and was said to contain the richest sheet of cultivation in Oudh.* The Resident's account of the district makes no reference to the prevailing misery which he depicts so graphically elsewhere, and this was possibly one of the reasons for the obstinate resistance of the people of Sitapur to the British rule during the mutiny.

Annexation. After the annexation of Oudh in February, 1856, Sitapur was selected as the headquarters of one district under the Commissioner of the Khairabad Division, while the land between the Chauka and the Ghagra was constituted a second district, with headquarters at Mallanpur, forming part of the Bahraich Division. The first deputy commissioner of Sitapur was Mr. Thornhill, and of Mallanpur Mr. A. Gonne. To them was entrusted the task of organizing the new system of administration and of carrying out the summary settlement of the land revenue. This work was brought to an abrupt termination by the outbreak of the mutiny.

The mutiny at Sitapur. The cantonments of Sitapur at that time contained the 41st Native Infantry, 250 recruits of the 9th and 330 of the 10th Oudh Irregulars, and 360 men of the military police. The first were located to the south of cantonments and the Irregulars between them and the civil lines which lay close to the Sarayan. In a bend of this stream was the house of Mr. Christian, the Commissioner. There was some anxiety as to the behaviour of the troops from the time that the news of the mutiny at Meerut and elsewhere had been received; but the officers, both civil and military, expressed confidence in their men; and Mr. Christian, while maintaining a bold and resolute bearing, hoped to play off the regular against the irregular forces. The first sign of sedition occurred on the 27th of May, 1857, when the vacant lines of the 2nd Oudh police, commanded by Captain J. Hearsey, were fired. The sepoys aided in extinguishing the conflagration, and the incident passed off without any further overt act. By way of precaution Mr. Christian collected the ladies into his own house and office, and placed his four guns near the lines of the Irregulars, while some newly-raised levies were posted in his compound and in those of the neighbouring houses of Mr. Thornhill and Captain Barlow. The Irregulars were trusted more than the others and it caused great surprise when the

* Tour in Oude, II, 221.

10th, on the 2nd of June, rejected the flour that had been sent from the town on the ground that it had been adulterated with the object of destroying their caste. They demanded that it should be thrown into the river, and this was accordingly done. The same afternoon some of the men began plundering the fruit in the gardens in civil lines. Their officers rebuked them and after some time the insubordination was checked. The officers still believed in their own men while distrusting those of other corps. Pay was issued to all the men on the 2nd of June, and the detachments from Muhamdi, Mallanwan and elsewhere were called in on the same day, in order to provide an additional defence against the suspected 41st. This regiment was under Colonel Birch, who had absolute confidence in his troops. In order to test their loyalty he had marched them out to Pirnagar on the 31st of May and on to Bari, where he hoped to keep off the newly-risen mutineers from Lucknow. In this he was successful, as the march of the regiments from the capital was checked and that force diverted towards Malihabad. He returned to Sitapur on the 2nd of June with redoubled assurance.

The outbreak.

On the 3rd, however, it was clear that they were not to be trusted, and Major Apthorp accordingly informed the Commissioner to that effect. In the early morning one company marched off to the treasury, while the others advanced in a menacing attitude on the guns and Mr. Christian's house. The Colonel with Lieutenant Graves galloped off to the treasury to try to recall his men, and Mr. Christian followed after them; but he was met by Captain Hearsey with the news that both officers had been shot. The Irregulars then promptly followed the example of their comrades. The men of the 9th shot Captain Gowan and Dr. Hill, and the remaining officers set out for Lucknow; while Mr. Christian, seeing affairs were now hopeless, also resolved on flight, bidding every one escape across the Sarayan. Thereupon the 10th charged upon his house. Mr. Christian, his wife and youngest child with the nurse were killed on the banks of the river; so, too, were Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill; while others who lost their lives in the outbreak were Lieutenant Smalley of the 41st, killed at the treasury, Sergeant-Major Middleton of the same regiment, Lieutenant Greene of the 9th, Sergeant-Major Keough and his two children, Lieutenants Dorin

and Snell of the 10th, with the latter's wife and child, and Mr. Cranenburgh, a clerk.

The fugitives. Lieutenant Graves had not been shot as reported, but only wounded, and he was able to ride back to his lines and warn his brother officers, who started with their families for Lucknow. They were escorted by some of the 41st for a short distance and succeeded in reaching the capital in safety. The other fugitives were attended with very varying fortune: one party, consisting of Mrs. Dorin, Mrs. Keough and child, Mrs. Horan and five children, Mr. Dudman, his wife, mother, mother-in-law and four children, Mr. and Miss Birch, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Ward, took refuge with the Janwar zamindars of Ramkot, who protected them and sent them all in safety to Lucknow on the 28th of June. Mr. Phillips, a clerk, his wife and one or two others found shelter in another village, and after remaining for ten months in concealment were rescued by Sir Colin Campbell on his march from Lucknow to the Ghagra. Of those who managed to cross the Sarayan, one party, consisting of Lieutenant Lester, Mr. Bickers, his wife and three children, Quartermaster-Sergeant Abbott, his wife and child, Mr. Morton and child, Mrs. Brown and child, and Sergeant Anderson, took refuge in the jungle and thence escaped to Lucknow, which they reached on the 8th and 10th of June. Of the others, Sir Mountstuart Jackson, the assistant commissioner, his sister, Lieutenant Barnes, Sergeant-Major Morton, and the elder daughter of Mr. Christian escaped to Kheri, where they found an unwilling protector in the shape of the Raja of Mitauli, with whom were Captain Patrick and Mrs. Orr from Shahjahanpur. There they remained till October, when they were handed over to the rebels, who took them to Lucknow, where they were afterwards murdered. The last party was that of Captain Hearsey, who was protected by his policemen. He succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Greene, Miss Jackson, and Sergeant-Major Rogers, his son and wife, and with them escaped from Sitapur on the night of the 3rd of June. Travelling all night they reached Oel, but the Raja refused admittance, and so they pushed on to Baragaon across the Chauka.

Mallanpur. Here they received a letter from Mr. Gonne at Mallanpur, who had with him no troops. There was consequently no open

mutiny at that station, but the general disorganization soon made itself apparent. With the deputy commissioner were Captain Hastings and Messrs. Brand and Carew, fugitives from Shahjahanpur. On receipt of Mr. Gonne's letter, Captain Hearsey and his party set out for Mallanpur, which they reached in safety. They had intended to go down the Ghagra by boat, but were warned that this would not be safe; and consequently they were compelled to take refuge at Mathiara, a fort belonging to the minor Raja of Dhaurahra. Here they remained for two months and then agreed to be taken to Lucknow; but suspecting treachery on the road they fled towards Khairigarh. As to their subsequent fate it is sufficient to state that Mrs. Greene, Miss Jackson, Mr. Carew, Mrs. Rogers and her son were captured and sent to Lucknow, where they afterwards perished; while of the rest who escaped to the hill Raja of Padnaha, only Captain Hearsey survived.

State of the district.

The whole district thus passed into the hands of the rebels, and though the 41st marched off straight to Fatehgarh to take a prominent part in the mutiny at that place, no vestige of British authority remained. Of the landholders, the Janwars of Ramkot, the Seths and Kayasths of Biswan alone showed any loyalty. The Rajas of Mitauli and Oel were conspicuous rebels; Bande Husain, of Tambaur, was a leader among the mutineers; Maholi was held by a strong rebel force; and as early as the 18th of June Raja Nawab Ali Khan of Mahmudabad invited the troops to proceed to his place, afterwards showing himself a bitter enemy of the British. The Raikwars of Chahlari associated themselves with their kinsmen of Baundi and Bhitauli, and with them lost the whole of their possessions. The whole country was overrun with the rebel soldiery and the civil power was represented by Bakhshi Har Parshad, the nazim of Khairabad.

Military operations.

Nothing could be attempted by the British forces till after the recovery of Lucknow in March, 1858. The first expedition into the district was that of Sir Hope Grant, who marched from Lucknow on the 11th of April towards Bari, where the Fyzabad Maulvi was said to be with a body of rebels. On the 13th the latter occupied a village some four miles south of Bari in a strong position on high ground. He sent out his cavalry by a circuitous route to fall upon the flanks of the attacking force. Sir Hope

Grant marched at daybreak, but the rebel cavalry, instead of descending on his rear, charged the guns of the advance guard and the accompanying troop of Wale's horse and nearly succeeded, when the 7th Hussars came up and rescued them. They then attacked the rear, but the force was ready and they were driven off. On this the rebels left the village and Bari was occupied by the British. Grant then turned eastwards, reaching the deserted fort of Mahmudabad on the 15th, and thence to Ramnagar in Bara Banki. This expedition had but a small effect, for both the Maulvi's force and the 3,000 men said to be with Nawab Ali Khan escaped punishment. The Maulvi turned westwards towards Shahjahanpur, and thence again escaped into Oudh, when that city was threatened by Sir Colin Campbell's force, taking up his headquarters at Muhamdi.

The autumn campaign. Owing to the presence of the Maulvi and his forces the district remained in the possession of the rebels, and even after the death of their leader they still retained most of Sitapur during the summer of 1858. The rebel forces in this part of Oudh were under the Begam and Mamu Khan, whose headquarters were at Baundi in Bahraich, Narpat Singh of Ruia, Firoz Shah and others. In October Hari Chand with 6,000 men marched from Sitapur on Sandila, where he was completely defeated by General Barker. Sir Thomas Seaton was at Shahjahanpur, whence he threatened Muhamdi and the north-western borders of the district, and it was intended by Lord Clyde that this force should march by way of Muhamdi and Aurangabad on Sitapur and thus sweep the rebels beyond the Ghagra. In the end of October Colin Troup entered the district, dispersed the taluqdars who had collected in front of Sitapur, and after capturing Mitauli on the 8th of November inflicted a final defeat on the enemy near Mehndi. The remnants of the rebel army were then driven into Bahraich, and there Lord Clyde hemmed them till the majority perished in the Nepal Tarai.

Subsequent events. After the recovery of Sitapur the civil administration was at once reorganized. The old district of Mallanpur was abolished and the present territorial arrangement was adopted. The station was laid out afresh in 1859 by Captain Thompson, the Deputy Commissioner, who built the large market which bears his name,

and the cantonments were remodelled. The subsequent history of Sitapur has been uneventful, and the chief occurrences, such as the successive settlements of the land revenue and the famines and other calamities that have from time to time visited the district, have been recorded in the earlier chapters of this volume.

GAZETTEER

OF

SITAPUR.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

SITAPUR.

DIRECTORY.

ANT, *Pargana and Tahsil* MISRIKH.

A village in the south of the pargana, lying in latitude 27° 26′ north and longitude 80° 29′ east, at a distance of about four miles west of Misrikh, with which it is connected by a short unmetalled branch from the road running north-west to Pisawan and Chandra. The village has a total area of 1,208 acres and is assessed at a revenue of Rs. 1,700; it is divided into two mahals held in taluqdari tenure by Rani Barkat-un-nissa and Jani Begam, the present owners of the Saadatnagar estate, which is often called after the name of this village. The place contained at the last census a population of 2,034, of whom 761 were Musalmans. There is a small bazar here in which markets are held twice a week, and an upper primary school. To the south of the village at a distance of about a mile lies Pataunja, with its dismantled fort, one of the chief strongholds of the Ahbans up to the time of their ejection by Bahadur Beg and his Musalmans.

ATARIA, *Pargana* MANWAN, *Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

This village gives its name to a station on the Lucknow-Sitapur and Bareilly State Railway, lying in latitude 27° 10′ north and longitude 80° 52′ east, at a distance of eight miles south of Sidhauli and seven miles north of Itaunja in Lucknow. West of the railway runs the metalled road from Sitapur to Lucknow, passing through the small village and bazar of Ataria, half a mile south of the station. There is a *sarai* here and an encamping-ground, but the latter is called after Kunwarpur, the adjoining village on the south. The population of Ataria in 1901 numbered 872 souls, including 43 Musalmans. The name is said to be derived from *atari*, a lofty house, referring to the building erected by the founders of the place. The owners are Panwar Rajputs related to the taluqdars of Saraura and Nilgaon, who have long held the Manwan pargana. The village lands have an area of 953 acres and are assessed at Rs. 1,575.

AURANGABAD, *Pargana* AURANGABAD, *Tahsil* MISRIKH.

A small town lying near the eastern border of the pargana to which it gives its name, in latitude 27° 20′ north and longitude 80° 33′ east, at a distance of three miles east of the Gumti and four miles from Nimkhar. It is connected by an unmetalled road with the roads running from Misrikh and Machhrehta to Sandila. The place is the residence of the taluqdar, Mirza Muhammad Ali Beg, whose ancestor, Bahadur Beg, obtained a *jagir* from the Emperor Aurangzeb, in whose honour he named the town. Formerly it belonged to the Panwars and was known by the name of Balpur Pasau. There is a bazar here in which markets are held twice a week, the principal articles of traffic being cotton and salt. The village also contains a post-office, a large upper primary school and a small girls' school. To the north of the village there is a tank which is held sacred by the Hindus. The population of the town at the census of the 1901 numbered 3,585 persons, of whom 1,650 were Hindus and 1,935 Musalmans, a considerable number of whom are Julahas, who carry on their own trade of weaving. The lands of Aurangabad cover 1,195 acres and are assessed at Rs. 1,770.

AURANGABAD *Pargana, Tahsil* MISRIKH.

This pargana lies on the western borders of the district in the south of the tahsil. It is of irregular shape, being bounded on the south and west by the Gumti, which separates it from Hardoi, on the north by pargana Misrikh, on the north-east by Korauna, and for a short distance in the south-east by Gundlamau. The banks of the Gumti rise high above the river and there is practically no *tarai*. Beyond the bank is a belt of poor sandy *bhur* which extends for some four miles inland in a direction roughly parallel to that of the river and occupies the greater portion of the pargana. The remainder is a loam of very fair quality which in one or two villages is distinctly good. The whole of the *bhur* tract, which covers some 28,000 acres out of a total area of 38,182 acres or 59·66 square miles, is precarious, but it forms part of a single estate and is very moderately assessed. The worst villages are those in the south-west corner, while the best are in the immediate vicinity of Aurangabad.

Cultivation is necessarily somewhat backward. At the first regular settlement the cultivated area was 23,154 acres or 60·37 per cent., but this is considerably greater than at present. Thirty years later, in 1895, the total was 20,199 acres, the decrease being chiefly due to the deterioration of the *bhur* tract consequent on bad seasons and inferior management. In this part of the pargana the cultivation fell from 18,288 acres in 1886 to 12,441 acres in 1895. Since the settlement there has been some improvement. In 1903 the area under the plough was 22,441 acres or 58·7 per cent., while 2,314 acres bore a double crop, the latter having markedly increased. Of the remaining area, 3,275 acres were returned as barren, but two-thirds of this was either covered with water or else taken up by sites and roads; and 12,466 acres, including 1,158 acres under groves, as culturable, the greater portion being old fallow. The kharif is the more important harvest, the chief staples being urd, bajra and moth. The rice area is comparatively small, and the amount of sugarcane grown is insignificant. In the rabi, barley predominates, followed by wheat, gram and peas. The irrigated area is small, amounting in 1903 to 10·3 per cent., and in the previous year to 12·1 per cent. of the cultivation. Tanks and wells are used to an approximately equal extent, the former slightly predominating. Wells are very difficult to construct in the *bhur* tract, and if unprotected last for a short time only. The number of masonry wells was 32 in 1903, showing a large increase over the 18 of the first settlement.

Rents range fairly high, although they are largely paid in kind. At the last settlement the recorded cash rents in the *bhur* circle averaged Rs. 4·8 per acre, but this is probably excessive, as Rs. 2 or less is a common rate for the inferior soil. In the loam villages they averaged Rs. 7·6 in nine and Rs. 6·3 in the four other villages. The rates are higher than usual owing to the preponderance of low caste tenants, such as Pasis, Chamars and Ahirs, who form the bulk of the cultivating community. Above one-third of the tenants are non-resident and pay a rent some 38 per cent. lower than the others. The revenue demand at the summary settlement was Rs. 16,769, rising to Rs. 28,365 at the first regular assessment. It now stands at Rs. 31,360, with an initial incidence of Re. 1·55 per acre.

The population of the pargana has undergone a decline of late years. At the first Oudh census of 1869 it numbered 19,365 souls, and in 1891 it had increased to 21,955. At the last census, however, it fell to 20,764 persons, of whom 10,945 were males and 9,189 females. There are 34 villages in the pargana, but of these only Aurangabad and Nimkhar are of any size and have been separately described. Means of communication are poor, as the southern half is altogether devoid of roads. In the north there is the road from Sitapur and Misrikh to Mehndighat in Hardoi, crossing the Gumti by the Bargadia ferry. Parallel to this runs the road from Misrikh to Nimkhar and Sandila. The latter is joined at Nimkhar by the road from Machhreha and Khairabad, and a branch road from Atwa connects it with Aurangabad. The ferry at Nimkhar is known as Rajghat. A branch line of railway from Balamau in Hardoi to Misrikh *viâ* Nimkhar is projected.

The bulk of the pargana forms the estate of the Mughal taluqdar of Aurangabad, who owns 29 villages. One mahal belongs to the taluqdars of Saadatnagar, and the remaining seven are held in zamindari and bhaiyachara tenures, chiefly by Musalmans. Only two villages belong to Hindus, and it is a noticeable fact that there are no Rajput zamindars in the pargana, although prior to the formation of the Aurangabad estate it was entirely divided between Panwars and Ahbans. The history of the pargana is but brief. In the days of Akbar it was included in the large mahal of Nimkhar which was granted in *jagir* to Bahadur Beg by the Emperor Aurangzeb. This man founded the town of Aurangabad in 1670, but the pargana remained a part of Nimkhar for several generations, eventually being partitioned by Muhammad Bakhsh and Qutb Muhammad, the former being the ancestor of the present taluqdar of Aurangabad and the latter of the Qutbnagar family. The account of these taluqdars has already been given in Chapter III.

BANSURA, *Pargana* SADRPUR, *Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

A large village on the right bank of the Chauka river in the south-east of the pargana. It lies in latitude 27° 22′ north and longitude 81° 15′ east, at a distance of nine miles south-east from Sadrpur, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road that continues eastwards to Rampur-Mathura, crossing the Chauka by

a ferry near Jairampur. Another road leads west to Dafra and Mahmudabad, and a second ferry crosses the Chauka close to the village. The population at the last census numbered 3,229 persons, of whom 1,935 were Hindus, 1,265 Musalmans and 29 Jains and others. Bansura contains a bazar in which markets are held twice a week, an upper primary school, a post-office, an opium godown and a cattle-pound. A small Muhammadan fair is held here annually in Jeth in honour of the Panchon Pir. The village lands cover 1,770 acres and are held by the Raja of Mahmudabad as an alluvial mahal settled unconditionally for the full term at a revenue of Rs. 2,150.

BARAGAON, *Pargana* MAHOLI, *Tahsil* MISRIKH.

A large market village in the north of the pargana, lying in 27° 45′ north latitude and 80° 30′ east longitude, at a short distance from the road leading from Maholi to Hargam. Some six miles due north of the former, another unmetalled road leads direct to Sitapur, a distance of 19 miles. The place is of considerable antiquity, but now of little importance, except for its bazar, which is held twice a week. There is a considerable trade in sugar, which is manufactured on the spot, while the other articles of commerce are cotton, salt and iron. There is an upper primary school here, and a small aided school, but nothing else of any note except a cattle-pound, a temple and several mosques and tanks. The population of Baragaon *khas* in 1901 numbered 1,921 persons, of whom 270 were Musalmans. Adjoining Baragaon there are several hamlets which practically form one village with the main site. The lands of Baragaon cover 1,178 acres and are held, at a revenue of Rs. 1,600, by Mirza Faiz Husain Beg, whose estate takes its name from this village.

BARI, *Pargana* BARI, *Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

The capital of the pargana is a large village on the western border, close to the river Sarayan, which separates Bari from Gundlamau. It lies in latitude 27° 16′ north and longitude 80° 40′ east, on the unmetalled road from Misrikh to Sidhauli, three miles west of the latter. Other roads lead to Sidhauli station and Biswan, and to Sarsauli on the main road to Lucknow. Bari was

once a place of considerable importance. Its history is somewhat doubtful, as according to the local account it was founded by Mubarak Shah, a son of the Emperor Humayun, who came to hunt in the Oudh jungles and built here a *bari* or country-house from which the town takes its name. This is probably incorrect, however, as Bari is mentioned as the capital of Oudh after the fall of Kanauj by the historian Al Biruni.* The place contains no relics of antiquity save perhaps the remains of the old fort in which the tahsil was located for some years after annexation till its transfer to Sidhauli. Since this event the importance of Bari has disappeared; it now contains only a middle vernacular school and a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The population in 1901 numbered 3,005 persons, of whom 1,632 were Musalmans. The lands of Bari cover 1,331 acres and are held at a revenue of Rs. 1,900 by the Raja of Mahmudabad.

BARI *Pargana, Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

This pargana lies in the south of the district between Gundlamau on the west, from which it is separated by the Sarayan river, and Mahmudabad on the east. To the north lie Pirnagar and Biswan, and to the south Manwan. In the west of the pargana the land rises sharply from the Sarayan and along the high bank of that river, for the distance of about a mile, is very sandy, full of gravel, and broken by numbers of small ravines, through which the scourings of the uplands are carried down to the stream in large quantities. Further eastward lies a belt of high and dry loam varying in breadth from some three to five miles, the whole of which is very fertile. Beyond this the country shelves gradually down to the lowlying area in the centre of the tahsil. This is a shallow basin some 15 miles in breadth, dotted with a large number of tanks and jhils which in wet years overflow and eventually fall into two regular streams that take a south-easterly course to the Bara Banki border, and unite to form the Kalyani. Some of these depressions are of considerable size, the most noticeable being those of Narainpur, Jhabar and Chaunrra. The villages in this tract are liable to suffer in wet years, but none of them can be described as really precarious.

* E. H. I., I, 54.

The total area of the pargana in 1904 was 79,589 acres or 124 square miles. In the same year 57,222 acres or 71·89 per cent. were cultivated, this being the largest amount on record and greatly in excess of the area recorded at the first regular settlement, when it amounted to only 61·53 per cent. Of the remainder 11,444 acres were returned as barren, but in this more than half were under water and the actually unculturable land, excluding that occupied by sites, roads and buildings, was only 2,193 acres. The culturable area was 10,923 acres, including 1,880 acres under groves. The areas included in the rabi and kharif harvests are approximately equal, while in the last year of record over 30 per cent. bore a double crop. The chief staples in the autumn harvest are rice, urd and sugarcane, while in the rabi the predominating crops are gram, peas and wheat, followed by barley and tobacco, as well as a considerable amount of garden cultivation. Means of irrigation are generally abundant, and some 37 per cent. of the land under the plough received water in 1904, although the amount naturally varies with the requirements of the season. The numerous tanks in ordinary years supply an abundance of water, while the pargana is also fairly provided with wells, both masonry and earthen, the latter lasting for a considerable time.

Rents range very high. The average accepted rate for the whole pargana at the last settlement was Rs. 5-9-11 per acre, while the recorded cash rent averaged no less than Rs. 7-2-0. Since the settlement there has been a still further increase. The chief cultivating classes are Ahirs, Pasis, Chamars and Kurmis, all of whom pay high rents. The revenue demand at the summary settlement was Rs. 72,751, rising to Rs. 91,938 at the first regular assessment. At the last settlement the final demand was fixed at Rs. 1,22,805, giving an average incidence of Rs. 2-7-6 per acre of cultivation.

The total population of the pargana in 1901 numbered 68,399 persons, of whom 35,856 were males and 32,543 females. Hindus largely predominate, Musalmans numbering only 8,122. The pargana contains 129 villages, but few of these are of any size or importance, with the possible exceptions of Sidhauli, which is the headquarters of the tahsil, Bari and Bhandia. The pargana is well supplied with means of communication, as the western half is

traversed by the Lucknow, Sitapur and Bareilly railway with a station near Sidhauli, and in addition to this there are no fewer than four metalled roads. The chief is the main road from Lucknow to Shahjahanpur running parallel to the railway, while the others comprise the road from Sidhauli to Mahmudabad and Biswan, and the recently-constructed branch road from Jaraura on the latter to Kamalpur. Besides these, unmetalled roads run from Bari to Sidhauli, Sidhauli station, Sarsauli and Misrikh.

Of the whole number of villages 45 are held by taluqdars, 53 by zamindars and 31 in coparcenary tenure. The chief landholder is the Raja of Mahmudabad, who holds altogether 13 villages and portions of five others. These have been obtained by purchase and other means at a comparatively recent date. The earliest inhabitants of the pargana were Kacheras and Ahirs, who according to the tradition were dispossessed some 500 years ago by one Partab Singh who came from pargana Kursi in Bara Banki. The story goes that this man obtained a grant of the pargana from Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq in reward for his having adopted the faith of Islam. Some of his descendants are Hindus and others Musalmans; the former are still in possession of a few villages, but the bulk of his estate went to his Musalman son, whose descendants became the hereditary Chaudhris of the pargana. They still own a number of villages, but have received no taluqdari *sanad*. The present representatives of this family are Chaudhri Latafat Husain and Badshah Husain Khan. At a later date came the Bais, who in the course of time formed the taluqas of Basaidih and Kanhmau, as well as several other small zamindari estates. The history of these families has already been given in Chapter III. The taluqdars of Basaidih now holds nine villages and portions of 15 others in the pargana, and his relative of Kanhmau eight whole villages and four pattis. The other taluqdars comprise the Panwars of Nilgaon and Saraura in Manwan, who hold six villages and two pattis, and one patti respectively. The Khattris of Muizuddinpur hold five villages; one village belongs to the Bhajupur estate; and three villages to the Kayasths of Rampur Kalan. The remaining landowners are chiefly Rajputs, mainly of the Bais clan, Musalmans, Kayasths and Brahmans.

BIHAT, *Pargana and Tahsil* MISRIKH.

There is more than one village of this name in the district, but the largest is that which lies in the north of pargana Misrikh, in north latitude 27° 33′ and east longitude 80° 29′, on the road from Misrikh and Wazirnagar to Maholi, some twelve miles by road from the headquarters of the district. It is usually known as Bihat Gaur or Bihat Puran, to distinguish it from Bihat Bairam in Machhrehta on the road from that place to Khairabad. It belongs, as its name implies, to a family of Gaur Rajputs on whom a considerable grant of land was bestowed for their loyalty during the mutiny, in the shape of several villages taken from the estate of Raja Lone Singh of Mitauli, which was confiscated for rebellion. The village lands cover a large area, much of which is occupied by *dhak* jungle, and are divided into a number of mahals owned by Dharmangad Singh, Moti Singh and other Gaurs. The population of Bihat at the last census numbered 1,649 souls, a large proportion of whom are Gaurs: there are also many Lohars, who have long enjoyed a local reputation for the excellence of their iron work. The village possesses a cattle-pound, an upper primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The account of the Gaurs of Bihat Gaur and the Kachhwahas of Bihat Bairam has already been given in Chapter III.

BISWAN, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISWAN.

The headquarters of the tahsil is a considerable town situated in latitude 27° 29′ north and longitude 81° 0′ east at a distance of 21 miles east of Sitapur, with which it is connected by a metalled road. A second metalled road leads south-west to Sidhauli, communicating with the railway and the main road from Sitapur to Lucknow. Other roads lead to Mahmudabad and Bahramghat on the south-east, to Laharpur and Lakhimpur on the north-west, to Bahraich on the east, crossing the Chauka at Rasulpur and the Ghagra at Chahlari, while a fourth leads to Sadrpur and Bansura. The town will soon have the benefit of direct communication by railway with the outer world, when the new line from Burhwal to Sitapur is constructed. Biswan stands on the lands of four villages, Bhitaura, Biljharia, Sarai Darya and Biswan. Adjoining it on the north is the village of Jalalpur, which is united with

Biswan to form a single town for the purposes of Act XX of 1856. There are 14 muhallas in the place, known as Qila Darwaza, Raiganj, Mangraya bazar, Sarai Indarjit and the Mirdaha, Pathani, Jhawai, Kamangari, Saraogi, Parwari, Matha, Bahmani and Murao tolas.

Besides the tahsil headquarters there is a police-station, post-office, registration office, a middle vernacular school, an aided anglo-vernacular school founded by Seth Daya Ram, a lower primary school and a cattle-pound. The bazar is of considerable importance and markets are held twice a week both in Raiganj and Qila Darwaza. The *tazias* and *tabuts* made here are famous, and Biswan tobacco has obtained considerable celebrity. Besides these, a good deal of stamped and printed cloth is manufactured here, and a certain amount of painted pottery is also exported. The latter consists of *gharras* and other common vessels decorated with floral patterns. The ground is usually a dark green and the flowers are painted on these with great skill and brilliance. The town contains 21 Musalman and 70 Hindu sacred buildings built of brick. Among the former are some *dargahs* of the early Mughal period, said to have been erected over the bodies of several followers of Saiyid Salar Masaud; the most noteworthy is called the Ekratia Rauza. The mosque of Mumtaz Husain, built in 1047 Hijri, according to its Persian inscription, is remarkable for its solidity and the large size of the kankar blocks used in its construction. The palace, *sarai*, mosque and *dargah* of Shaikh Bari erected in 1173 Hijri, as stated in several Persian inscriptions, are stately buildings; the *minars* of the mosque presenting curious structural features which are clearly of Hindu design and workmanship. There is a weekly fair held in a grove outside the town dedicated to Mansa Ram, a Brahman, who died about 150 years ago. Biswan was formerly the residence of an amil and in the remains of his fort the tahsili school is now located.

The population of Biswan, including that of Jalalpur, in 1901 was 8,902 persons, of whom 4,248 were Musalmans and 41 Jains. The Musalmans are chiefly Julahas, Shaikhs and Pathans, while Brahmans form the most numerous Hindu caste. There are 1,780 houses in the town, of which 1,335 were assessed to taxation in 1902. The revenue from the house tax in the same year was

Rs. 1,907, which, added to a balance of Rs. 114 from the preceding year, gave a total income of Rs. 2,021. The incidence per assessed house was Rs. 1-6-9 and Re. 0-3-7 per head of population. The estimated expenditure for the same year was Rs. 1,959. Although there has been no great decrease in population the place is rapidly decaying in prosperity, but may be expected to recover with the advent of the railway.

The town is said to have been founded some 550 years ago by a faqir named Biswar Nath, and to have taken his name from him. A temple still exists on the spot where he resided. Mumtaz Husain Khan, the builder of the mosque, was the taluqdar of Jalalpur. His estate was entrusted to the Raja of Mahmudabad five years before annexation and still remains in his possession. A part of the town belongs to the Kayasth family of Rampur.

BISWAN *Pargana, Tahsil* BISWAN.

This is the largest of all the parganas of Sitapur, having a total area of no less than 140,561 acres or 219 square miles. It lies in the centre of the district, extending from the Chauka on the east, which separates it from Kondri North, to the Gond on the west, the latter river forming the boundary between this pargana and Khairabad. To the north-west is Laharpur, and on the north-east Tambaur; while the southern boundary is formed by the Sadrpur, Mahmudabad, Bari and Pirnagar parganas. The rivers of Biswan, in addition to those already mentioned, are the Kewani, which flows through the north-east and east to join the Chauka in the extreme south-eastern corner, its tributary the Ghagra, which flows for a short distance along the Tambaur boundary, and many small affluents which carry down the drainage from the higher ground and cut up the land in their neighbourhood into ravines.

The pargana consists of three distinct tracts, known as the *uparhar*, the *tarai* and the *ganjar*. Of these the first is the western portion, comprising two-thirds of the total area, and consists of a flat and uniform plain, devoid of streams or *nalas* but containing numerous shallow depressions, which appear as jhils in the rains and cold weather, but dry up in the summer. The soil is generally a light loam, which stiffens into clay in the

depressions and is occasionally varied by patches of high sandy *bhur*. In the southern half of this tract the jhils are very numerous and the adjacent villages suffer in wet years from lack of proper drainage. As a whole, the *uparhar* is of fair average fertility and contains very little barren land.

The east centre of the pargana is occupied by the *tarai*, which lies lower than the *uparhar* and extends eastwards from it to the Kewani. The slope which separates the *tarai* from the uplands probably represents the old high bank of the Chauka, which now flows seven or eight miles to the east. The surface is uneven, but the soil is mainly clay. During the rains the whole tract resembles a vast jhil and only the houses and the higher ground appear above water.

Beyond the *tarai* is the *ganjar*, a purely alluvial plain, yearly inundated by the Chauka and the Kewani, which during the rains overflow their banks and become one. This tract generally resembles the alluvial lands of Tambaur and Kondri. When the floods are out, the whole of the *ganjar* is covered with water to the depth of three or four feet, and only the higher village sites are visible; the outlying hamlets are always liable to be washed away, and consequently at the beginning of the rains nearly all the cattle are driven out to Biswan and with them go most of the villagers, leaving behind a few watchers who take refuge on *machans* and boughs of trees till the waters abate. The floods in the *tarai* and *ganjar* are essentially different in character. In the former they are motionless and never very high; but the *ganjar* floods are the Chauka river itself, and on occasions are very high indeed, rendering cultivation most precarious. The rabi is always inferior as there is no irrigation and no manure; in the kharif the only possible crop is rice, and this is often liable to be utterly destroyed. Consequently all the *ganjar* and a large part of the *tarai* is precarious, but almost all these villages belong to wealthy landlords and the revenue assessment is extremely moderate. In the uplands there are no precarious villages, although means of irrigation are somewhat deficient, and a large part of the pargana is ill-protected against drought.

In 1904 the cultivated area amounted to 107,765 acres or 76·66 per cent. of the whole, and 29,409 acres bore a double crop.

These proportions are very high considering the general nature of the pargana; but Biswan has always been well developed, since as early as the first regular settlement the cultivated area was over 70 per cent. Culturable waste amounted in 1904 to 19,646 acres, including 4,417 acres under groves. There is a large amount of fallow, both old and new, and 5,700 acres of so-called culturable land which has never been under the plough. Of the remaining 13,150 acres, nearly half was under water, and the bulk of the remainder occupied by roads and sites, leaving only 1,469 acres of actually barren waste. The principal kharif crop is rice, followed by urd, kodon and sugarcane. In the rabi gram and peas occupy the largest area, and after them come wheat and barley, with a fair proportion under garden crops. The cultivation is on the whole careful and good; it is naturally better in the uplands than in the *ganjar* and the bad villages of the *tarai* where the element of chance is of the greatest importance and but few good tenants are to be found. The irrigated area is generally very small. Tanks form the chief source of supply, but most of these are shallow and in dry years are speedily exhausted. In the lowlands no irrigation is needed except for garden crops, but in the *uparhar* water is only met with at a considerable depth below the surface, while in many places the subsoil is such that the construction of unprotected wells is impossible, while masonry wells are difficult to sink. Their number has, however, very considerably increased of late years, 60 new wells having been built in the five years following the settlement.

Rents vary greatly according to locality. The average rate for the pargana at the last settlement was Rs. 4-10-0 per acre, ranging from Rs. 7-13-0 in the case of *goind* land to Rs. 3-3-2 for *palo*. The average is calculated on the assumed rents of all lands, as a very large proportion of the pargana is still held in grain-rents. The average cash rental was Rs. 5-14-0, but there are large variations in the case of different castes. Muraos pay Rs. 9-5-0, while for Rajputs the average was only Rs. 5-2-0 per acre. The most numerous cultivating castes are Kurmis, Musalmans, Pasis, Brahmans, Ahirs and Chamars. The revenue demand of the pargana at the summary settlement was Rs. 1,26,957, and this was raised to Rs. 1,52,539 at the first regular assessment. The present final

demand is Rs. 1,88,205, but this is exclusive of the alluvial mahals. The latter are twelve in number, ten being assessed under the ordinary rules for Rs. 1,970 in 1900, while in two, Amerti and Basudaha, the settlement was made unconditionally for the full term at a revenue of Rs. 1,315.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 126,238 persons, of whom 66,184 were males and 60,052 females. Classified according to religions, there were 99,417 Hindus, 26,769 Musalmans, and 52 Jains and others. The population has very rapidly increased during the past forty years, for in 1869 the pargana contained but 105,155 inhabitants. Biswan is the only town of any size; but there are several large villages, such as Jahangirabad, Maharajnagar, Sanda, Kotra and Kandoni, where is the large bazar of Dhaukalganj. Means of communication are fairly good, as Biswan is connected with Sitapur and Sidhauli by metalled roads. Unmetalled roads also lead to Lakhimpur, Bahraich, Rampur Mathura and Mahmudabad. The pargana will greatly be benefited by the construction of the new railway from Burhwal to Sitapur, which will traverse it from south-east to north-west and have a station at Biswan.

The history of the pargana is chiefly the history of the taluqdars and other landowning families. It is said that the pargana was created in the days of Akbar by the amalgamation of 13 tappas and with that the old name was Muizuddinnagar or Lona. The earliest inhabitants were the Bhars and Kacheras, after whom came Kayasths, Musalmans and Rajputs of various clans, whose descendants still hold a large part of the tract. There are altogether 215 villages divided into 341 mahals. Of the latter, 116 are held by taluqdars, two being subsettled, 154 by zamindars, and the rest by coparcenary bodies, chiefly in imperfect pattidari tenure. The largest landowner is the Raja of Mahmudabad, who owns 48 villages. The chief resident proprietors are the Khattris of Muizuddinpur and Bhajupur, and the Kayasths of Rampur Kalan. The Bais taluqdar of Basaidih also holds 14 villages, and small estates belong to the taluqdars of Akbarpur, Mallanpur and Rampur Mathura. The histories of all these families with an account of their estates has been given in Chapter III. Of the zamindari estates, the largest are those of the

Musalman Chaudhris of Biswan, descended from the Kayasth house of Rampur, the Hindu Chaudhris, the Bachhils of Bambhaur, and the Janwars of Ulra.

BISWAN *Tahsil.*

This tahsil forms the north eastern subdivision of the district, lying between Kheri on the north and the Sidhauli tahsil to the south, while to the west is Sitapur and on the east the boundary is the river Ghagra, which separates this district from Bahraich. It is made up of the three parganas of Biswan, Tambaur and Kondri North, each of which is separately described in detail. The area, which is constantly liable to change on account of the action of the Ghagra and Dahawar rivers, amounted in 1902 to 361,764 acres or 565·25 square miles. Of this the eastern and larger half is included in the *Ganjar* or alluvial tract, which is under the influence of the Chauka and its tributaries. The western portion belongs to the upland or *uparhar* tract separated from the *Ganjar* by a narrow strip of *tarai.*

The tahsil is administered as a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. There is a bench of two honorary magistrates at Biswan, while Seth Raghubar Dayal and Raja Ali Muhammad Khan of Mahmudabad also exercise the powers of honorary magistrates of the third class within the limits of their estates in the Biswan pargana, and the Raja of Mallanpur has similar powers of the second class in the Tambaur circle. For the purposes of civil administration the tahsil forms part of the Biswan munsifi, while Seth Swami Dayal is an honorary munsif for the Biswan pargana. There are police-stations at Biswan, Tambaur and Thanagaon. The Biswan circle comprises the greater part of pargana Biswan, the rest of which belongs to Laharpur and Kamalpur in the Sitapur tahsil, and portions of Tambaur, Sadrpur and Mahmudabad. The jurisdiction of the Tambaur thana includes the bulk of pargana Tambaur and parts of Laharpur and Kondri North; while the rest of the latter belongs to the Thanagaon circle which also extends over Kondri South.

The tahsil in 1901 had a population of 297,277 souls, of whom 155,320 were males and 141,957 females. The increase during the preceding ten years had been large, amounting to 25,383 persons.

Classified according to religions, there were 248,452 Hindus, 48,757 Musalmans, and 68 others, the last including 29 Christians, 13 Aryas, and 11 Sikhs. Of the Hindu castes, Chamars were the strongest, numbering 36,972, while next came Brahmans, Pasis, Ahirs and Kurmis, all with over 23,000 members. After them were Lodhs, Kahars and Muraos, in numbers exceeding 10,000 apiece, and then Rajputs, 7,294 in all—a lower figure than in any other tahsil of the district. They belong to a great number of clans, the most prevalent being Chauhans, Bais, Panwars, Raghubansis, Rathors and Gaurs; Raikwars, though for centuries among the leading landowners, only numbered 245 persons. Other well-represented Hindu castes are Gadariyas, Dhobis, Lunias, Koris and Bharbhunjas. Among the Musalmans, Julahas largely predominate, numbering 9,365 souls; they are followed by Shaikhs, converted Rajputs, Nais, Behnas, Pathans and Kunjras. The tahsil is purely agricultural in character, and there are no industries of note save those of Biswan itself, which is an old centre of cloth manufacture.

The only place of any size in the tahsil is Biswan itself, formerly a municipality and now administered under Act XX of 1856. Besides this, there are the two old towns of Tambaur and Mallanpur, but neither of them is of much importance, the latter having declined since 1856 when it was the headquarters of the district. Separate articles will be found on the villages of Jahangirabad and Maharajganj in Biswan, and Kondri, Thanagaon and Seota in Kondri North. The schools, bazars, fairs and post-offices of the tahsil will be found in the appendix.

Means of communication are somewhat poor, chiefly owing to the fact that so large a portion of the tahsil consists of lowlying ground liable to inundation. Biswan is connected with Sitapur and Sidhauli by metalled roads, and other roads run north to Laharpur, east to Chahlarighat and Bahraich, south-east to Sadrpur and Rampur, and south to Mahmudabad and Bahramghat. The only other roads are those from Mahmudabad to Tambaur, and from Bahraich to Mallanpur, Tambaur and Laharpur with a branch leading from Mughalpur to Lakhimpur in Kheri. Communications in the western portion will be greatly improved by the construction of the new line from Bahramghat to Sitapur, which will pass through the centre of the Biswan pargana with a station at the tahsil headquarters.

CHANDRA, *Pargana* CHANDRA, *Tahsil* MISRIKH.

The capital of the pargana lies in latitude 27° 40′ north and longitude 80° 27′ east, on the west bank of the Kathna, river by the side of the metalled road from Sitapur to Shahjahanpur, at a distance of 16 miles from the former. Other roads lead to Pihani on the west and Hardoi on the south-west, while a small track leads northwards to Aurangabad in Kheri. The village is an insignificant place, though its lands are extensive and cover 2,641 acres, held by a body of Gaur Rajputs who are non-resident. The revenue is Rs. 1,860. The population at the last census numbered 927 persons, consisting mainly of Brahmans, who have long had a bad reputation for lawlessness and turbulence.

CHANDRA *Pargana, Tahsil* MISRIKH.

This pargana occupies the extreme north-west corner of the district, being cut off from the rest by the Kathna river, which forms the boundary along the western side as far as its junction with the Gumti and separates it from Misrikh and Maholi. To the north lies the Kheri district, and to the west and south-west Hardoi, the Gumti in the latter case forming the boundary throughout. The pargana is for the most part of a very poor description. All along the rivers there is a stretch of *bhur* or sandy soil which in the neighbourhood of the Gumti chiefly takes the form of barren sand-hills. Along the Kathna the *bhur* is more consistent and less precarious. By careful cultivation portions of level ground have been converted into a light loam. Thus all the west, south and east of the pargana are included in the *bhur* tract, and the only good soil is the narrow strip of good loam running down the centre. This is well cultivated, especially in the case of a few villages held by Kurmis, and possesses ample means of irrigation as the water is near the surface and unprotected wells can be made everywhere at a little cost. These wells generally subside in a year. They are of a kind not usually seen in the district, as they are made in pairs side by side and worked by earthen pots on a rope running over a pulley. Some of the villages in the loam circle suffer from defective drainage in wet years. These, as well as all the *bhur* villages, are classed as precarious, so that the pargana as a whole requires very careful watching.

Cultivation is generally of a fair character and the proportion under the plough has always been large. The total area of the pargana is 82·397 acres or 129 square miles. At the first regular settlement no less than 71·18 per cent. was cultivated, this being the highest proportion in the district; and in 1904 the area tilled was 60,016 acres or 72·84 per cent., while 3,424 acres bore a double crop. The irrigated area is naturally small and for the most part watered from unprotected wells. The cultivation is fairly stable, even in the *bhur* tract, but the crops are not of a high character. Bajra and urd predominate in the kharif, followed at a long distance by sugarcane and rice, while in the rabi the chief staples are barley, gram and wheat.

Rents run low, ranging at the time of the last settlement from Rs. 4-13-0 per acre of loam to Re. 1-7-11 for inferior land. The bulk of the pargana is held on grain rents; the average cash rent-rate at the settlement was Rs. 5-2-0, Kurmis paying the most and Musalmans the least. The principal cultivating castes are Ahirs, Brahmans, Chamars, Pasis, Rajputs and Kurmis, the last being responsible for most of the sugarcane cultivation. The revenue of the pargana at the summary settlement was Rs. 33,771, rising to Rs. 58,546 at the regular assessment. This proved excessive and was subsequently reduced to Rs. 51,373. The final demand now stands at Rs. 65,327, giving an enhancement of 25 per cent.

The population of the pargana at the first census of 1869 numbered 34,301 souls, giving a density of only 266 to the square mile. The subsequent increase has been large, for in 1901 the pargana contained 43,189 inhabitants, of whom 23,319 were males and 19,879 females. Hindus largely predominate, as there were only 3,437 Musalmans. There are no towns or villages of any size in the pargana: Chandra is a small place, and but three villages, Baragaon, Neri and Munda Kalan, contained over 1,000 persons apiece. Communications are fair. Through Chandra and Neri passes the main road from Sitapur to Shahjahanpur, crossing the Kathna by an old Nawabi bridge. From Chandra a road runs past Baragaon to Kulhabar ferry on the Gumti and thence to Pihani. A second road runs south-west from Chandra to Gopamau in Hardoi, and a third leads from Baragaon to Pisawan on the latter road and thence to Misrikh.

There are 150 villages in the pargana, divided into 174 mahals. Of the latter 20 are held by taluqdars, 128 by zamindars and 26 by coparcenary bodies. Rajputs own no less than 89 villages, while of the remainder 17 belong to Musalmans, nine to Brahmans and six to Kayasths. The chief taluqdar of the pargana is the Mughal owner of Saadatnagar; the other estates are very small and belong to the Bais of Basaidih, the Kayasths of Rampur Kalan, and the Shaikhs of Gopamau. The great majority of the landowners are Gaurs, who came hither at the beginning of the 18th century and acquired all the land formerly held by Bais, Ahirs and Saiyids. Raja Anup Singh formed the taluqa of Neri which comprised at one time the whole pargana. His descendants have divided the estate and constant litigation has ensued, with the result that the seven original properties have been split up into a number of very small holdings.

GUNDLAMAU, *Pargana* GUNDLAMAU, *Tahsil* MISRIKH.

The capital of the pargana is an entirely insignificant village in an outlying portion of the district situated in latitude 27° 17′ north and longitude 80° 41′ east, half way between the Gumti on the south and the unmetalled road from Misrikh to Bari on the north. There is a small market here and an upper primary school, but nothing else of any importance. The population in 1901 amounted to only 633 persons, of whom 139 were Musalmans. It is said to have been founded by Gundla Singh, the son of the famous Bachhil, Chhipi Khan, and the village still remains partly in the possession of his descendants. The rest is shared between Raja Madho Singh and Rani Jairaj Kunwar, the Bais taluqdars of Bharawan in Hardoi The village has a total area of 666 acres, and is assessed at Rs. 750.

GUNDLAMAU *Pargana, Tahsil* MISRIKH.

This is the southernmost pargana of the tahsil, and is bounded on the south by the Gumti, which separates it from the Hardoi district. To the west lie Aurangabad and Korauna, to the north Machhrehta, and to the east Manwan and Bari, the boundary on this side being the Sarayan river which joins the Gumti at Hindaura. It is a remote and poor tract, the whole of the western portion as well as the south and south-east consisting of *bhur*, with the

exception of a small area of poor *tarai* in places along the Gumti. This *bhur* is of a very bad description, probably the worst in the district, and the villages of the circle are at all times most precarious. The only good soil is to be found in the north and north-east, but even there the land along the Sarayan contains a large proportion of sand and is broken by numerous ravines. Irrigation is always a matter of difficulty : in the *bhur*, wells are very hard to construct and quickly subside, while even in the loam circle things are not much better owing to the great depth at which water is found below the surface. In spite of its natural disadvantages, however, the pargana possesses a good class of hard-working cultivators, who raise excellent crops in the better villages and in the Gumti *tarai*.

The total area of the pargana is 40,764 acres or 64 square miles. The cultivated area at the first regular settlement amounted to 69·7 per cent. of the whole, and this in 1904 had risen, in spite of the deterioration caused by the bad seasons of the previous decade, to 28,903 acres or 70·9 per cent. The double-cropped area was 4,146 acres. The proportion is very high considering the nature of the pargana, and but little available land remains. As much as 7,116 acres, including 741 acres of grove lands, were returned as culturable, but most of this is old fallow of which the cultivation has been found unprofitable. The waste area is large, amounting to 4,745 acres; but from this should be deducted the 2,272 acres under water or occupied by village sites and roads. The kharif is the principal harvest, the chief staples being bajra, moth, which are the sole products of the *bhur* and are very inferior, urd, kodon, and a little rice. In the rabi almost the whole area is taken up by barley, wheat and gram. The irrigated land, which is in ordinary years but a small proportion of the whole, is mainly watered from tanks; wells are few in number, fewer indeed than in any other pargana of the district.

Rents depend upon the nature of the soil, as well as on the caste of the tenant. At the last settlement the average recorded cash rent was Rs. 7-3-0 in thirteen of the best villages, Rs. 6-9-0 in 14 others and Rs. 5-9-0 throughout the *bhur* tract. The greater part of the pargana is held on grain rents, but there is a large amount of proprietary cultivation. There are no Kurmis in Gundlamau and but few Muraos, the chief cultivating

castes being Pasis, Ahirs, Chamars, Brahmans and Rajputs. The Ahirs pay the lowest rent, chiefly because they live in the *bhur* circle, but otherwise there is not much difference between the rates paid by various castes. The revenue of the pargana at the summary settlement was Rs. 27,557, rising to Rs. 36,401 at the first regular assessment, but this was subsequently reduced to Rs. 33,213. At the last revision the final demand was fixed at Rs. 35,917, the enhancement being necessarily very slight.

The population of the pargana at the first census of 1869 was 20,220. The subsequent increase has been but small, for in 1881 the total fell to 21,710, but rose again at the following census to 22,863. At the last enumeration there were 23,633 inhabitants, of whom 12,534 were males and 11,094 females. Musalmans are proportionately fewer than in any other part of the district, numbering only 1,021 souls or 4·5 per cent. of the whole. There are no towns in the pargana and but very few villages of any size, the largest being Hindaura and Kursi on the Gumti. Means of communication are very poor, the only road being that from Sidhauli to Korauna and Misrikh.

The history of the pargana is very brief. It is said that the early inhabitants were Kacheras and that they were driven out by the Bachhil chieftain, Chhipi Khan. This man had three sons, Gundla Singh, who founded Gundlamau, Nahar Singh who founded Naharpur, and Daulat Singh who founded Daulatpur in pargana Machhrehta. Their descendants still own the bulk of the pargana. The north-eastern portion was formerly known as tappa Kuchlai, and consisted of a compact estate held by the Bachhils. There are altogether 62 villages divided into 77 mahals. Only six of the latter are owned by taluqdars, eight are zamindari and the remainder belong to coparcenary bodies, chiefly in imperfect pattidari tenure. The taluqdars are the Bais of Basaidih, the Panwar owner of Saraura in Manwan and the Khattris of Muizuddinpur. The last own three mahals, and with this exception and that of one village held by Brahmans the whole is in the possession of Rajputs.

HARGAM, *Pargana* HARGAM, *Tahsil* SITAPUR.

The capital of the pargana though now in great decay was apparently once a great city. Its origin is lost in remote antiquity,

but according to the local tradition it was founded by the mythical Harish Chandra. It was latterly renewed by a Raja called Bairat or Vairata, and again by the great Vikramaditya of Ujjain. The only traces of the old town consist of a lofty and extensive *khera*, which is covered with broken bricks and sculptured stones. There is an ancient tank here called the Suraj Kund, where small fairs are held twice a year in Jeth and Kartik. On the top of the mound is a Musalman *dargah* of the early Mughal period, which appears to have been built on the site and with the materials of a former Hindu temple.

The village lies in latitude 27° 46′ north and longitude 80° 45′ east, on the east side of the unmetalled highway between the Sitapur and Kheri districts. Parallel to this runs the Lucknow, Sitapur and Bareilly State Railway with a station to the north-west of the village. Other roads lead to Maholi and Laharpur. There are two small bazars in the place, but both of them are insignificant. There is, however, a considerable export trade from the railway station, much of the traffic coming by road from Laharpur. Hargam or Hargaon contains a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound and an upper primary school. The population in 1901 numbered 3,134 persons, of whom 1,396 were Musalmans. There are four sites, Hargam, Jilaipur, Sarai Pithu and Tarpatpur. Of the Musalmans the majority are Julahas, while the prevailing Hindu castes are Brahmans and Joshis. Hargam *khas* is a very small village, with an area of only 25 acres, and is owned by a body of Kayasths.

HARGAM *Pargana, Tahsil* SITAPUR.

This pargana is situated in the north of the tahsil, between Sitapur on the west and Laharpur on the east. To the south lies Khairabad, and to the north the Kheri district. The western boundary is formed throughout by the Sarayan river, while that on the east is the Gond as far as its source in a series of jhils in the north. The Sarayan is fed by the Jamwari, which flows along the northern border for a few miles as far as its junction with the larger stream. The latter in this pargana flows at a level not much lower than that of the adjacent lands, with the result that the whole tract is very liable to flooding in wet years. Along the western borders

there are a few villages which are above the reach of water. The drainage is everywhere defective and sometimes great damage is done by the excessive moisture. In the east there is a broad belt of land called the *khadar*, which is overgrown with coarse grasses. Some of this has been reclaimed during the last thirty years, but without a large increase in population it is very improbable that the whole will come under the plough. The soil is for the most part a stiff loam which in the depressions has a constant inclination to clay. It would undoubtedly be fertile if the cultivation were good and the drainage better. The former is on the whole inferior and the tenants are not of a high stamp, the prevailing castes being Chamars, Pasis, Brahmans, Ahirs and Musalmans. The cattle are very poor and disease has been prevalent of late years. No less than 24 villages are classed as precarious, but most of these belong to proprietors in fair circumstances, the worst being Bhadewan, Baksuia, Banipur, Dhulai and Jharia.

The total area of the pargana is 42,191 acres or 65 square miles. At the first regular settlement 63·16 per cent. of the land was cultivated, and since then there has been a considerable extension of the land under the plough. At the time of the last assessment it amounted to 27,902 acres, while in 1904 a further increase was observed, the amount being 31,229 acres or 74 per cent. of the whole. The remaining area comprised 6,033 acres of culturable waste, including 1,342 acres under groves, and 4,929 acres classed as unculturable; the latter, however, is for the most part either covered with water or occupied by sites and roads, the actually barren area being only 569 acres. Means of irrigation are generally sufficient, the chief source of supply being the numerous tanks. There is a fair number of masonry wells, and unprotected wells can be constructed in most places without difficulty. The principal crops are urd, kodon, and sugarcane in the kharif, and gram, peas and wheat in the rabi. There is a small area of garden cultivation, but this as well as the other crops depends largely on the season.

Rents range fairly high, in spite of the precariousness of the tract. At the last assessment the average was Rs. 7-12-2 per acre of *goind* land and Rs. 2-11-0 for *palo*. Grain rents still predominate to a considerable extent. The general cash rate for the whole pargana was Rs. 5-13-0 per acre, varying from Rs. 7-5-0 in the

case of Muraos to Rs. 4-15-0 for Brahmans. The revenue demand at the summary settlement was Rs. 29,503, rising to Rs. 37,651 at the first regular assessment. At the last settlement the final demand was fixed at Rs. 44,160, giving an enhancement of nearly 17 per cent.

The population of the pargana at the first census of 1869 numbered 23,861 souls. The total rose in 1881 to 24,516 and since then has rapidly increased. At the last census there were 31,047 inhabitants, of whom 16,384 were males and 14,463 females. Musalmans numbered 4,885—a fairly high proportion. The pargana contains no village of any size or importance; Hargam itself is a very small place and few of the villages have large populations. Means of communications are fairly good. The pargana is traversed from north to south by the railway from Sitapur to Lakhimpur, with a station at Hargam. Along the railway runs the unmetalled road to Lakhimpur, and this is crossed at Hargam by a similar road from Laharpur to Baragaon in Maholi.

The pargana is mainly held by the Gaurs, who have been predominant in these parts since the beginning of the 18th century. It now contains 96 villages, of which the whole of 42 and portions of many others belong to the Gaurs, both Hindu and Muhammadan, while the rest are held by Musalmans, Kayasths and others. The villages are divided into 126 mahals, of which 31 are held in taluqdari tenure, one of these being sub-settled, 67 by zamindars and 28 by coparcenary communities. The largest landowner is the Bais taluqdar of Basaidih, who owns 11 villages, while next to him come the Gaurs of Katesar and Akbarpur with eight villages each. Two villages belong to the Khattris of Muizuddinpur and one village each to the Raja of Mahmudabad and the Chauhan Raja of Oel in Kheri.

JAHANGIRABAD, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISWAN.

A large village on the right bank of the Kewani river, in latitude 27° 32′ north and longitude 81° 7′ east, on the high road from Sitapur to Bahraich, at a distance of eight miles from Biswan and 29 miles from Sitapur. There is a considerable bazar here in which markets are held twice a week, and an upper primary school. The population in 1901 numbered 2,086 persons, of whom 1,198

were Musalmans, chiefly Julahas, who carry on their own trade of weaving to a large extent. The village belongs to the taluqdar of Mahmudabad, whose great-grandfather acquired it by mortgage about a century ago from a body of Ahbans, whose descendants still possess under-proprietary rights. The village is a good one, the revenue demand being Rs. 2,875 on a total area of 1,543 acres.

KAMALPUR, *Pargana* PIRNAGAR, *Tahsil* SITAPUR.

Kamalpur is a hamlet lying in latitude 27° 23′ north and longitude 80° 50′ east, within the limits of the revenue mauza of Maholi on the main road from Sitapur to Lucknow. There is a railway-station here on the Lucknow, Sitapur and Bareilly State Railway, and to this fact the place owes its prosperity. Formerly it was merely an insignificant hamlet, but since the construction of the railway it has grown largely, and now possesses an important grain market. Kamalpur contains a police-station, post-office, an upper primary school, a *sarai*, cattle-pound and a somewhat ornate temple in the village. The Ramlila festival is annually celebrated at Kamalpur and a fair known as Mahothi takes place in Maholi in Chait; the attendance at each is about 4,000. The latter is in honour of a Bais Rani named Mahothi, who became *sati* on the death of her husband. The population in 1901 of Kamalpur and Maholi numbered 1,971 persons, of whom 279 were Musalmans. The village lands cover 1,126 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,800 and owned by the Bais taluqdar of Basaidih. A metalled branch road has recently been constructed from Kamalpur to Jaraura on the road from Biswan to Sidhauli.

KATESAR, *Pargana* LAHARPUR, *Tahsil* SITAPUR.

This village, which gives its name to the great Gaur taluqa at present held by Rani Pirthipal Kunwar, lies in the north of the pargana in latitude 27° 46′ north and longitude 80° 51′ east, on the east side of the road from Laharpur to Lakhimpur, at a distance of some two miles south of the district boundary and six miles from the pargana capital. It contained at the last census a population of 1,284 persons, of whom 143 were Musalmans. The place is mentioned by Sir William Sleeman as possessing a strong

fort, but almost all traces of this have disappeared. It is now of very little importance, the headquarters of the estate being at Nabinagar. The village lands cover 2,111 acres and are assessed at Rs. 2,500.

KHAIRABAD, *Pargana* KHAIRABAD, *Tahsil* SITAPUR.

The capital of the pargana is the second largest town in the district and has only recently been ousted from the premier position by the growth of Sitapur. It lies in latitude 27° 32′ north and longitude 80° 45′ east, at a distance of five miles from Sitapur, 47 miles from Lucknow, and a short way to the east of the main road between those two places. Through the north of the town runs the metalled road from Sitapur to Biswan, while from the south a similar road goes to the station on the Lucknow, Sitapur and Bareilly State Railway. Other roads lead from Khairabad to Machhrehta and Nimkhar and to Laharpur. The population at the last census amounted to 13,774 persons, of whom 6,780 were males and 6,994 females. Classified according to religions, there were 5,845 Hindus, 7,922 Musalmans and seven Christians. The population has remained stationary since 1891, but has undergone a great decrease since annexation, as at the first census of 1869 the place contained 15,677 inhabitants, being then one of the largest towns in Oudh, and in 1881 it had dropped to 14,217.

In former days Khairabad was a place of great importance, as for centuries it was the seat of a Musalman governor and in Akbar's time the headquarters of a *sarkar* in the province of Oudh. For some years after annexation it gave its name to a division, although the Commissioner from the first resided at Sitapur. The town is said to have been founded by one Khaira, a Pasi, in the first year of the 11th century, and to have been subsequently taken in possession by a Kayasth family. This story is probably incorrect, as the name is of undoubted Musalman origin. It is more probable that it was given to the ancient Hindu town of Mansachatra, famed as a place of pilgrimage as far back as the reign of Vikramaditya. Traces of the old name possibly remain in the appellation of a tank called Maswasi, the waters of which are said to possess healing properties. After the expulsion of the Pasis many rent-free grants were made to various Muhammadans

during the reigns of Babar and Akbar, but these were all resumed by Asaf-ud-daula. Under the Oudh government Khairabad was the headquarters of a *nizamat*, and among the most famous governors of the place were Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan, Rai Kundan Lal of Lucknow, Girdhara Singh, Mirza Banda Ali Beg, and lastly Raja Har Parshad, who rendered himself notorious during the mutiny and accompanied the rebel queen to Nepal. There was also a tahsildar stationed at Khairabad and two regiments of the Oudh local forces.

There is a number of old buildings in the town, but none of them date from a period earlier than that of Akbar. They include 30 Hindu temples and 40 Musalman mosques and *dargahs* of various dates, but in no case of any architectural interest. The Imambara and Qadam Rasul were erected some 70 years ago by a darogha, named Makka, of the Darzi caste. Some of the buildings bear inscriptions; among these are the mosque and the *dargah* of Chhote Makhdum in muhalla Mian Sarai, the former commenced in 993 H. and finished some 60 years later, and the latter dated 993 and 994 Hijri. The *Jami Masjid* was erected in 1060 H. during the reign of Shah Jahan. The *dargah* of Makhdum Shah is supported from the revenues of the *muafi* village of Lodhupur. Among the Hindu buildings are the temple of Vishnu, endowed with the village of Masumpur, and the *thakurdwara* of Rai Daulat Rai, a Kayasth, who was formerly a naib wazir of Oudh; there is a small estate attached to it for the support of the mahant and the brotherhood.

Khairabad has been administered as a municipality since 1869. The income is mainly derived from an octroi tax on imports, and the details of receipts and expenditure of each year since 1891 will be found in tabular form in the appendix.* The town contains a police outpost, a municipal cattle-pound, post and telegraph offices, a middle vernacular school and a municipal upper primary school, two small girls' schools and a large private anglo-vernacular institution known as the Diamond Jubilee school. There are four bazars in which markets are held daily, known as Bari Bazar, Raniganj, Rakabganj and Kesra. In the town are three *sarais*, one of which was built by Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan, who also

*Appendix, Table XVI.

erected the bridge at Sitapur and the *sarai* at Maholi; a second was founded by Chaudhri Ram Narain of Mubarakpur, and the third was constructed by Government. The great Khairabad fair was instituted by Government soon after annexation, and horse and cattle shows were started in connection with it. The institution fell into abeyance for some years, but it was revived in 1901. It lasts for ten days in the month of January and attracts a large number of people, among whom a brisk trade is carried on in cattle and all sorts of commodities. Three other fairs are held here on the occasion of the Ramlila and Jalbihar festivals, while the third is known as the Gur Purali fair and takes place in the month of Kuar.

KHAIRABAD *Pargana, Tahsil* SITAPUR.

This pargana consists of the southern portion of the country lying between the Gond and Sarayan rivers. It is bounded on the north by Hargam, on the east by Laharpur and Biswan, on the west by Sitapur and Ramkot, on the south-west by Machhrehta, and on the south-east by Pirnagar. The two rivers unite at the southern extremity of the pargana. They are inconsiderable streams, generally fordable in dry weather, but at other times affording communication by water for country boats which descend to Lucknow by the Gumti. In the upper portion of their course they flow in shallow beds which gradually deepen towards the south, where the channels run down between high banks of sandy soil intersected by ravines. On such land only bajra and moth are grown, and a large proportion of it is uncultivated. This belt extends inland for a distance varying from half a mile to two miles. The whole of the southern half of the pargana is a high-lying tract with a light soil and good natural drainage, producing in favourable seasons fine crops of wheat and urd. North of the road from Sitapur to Khairabad and from the latter to Biswan the land lies low, the soil being stiffer and liable to flooding from the numerous jhils and water-courses. The extreme northern border suffers somewhat acutely in wet years from defective drainage, while in several villages cultivation is hampered by the rapid growth of coarse grasses. Round Khairabad are several stretches of *usar* and on the western border a considerable tract is taken up by the civil

lines and cantonments of Sitapur and the large bazar of Thompsonganj. Seven villages are classed as precarious. Three of them, Bhagwantapur in the extreme south, Banni Bazar in the south-east, and Binehta in the west centre, suffer from deficient means of irrigation and a light undulating soil; a fourth, Mandrahia in the extreme south, contains much *bhur* and is also liable to flooding; while the latter cause also affects the three remaining villages, Baniani and Dhulai in the extreme north-west, and Makhdumpur in the centre.

The cultivation is generally poor. The majority of the tenants belong to the inferior cultivating classes, the holdings are large, the cattle are wretched, many of the landlords are heavily indebted, and means of irrigation are somewhat deficient, as earthen wells can only be made in favoured places by reason of the sandy nature of the sub-soil. The total area of the pargana is 85,293 acres or 133 square miles. At the time of the first regular settlement 55·06 per cent. of the land was cultivated, but since that time the development has been large, as in 1904 the area under the plough was 57,613 acres or 67·54 per cent. The culturable land, including 2,469 acres under groves, amounted to 16,835 acres, half of this being waste that has never been tilled and would probably never repay cultivation, while the bulk of the remainder is old fallow. The barren area is 10,845 acres, of which two-thirds are either covered with water or else occupied by sites, roads and the like; 3,538 acres are actually unculturable, this being a larger amount than in any of the pargana in the district. The double-cropped area in 1904 amounted to 9,964 acres. Irrigation is chiefly effected from the tanks, although the pargana is now provided with a fair number of masonry wells. The rabi harvest slightly exceeds the kharif in extent, the chief staples in the former being wheat, barley, gram and peas, with a large area under poppy and garden crops, while in the latter rice and urd comprise the bulk of the cultivation, although a considerable area is taken up by sanwan, kodon and the larger millets.

By far the greater part of the pargana is held on grain-rents. At the last settlement the average cash rate was Rs. 5-12-0 per acre, ranging from Rs. 8-3-0 paid by Muraos to Rs. 5-2-0 for lands held by Rajputs. The most numerous cultivating castes are

Lodhs, Ahirs, Pasis, Musalmans, Chamars and Brahmans. There is also a fair number of Muraos, and but for them and the Lodhs and Ahirs the cultivation would be distinctly bad. The revenue of the pargana at the summary settlement was Rs. 49,788. This was raised at the regular assessment to Rs. 69,742, while at the last revision the final demand was fixed at Rs. 88,400, giving an enhancement of nearly 24 per cent.

The population of the pargana at the first census of 1869 numbered 63,728 souls. This fell in 1881 to 57,741, but at the last census a large increase was observed, the total being 67,088 persons, of whom 34,559 were males and 32,529 females. Classified according to religions, there were 53,492 Hindus, 13,562 Musalmans, and 34 Christians and others. This total excludes the municipality and cantonments of Sitapur, of which much of the former and all the latter properly belong to this pargana. There are altogether 153 villages, including Sitapur and the municipality of Khairabad, which are the only places of any size, as hardly a single village contains a population of 1,000 inhabitants. Means of communication are good, as the pargana is traversed from north to south by the Lucknow, Bareilly and Sitapur State Railway, with stations at Sitapur and Khairabad. Parallel to this runs the main road from Lucknow to Shahjahanpur as far as the district headquarters, where it turns westwards from the railway. Another metalled road is the branch to Khairabad and Biswan, while the road from Khairabad to Machhrehta is also metalled for a portion of its length. Unmetalled roads run from Sitapur to Hargam and Lakhimpur on the north, to Ramkot on the south-west, and to Laharpur on the north-east. The last is joined just before the bridge over the Gond by a similar road from Khairabad.

The history of the pargana, apart from that of the town of Khairabad, is but brief. There are some 20 old *dihs* or deserted village sites, the largest of which is in Unassia to the south of Khairabad and consists of an extensive mound with a wide ditch round three sides of it. According to local tradition this represents the fort of Raja Bhim Sen, one of the Ahbans, who succeeded the original Pasis and were subsequently displaced by Kayasths and Musalmans. The pargana is said to have consisted of ten tappas which were united to form a single mahal in the days of

Akbar. The villages of the pargana are at present divided into 220 mahals, of which 27 belong to taluqdars, ten being sub-settled, 146 to zamindars, and 44 by coparcenary bodies, while one is the property of Government. The chief proprietary castes are Kayasths, Musalmans and Rajputs of various clans, the Gaurs predominating. The taluqdars of the pargana are the Mughal Nawab of Kunwan Khera and the Kayasths of Mubarakpur. Several villages have also been acquired by the Bais taluqdar of Basaidih, and one belongs to the Janwars of Ramkot. An account of these estates has been given in Chapter III.

KONDRI, *Pargana* KONDRI *North, and Tahsil* BISWAN.

This village, which gives its name to two parganas, lies in latitude 27° 33′ north and longitude 81° 11′ east, about two miles east of the left bank of the Chauka in the south-western corner of pargana Kondri North, adjoining the large village of Bamhniawan. There is a lower primary school here and a small bazar in Bamhniawan, in which markets are held twice a week, but nothing else of any importance. The population at the last census numbered 726 persons, of whom 210 were Musalmans. The village has an area of 945 acres and is assessed at Rs. 850 under a quinquennial settlement, the lands being subject to fluvial action. It is owned by Rajputs of the Raghubansi clan, who have long been settled in this part of the district; their headquarters are at Bamhniawan, and some reference to the family has already been made in Chapter III.

KONDRI NORTH *Pargana, Tahsil* BISWAN.

This pargana forms the eastern portion of the tahsil and lies in the *duab* between the Chauka and Ghagra rivers. The former separates it from Biswan, and the latter from the Bahraich district. To the south is Kondri South, to the north-west Tambaur, while on the north the Dahawar river forms the boundary between this district and Kheri. The whole country is a net-work of streams and channels which overflow their banks annually during the rains and inundate the land to a depth ranging from six inches to three feet or more, often causing considerable loss to the inhabitants, whose houses collapse and cattle perish. With the exception of a small block of higher land round Seota and Khanpur in the north-west,

all the pargana is precarious and has at all times demanded lenient treatment. A large area, comprising 38 mahals, is classed as alluvial and much of it is settled for short periods only, under the ordinary rules. The villages along the rivers are liable to change in shape and aspect from year to year; but the high sandy banks are generally protected by stretches of the quick-growing tamarisk, which serves a useful purpose in arresting the floods and binding the soil together with its roots. Inland there are many waste tracts, level expanses full of *usar*, sparsely covered with inferior grass and small babul trees. The surface soil varies in character with the nature of the floods to which it is exposed. Where the flood is rapid it is sandy, the lighter particles of clay being carried away: where the flood is light and occasional, a fair consistent loam is to be found; while in parts where the water is stationary there is a stiff clay. The village sites are all placed on the higher ground, as in Tambaur, but even in spite of this the inhabitants are often compelled to leave their homes on account of floods, or else have to take up a temporary abode on rough wooden platforms beyond the reach of the water.

The total area of the pargana in 1904 was 101,587 acres or 158 square miles. The amount is always liable to vary owing to the action of the Ghagra, which has at times changed its course greatly, on one occasion destroying the village of Chahlari. The cultivated area is also variable, as is the quality of the crops. The kharif at all times is precarious, but in favourable years can be of great value; the rabi is less precarious, but is never very valuable, except in the high-lying villages. At the first regular settlement 64·2 per cent. of the land was cultivated—a very high proportion considering the nature of the pargana. In 1902 the area under the plough was 67,657 acres or 66 per cent., while in 1904 no less than 71,823 acres or 70·7 per cent. were under cultivation, and the unusual proportion of 30,993 acres bore a double crop. These figures are the highest on record, and betoken a very favourable year. The culturable area was 17,793 acres, a large amount of this being recent fallow and as much as 3,334 acres under groves, which are very numerous in the interior. Of the barren area more than half was covered with water, the actually unculturable area being only 2,763 acres, although probably much of that recorded as

culturable would not repay village. The chief crops are rice in the kharif, followed at a long distance by kodon, juar, and bajra; and wheat, gram and peas in the rabi, with a considerable amount of barley and garden cultivation. Sugarcane has made some progress of late years, but the area sown with this crop is still very small. There is practically no irrigation, for none is needed; but fair numbers of masonry wells exist and are used for watering the garden crops.

The cultivation is not of a high standard. The most numerous tenants are Brahmans, Musalmans, Rajputs, Lodhs and Ahirs with a fair sprinkling of Muraos. Rents are chiefly paid in money and the prevailing rate is very low, as compared with the rest of the district. At the last settlement the general average was Rs. 3-12-0 per acre, ranging from Rs. 6-11-0 paid by Muraos to Rs. 3 or less in the case of Brahmans and Rajputs. The revenue of the pargana at the summary assessment was Rs. 47,285, rising to Rs. 72,070 at the regular settlement, although this was subsequently reduced by a large amount. At the last revision the final demand was fixed at Rs. 68,060, giving an enhancement of 25 per cent. on the expiring demand. This includes the assessment of the alluvial mahals of which 13 are settled quinquennially, five accepted the full term conditionally, and the rest were assessed with the remainder of the pargana.

The population of the pargana at the last census amounted to 79,566 souls, of whom 41,352 were males and 38,214 females. Classified by religions there were 67,937 Hindus, 11,623 Musalmans and six others. The number of inhabitants has largely increased since the first census of 1869, when the total was 69,584. The chief places in the pargana are Seota, Mallanpur and Thanagaon, which are separately mentioned. Several other villages, such as Bamhniawan, Thaura and Khanpur, have large populations, but they are generally mere collections of scattered hamlets. Kondri itself is an insignificant village adjoining Bamhniawan. Means of communication are very poor, as during the rains the roads are impassable and access to most of the villages is only possible by boat. At other times three roads are available; one from Laharpur to Mallanpur and Bahraich, by the Kataighat ferry over the Ghagra; a second from Biswan to Chahlari ferry

and Bahraich; and the third from Mahmudabad to Thanagaon and Tambaur.

The pargana contains in all 130 villages, divided into 136 mahals. Of the latter 96 are held by taluqdars, 26 by zamindars, seven by coparcenary bodies and seven by Government direct. Rajputs own the whole of 87 villages, while 25 belong to Musalmans and two to Brahmans. The largest landowners are the Tilokchandi Bais of Thanagaon, the Raikwar Raja of Mallanpur, the Raja of Mahmudabad, and the taluqdar of Rampur Mathura. Small estates are also held by the taluqdars of Katesar, Bhatwamau and Isanagar in Kheri. The chief zamindari estate is that of the Raghubansis of Bamhniawan, who have resided for centuries in this pargana and are related to the zamindars of Sikri Sipauli in Tambaur. An account of all these families has been given in Chapter III. In former days the pargana was almost wholly held by the Raikwars; but after the mutiny the estate of the Raja of Chahlari, whc was killed in the action fought by Sir Hope Grant at Nawabganj, was confiscated and given to the Bais and others, some members of his family receiving compassionate allowances in the shape of grants in their ancestral villages. In the days of Akbar the pargana formed part of the now extinct mahal of Qila Nawagarh.

KONDRI SOUTH *Pargana*, *Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

This is the southern continuation of Kondri North, and consists of a long and narrow stretch of land between the Chauka on the west, which separates it from Sadrpur and Muhammadpur of Bara Banki, and the Ghagra on the east, as far as the borders of Bhitauli, another Bara Banki pargana. The tract is intersected with many streams and watercourses, representing backwaters and abandoned channels of the rivers; the largest are the Jasoi and Soti, which rejoin the main streams beyond the borders of the district. It generally resembles Kondri North, but is perhaps even more liable to inundation: the whole is precarious, and half the villages are classed as alluvial.

The total area in 1904 was 46,136 acres or 72 square miles; but this is constantly liable to change. The area under cultivation in the same year was 29,321 acres or over 63 per cent., while

14,318 acres bore a double crop. These figures are subject to great fluctuations according to the nature of the season, but there has probably been some improvement since the first regular settlement, when 58·3 per cent. of the land was under the plough. The culturable area consists mostly of fallow, and amounts to 9,909 acres, including 1,099 acres of groves. The remaining 6,906 acres, described as barren, are either under water or occupied by sites and roads, only 877 acres being returned as actually unculturable. Irrigation is unnecessary and is only used for garden crops in ordinary years. In the kharif rice is the only staple of importance; very little else is grown, with the exception of a little sugarcane and juar. In the rabi wheat takes the lead, followed by barley and gram.

The cultivation is on the whole poor and the tenants inferior. There are large numbers of unruly Brahmans, while after them come Kurmis, Ahirs and Muraos. Rents are mainly paid in grain, but the cash-paying area is fairly large. At the last settlement the average rate was Rs. 4-10-0 per acre, ranging from Rs. 10-1-0 in the case of Muraos to Rs. 3-12-0 for Brahmans, and only Rs. 2-13-0 for the few Rajputs. The revenue at the summary settlement was Rs. 16,469, rising to Rs. 23,005 at the regular assessment. At the last revision a large enhancement was taken, the final demand being Rs. 31,140. This includes the revenue of the alluvial mahals, most of which engaged for the full term, although in the case of Chandauli a five years' settlement under the ordinary rules was made, and two villages, Dahla Daurhar and Tirwa Mankapur, were settled for the full term conditionally.

The population of Kondri South at the first census of 1869 was 29,393. It has since very rapidly increased, for in 1901 the pargana contained 37,560 inhabitants, of whom 19,878 were males and 17,682 females. Musalmans are not very numerous, 3,492 persons in all professing this creed. There is no place of any size in the tract except perhaps Rampur and Mathura, which are separately described. Communications are distinctly bad, as there are no roads, and the village cart tracks are of a wretched description; in the rains the villages are isolated, while at other times an elephant alone provides a satisfactory means of locomotion.

The pargana contains 39 villages, of which all save two are held by taluqdars, though two are sub-settled with the old proprietors. In former days it formed part of the great mahal of Sailuk, and the Kondri pargana was not constituted till 1739, in the days of Saadat Khan. It was originally held by Bhars, Kurmis and Raghubansi Rajputs, but many centuries ago it passed into the hands of Raikwars of the Ramnagar house. Their descendant, the taluqdar of Rampur Mathura, holds the greater part of the pargana, while three villages belong to the Raja of Mahmudabad, and nine, which formerly were included in the Chahlari estate, are now held by the Bais grantees of Thanagaon.

KORAUNA, *Pargana* KORAUNA, *Tahsil* MISRIKH.

The capital of the pargana is an unimportant village, lying in latitude 27° 22′ north and longitude 80° 37′ east, on the road from Misrikh to Bari and Sidhauli, at a distance of some eight miles from Misrikh. It possesses a lower primary school and a small market. Korauna is one of the first halting-places of the pilgrims engaged in the *parikrama* of Misrikh, and some 15,000 persons assemble here in Phagun, proceeding hence to the sacred places in the Hardoi district. The population in 1901 numbered 1,332 persons, chiefly Brahmans and Chamars. The village contains the residence of a wealthy family of Banias. The place belongs to Janwar Rajputs, who have held the pargana for over 400 years. The lands of Korauna cover 1,716 acres and are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,010. A mile to the north-west along the road is the old village of Jargawan, with its ruined fort, the headquarters of the Janwars.

KORAUNA *Pargana*, *Tahsil* MISRIKH.

This is a small pargana in the southern half of the tahsil, lying between Machhrehta on the north-east and east, and Aurangabad on the west and south-west. To the north-west is Misrikh, and to the south-east Gundlamau. The Machhrehta boundary is formed for the most part by the Behta river, a small tributary of the Sarayan. The tract consists for the most part of an alluvial plain with a fertile loam soil and is generally much better than the rest of the tahsil, with the exception of Machhrehta. In

the north-west corner is some of the best soil to be found in the district, but in the south-east several villages have a large proportion of *bhur*, and four of these, Gangapur, Mahsoi, Kudkapur and Raghunathpur, are classed as precarious.

The total area of the pargana is 29,348 acres or 46 square miles. The proportion cultivated is large, amounting at the first regular settlement to 62 per cent., and in 1904 no less than 20,910 acres or 71·25 per cent., while 2,950 acres bore a double crop. There is a considerable amount of land classed as culturable, 6,422 acres in all, though this includes 916 acres under groves. Of the remaining area all save 198 acres of barren waste were either under water or else covered by roads and sites. Means of irrigation are generally sufficient, as wells can be readily constructed in most places and there is a fair number of tanks. The rabi is the principal harvest, the chief staples being wheat, barley, gram and peas. In the kharif, urd and mung take the lead, followed by rice, juar and bajra.

The cultivation is, however, somewhat inferior. The tenants are mainly Chamars, Brahmans, Pasis and Ahirs, whose average holdings are large, amounting to about six acres. Rents are chiefly paid in grain and only the best land is held on cash payments. The average rate for this land at the last settlement was Rs. 7-7-0, ranging from Rs. 9-15-0 per acre in the case of Muraos to Rs. 6-1-0 for Musalmans. Brahmans paid Rs. 7-1-0,—an unusually high rate for this caste. The revenue at the summary assessment was Rs. 16,954, rising to Rs. 27,544 at the first regular settlement. At the last revision the final demand was fixed at Rs. 34,836, giving an enhancement of about 35 per cent. and a fairly high incidence.*

The population of the pargana at the first census of 1869 numbered 14,807 souls, and since that date there has been a rapid increase. The total rose to 16,283 in 1881 and at the last census, twenty years later, the pargana contained 20,423 inhabitants, of whom 10,816 were males and 9,607 females. Musalmans are comparatively scarce, amounting in all to 909 persons. There is no town in the pargana, and the only large villages are Korauna and Nagwa Jairam; both of these are insignificant places with

* Appendix, Table X.

small bazars. For means of communication there are two unmetalled roads, one running from Misrikh to Korauna and Sidhauli, and the other from Machhrehta to Nimkhar.

The pargana contains 51 villages divided into 66 mahals. Of the latter nine are held by taluqdars, 17 by zamindars, and 40 by coparcenary bodies. The landowners are almost all Rajputs; one village is held by Brahmans, two belong to the Khattris of Bhajupur, and two to other castes. The Rajputs include the Bais taluqdar of Basaidih, who has recently purchased several villages, the remainder being Janwars who have been settled in the pargana for many centuries. Their chief estate is that of Jargawan, some mention of which has been made in Chapter III. In the days of Akbar the pargana was known as Karkhila, this name being derived from a small village on the western border some five miles from Korauna. Jargawan is one of the places visited by the Misrikh pilgrims during the *parikrama*. The tank there has long been considered sacred, the story going that one of the Solar kings of Ajodhya having had the misfortune of losing both his hands, had them restored by bathing in the water of this tank, which has ever since been known as Karjura, which signifies in Sanskrit the joining of hands.

LAHARPUR, *Pargana* LAHARPUR, *Tahsil* SITAPUR.

The capital of the pargana is a fair-sized town, lying in latiude 27° 43′ north and longitude 80° 54′ east, at a distance of 17 miles north-east of Sitapur, with which it has communication by a good unmetalled road, which continues east to Mallanpur on the Ghagra. It is also connected by unmetalled roads running to Biswan on the south and Lakhimpur on the north. From the latter a branch road takes off to Hargam from Nabinagar at a distance of about two miles from Laharpur. About a mile and a half to the east of the town flows the Kewani river, which is fordable in the hot weather, but navigable for the rest of the year. The place is surrounded by fine groves.

Laharpur contains a police-station, post-office, registration office, cattle-pound and a middle vernacular school, as well as a small girls' school in Budaun Tola. Besides thirteen mosques and four Hindu temples, there are two Nanakshahi *sangats* and four

dargahs, at one of which a large concourse assembles on the 13th of Rabi-ul-Awwal, the birthday of the prophet. Most of the houses are built of mud, but there are many good masonry buildings, chiefly belonging to bankers. The population in 1901 numbered 10,997 persons, of whom 6,265 were Musalmans, 4,701 Hindus and 31 of other religions, chiefly Jains. The place has not grown in importance since annexation: in 1869 it contained 10,989 inhabitants, while in 1881 the total had fallen to 10,437. In 1891 there was a marked increase, the census returns giving a population of 11,452, but since that time there has been a distinct decline.

The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, and in 1903 out of a total number of 1,812 houses 1,410 were assessed to taxation, yielding an income of Rs. 1,977 inclusive of a balance of Rs. 149 from the preceding year. The incidence per assessed house was Re. 1-4-8, and Re. 0-2-8 per head of population. The estimated expenditure for the same year was Rs. 1,871, the chief items being, as usual, the maintenance of the town police and conservancy.

The place is said to be have been founded by Firoz Shah in 1374 A.D. while on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Saiyiad Salar in Bahraich. He settled in it certain Musalmans and Kayasths, but they were expelled by the Pasis, under one Lohari, who changed the name from Tughlaqpur to Laharpur. The Pasis were exterminated some 450 years ago by an army of Musalmans who came from Kanauj under Tahir Ghazi. Subsequently, in 1707 A.D., the Musalmans were in turn conquered by the Gaurs, and since that time the town has to some extent decreased in size and importance. Laharpur is the reputed birthplace of Todar Mal, the famous finance minister of Akbar, and the local tradition is now generally accepted as correct.*

LAHARPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* SITAPUR.

This large pargana lies in the north of the district, between Hargam and Khairabad on the west and Tambaur in the east. To the south is Biswan and to the north the Kheri district. The western boundary is formed by the Gond river from its source southwards. The other rivers of the pargana are the Kewani, which runs from north to south through the eastern half of the pargana, and its tributary, the Ghagra, a small stream which runs along the Tambaur

* Proc. A. S. B. 1871, p. 178; 1872, p. 35.

border. Like Biswan, the pargana consists of two distinct tracts, known as the *uparhar* or uplands and the *tarai*, separated by the old high bank of the Chauka. The former comprises the larger part of the pargana and consists of the high land between the Gond and the Kewani. Its soil varies greatly; in the south it is generally good, consisting of rich loam, well cultivated by Kurmis, while further north the country deteriorates. The central villages are inferior both in soil and cultivation, and the northern part of this tract is extremely poor, containing large tracts of gritty soil, which is locally called *bhur*, although very different from the well known sandy soil that is generally classified under that name. In this part of the pargana there is very little irrigation, and in the centre and the north it is impossible to construct earthen wells. To the west along the Gond river there are one or two villages which suffer in wet years from floods.

To the east of the *uparhar* is the *tarai*, which is marked by a sharp dip from the uplands and is traversed by the Kewani and Ghagra rivers, the floods from which streams as well as the drainage from the *uparhar* render the whole tract precarious. The soil in the *tarai* is for the most part a greasy clay or stiff loam, varied by a few stretches of high land locally called *bhur*. The best villages in this tract are occupied by Kurmis, who raise in favourable seasons good crops of *jarhan* rice, which is, however, not transplanted, but is sown broadcast. Irrigation is never required here as the water lies at a distance of only four or five feet from the surface. Though the natural advantages of the pargana are not great, the management of the landlords is on the whole good and only two villages, Akbarpur and Baherwa in the *tarai*, are classed as really precarious.

The pargana has a larger proportion of cultivated land than any other part of the district. The total area is 122,959 acres, or over 192 square miles. At the first regular settlement 66·69 per cent. was cultivated, but of late years the increase has been very great, and in 1904 no less than 95,967 acres or 78 per cent. was under the plough. The double-cropped area is not very large, amounting in the same year to 19,529 acres. The proportion of culturable waste is small; the whole amount thus classified was 16,120 acres, but of this no less than 5,553 were occupied by groves, and the bulk of the remainder consisted of fallow, both old and new.

The barren area is mostly under water or taken up by roads and buildings, and only 887 acres are returned as unculturable. The kharif is the principal harvest, rice being the chief staple crop; after this come urd, kodon, moth and sugarcane. Gram and peas take the lead in the rabi, closely followed by wheat; there is also a large amount of barley and gram, and over 2,000 acres under poppy and other garden crops. Irrigation is chiefly derived from tanks, which are very numerous. Wells of all kinds are scarce as compared with other parts of the tahsil, although there has been some improvement in this respect of late years.

The cultivation is generally poor and in places extremely bad. An exception must be made, however, as regards the villages held by the Kurmis, who are the most numerous of all the cultivating castes. After them come Musalmans, Brahmans, Pasis, Chamars and Ahirs. Rents are still to a considerable extent paid in kind, but the cash-rented area is larger than usual. At the last settlement the average cash rate was Rs. 5-1-0 per acre, ranging from Rs. 7-12-0 in the case of Muraos to Rs. 4-7-0 paid by Brahmans. The average rate for Kurmis was Rs. 5-6-0. The revenue of the pargana rose from Rs. 68,103 at the summary settlement to Rs. 1,16,531 at the first regular assessment. At the last revision a further large enhancement was taken, the final demand being Rs. 1,55,212, which in 1904 gave an incidence of Rs. 1-11-11 per acre of cultivation.

The population of the pargana at the first enumeration of 1869 amounted to 84,730 persons and since then has largely increased. At the last census of 1901 there were 103,634 inhabitants, of whom 53,702 were males and 49,932 females. Classified by religions there were 78,851 Hindus, 24,752 Musalmans—an unusually high proportion—and 31 Jains and others. The pargana contains 165 villages, but of these Laharpur alone can be described as a town. Nabinagar and Talgaon have large populations; but with these exceptions there are no villages of any great size. Communications are fair. Roads radiate from Laharpur in all directions, leading to Khairabad and Sitapur on the south-west, Biswan on the south, Tambaur on the east, Lakhimpur on the north-west, and Hargam on the west. The line from Sitapur to Burhwal in Bara Banki will probably have a station at Parsendi in the south of the pargana. The rivers constitute a great obstacle to communication during the

rains. There is a bridge over the Gond on the Khairabad road at Kasrela, built some 80 years ago by one Makka, the founder of the Imambara at Khairabad. The Kewani is generally fordable, but the Ghagra has to be crossed in many places by boats; there is a ferry on the Tambaur road at Shahzadpur.

Little is known about the history of the pargana. Among the early arrivals were the Janwars known as Saindurias who came from Saindur in pargana Kursi of Bara Banki some centuries ago. About 1710 the Gaurs invaded the north of the district and seized the bulk of the pargana, which is now chiefly held by their descendants, both Hindu and Musalman. The villages are divided into 195 mahals, of which 108, including 12 subsettled, are held by taluqdars, 79 by zamindars and eight by coparcenary communities. Rajputs own the whole of 97 villages and Musalmans 35, while the remainder are for the most part shared between these two. The chief taluqdar of the pargana is the Gaur Thakurain of Katesar, who owns 51 villages; while next comes the Musalman Gaur taluqdar of Akbarpur with 20 villages, and the Mughal Nawab of Kunwan Khera with 27 villages, many of which are subsettled with the old Sainduria proprietors. Small estates are held by the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Bais of Basaidih, the Khattris of Muizuddinpur, and the Kayasths of Mubarakpur in Khairabad. The history of these taluqas has already been given in Chapter III.

MACHHREHTA, *Pargana* MACHHREHTA, *Tahsil* MISRIKH.

The capital of the pargana is a small town in 27° 25′ north latitude and 80° 39′ east longitude, on the road from Khairabad to Nimkhar, at a distance of about 16 miles south of the district headquarters. Another road passes through the town leading from Misrikh to Jalalpur on the provincial road. The population at the last census numbered 3,989 persons, of whom 1,815 were Musalmans. Among the Hindus a large number are Brahmans, Kayasths and Banias. The number of inhabitants has almost steadily declined since annexation. In 1869 the place contained no less than 4,578 persons, but in 1881 the population had fallen to 4,180, and at the succeeding enumeration to 3,904 souls. Machhrehta is said to have been founded some 350 years ago in the days of

Akbar; but, as it gave its name to the mahal mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari,* it is probable that the place dates from an earlier period. Local traditions state that in former times the whole neighbourhood was covered with jungle and was known as the Tap Bhumi or the land of hermits, of whom, one Machhandar Nath, gave his name to the town. It now belongs partly to Kayasths and Brahmans and partly to the Rani of Saadatnagar. The lands of Machhrehta are very small in extent, amounting in all to 247 acres, assessed at Rs. 260. The town contains few objects of interest. There is an old *sarai,* the ruins of a brick fort, four mosques, an *imambara* and nine Hindu temples. One of the last is on the banks of a large tank known as the Hardwar Tirath, where a small fair is held in the month of Phagun. Another large gathering takes place at the Ramlila in a neighbouring grove of *pakar* trees. The public buildings comprise the middle vernacular school, a cattle-pound, and a post-office. There is also a small aided school and two bazars in which markets are held four days in the week. The chief articles of commerce are country cloth and sugar, both of which are manufactured here.

The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, and in 1902 out of 829 houses in the place 458 were assessed to taxation, yielding an income of Rs. 700, including a balance of Rs. 75 from the preceding year. The incidence of taxation fell at the rate of Re. 1-5-9 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-6 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year was Rs. 784, and was, as usual, chiefly devoted to conservancy and the maintenance of the local police force.

MACHHREHTA *Pargana, Tahsil* MISRIKH.

This pargana lies in the east of the tahsil, between Misrikh and Korauna on the west and the Sarayan river on the east, which separates it from Khairabad and Pirnagar. To the north lies Ramkot and to the south Gundlamau. The southern portion of the pargana is separated from the rest by the small river Behta, which flows along the western boundary for some distance and then crosses the pargana to join the Sarayan at Madwapur. In its general aspect the pargana is one of the best in the district, being a level tract with a fertile loam soil, especially in the north. The

cultivation is of a high standard, but is somewhat hindered by the size of the holdings, which average 6·3 acres. The land near the streams is broken by ravines, but the bulk of this is uncultivated. The precarious villages are few. Four of them, Bahera, Misrapur, Paundahar and Rasulpur, all in the north-west corner, suffer from defective drainage in wet years; while another, Hararia on the eastern border, has a very poor soil, broken by ravines and devoid of means of irrigation.

The area of the pargana is 69,006 acres or 108 square miles. Of this no less than 51,247 acres or 74·26 per cent. were cultivated in 1904, while 7,843 acres bore a double crop. The pargana has shown much improvement during the past forty years, as at the first regular settlement only 60 per cent. of the land was under the plough. The culturable area is still somewhat large, 12,209 acres in all, though of this 1,629 acres are under groves. The remaining 5,550 acres are returned as unculturable, but most of this is either under water or occupied by roads and buildings, only 1,316 acres being described as actually barren. Means of irrigation are generally sufficient, both in the form of wells and tanks. The rabi harvest slightly exceeds the kharif in area, the chief staples being wheat, barley, gram and peas in the former, and in the latter rice, urd and sanwan. There is very little sugarcane, but a fair area under garden crops.

The chief cultivating classes are Brahmans, Pasis, Chamars, Ahirs, Lodhs and Muraos The rents are chiefly paid in kind, money payments being confined to the better lands. The average cash rental at the last settlement was Rs. 6-8-0 per acre; the highest rate was Rs. 8-13-0 in the case of Muraos, and the lowest Rs. 5-12-0 for Rajputs. Brahmans appear to obtain no privilege in this respect. The revenue at the summary assessment was Rs. 39,081, and this was raised at the regular settlement to Rs. 71,742. At the last revision the final demand was fixed at Rs. 95,508, which gives a high incidence on the cultivation.*

The population of the pargana at the first census of 1869 amounted to 37,677 persons. This rose to 40,672 in 1881, and to 47,545 at the following census of 1891. At the last census the total was 51,829. Hindus very largely predominate, Musalmans

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

numbering about one-tenth of the whole population. The pargana contains 126 villages, but of these Machhrehta alone is of any size, although Bihat, Baniamau and a few other agricultural villages have large populations. Means of communication are somewhat poor. The road from Khairabad to Nimkhar passes through Machhrehta, where it is crossed by that from Misrikh to Jalalpur. The southern portion of the pargana is also traversed by the road from Sidhauli to Misrikh. These are unmetalled but in good order, and are passable at all times of the year.

The pargana is said to have been first formed in the days of Akbar, when it was held by Raja Kesri Singh, the head of the Ahbans. He was dispossessed by the emperor for the murder of a Kayasth servant named Parasram, and his estate was given to the two sons of the victim, Balchand and Birchand. The Kayasths did not hold the property for long, and were succeeded by several petty zamindars. In 1767 the pargana was given in *jagir* to the grandfather of Nawab Ali Naqi Khan, the minister of the last king of Oudh, and was so held for 42 years. The villages of the pargana are now divided into 209 mahals, of which 19 are held by taluqdars, 115 by zamindars, and 75 by coparcenary communities. The taluqdars include the Bais of Basaidih and Kanhmau, the Janwars of Ramkot, and the Mughals of Kunwan Khera, Saadatnagar and Aurangabad. The largest estate is that of the Kachhwahas of Bihat Bairam, some mention of whom has been made in Chapter III. The other zamindars who hold several villages are Bachhils, Janwars, Rathors and Bais, the last of whom are connected with the Pirnagar families. Altogether, Rajputs own the whole of 81 villages, while six belong to Kayasths, two to Brahmans and three to Musalmans, the rest being held by more than one caste.

MAHARAJNAGAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISWAN.

A considerable village lying in latitude 27° 34′ north and longitude 80° 52′ east, on the road from Biswan to Laharpur and Kheri, at a distance of five miles from Biswan and 16 miles from Sitapur. It possesses a bazar in which markets are held twice a week, the principal traffic being in sugar and cotton ropes, and an upper primary school. There is an old mosque here, two temples

and a masonry tank. The population in 1901 numbered 1,728 persons, of whom 269 were Musalmans. A large fair takes place here annually on the occasion of the Ramlila festival. The old name of the place was Islamnagar, but some generations ago it was seized and the name changed to Maharajnagar by Raja Tej Singh, a Gaur Rajput, who was then naib chakladar. His descendants still reside in the village, but the proprietary right has passed to the Raja of Mahmudabad. The lands of Maharajnagar are 1,548 acres in extent, and are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,770.

MAHMUDABAD, *Pargana* MAHMUDABAD, *Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

The capital of the pargana is a considerable town, lying in latitude 27° 17′ north and longitude 81° 7′ east, on the unmetalled road from Biswan to Bahramghat, at a distance of 28 miles from the latter and 37 miles from Sitapur. A metalled road leads west from the town to Sidhauli, while other roads run south to Kursi in Bara Banki and north-east to Thanagaon and Tambaur by way of Chandauli ferry on the Chauka. When the proposed line from Burhwal to Sitapur is constructed there will be a station at Mahmudabad, which will doubtless add to the prosperity of the place. The population at the last census numbered 8,664 persons, of whom 4,509 were males and 4,155 females. Musalmans, chiefly of the Julaha caste, predominate, numbering 5,237 as against 3,335 Hindus and 92 Jains and others. The population has grown steadily since annexation, the number of inhabitants in 1869 being 6,329, and rising to 7,335 in 1881 and to 8,062 at the following census.

Mahmudabad was founded by Nawab Mahmud Khan, the famous ancestor of the present Raja, whose fine residence is the most conspicuous feature of the place. The town contains a police-station, post-office, *sarai*, registration office, cattle-pound and a large aided anglo-vernacular institution known as the Colvin school. Close to the town is a fine encamping-ground in a large grove called the Lakhpera, said to contain 1,00,000 trees. Markets are held here twice a week and a considerable trade is carried on; the only manufactures of the place are brass vessels which are turned out in some quantities. A large Musalman fair takes place here on the first Sunday of Jeth in honour of Nathua Pir, and

at the end of the same month there is a smaller gathering at the shrine of a saint named Shahid Mard. The proprietor is the Raja, who himself looks after the well-being of the town, and no measure of self-government has as yet been introduced.

MAHMUDABAD *Pargana, Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

This is a large pargana in the south of the district lying between Bari on the west and Sadrpur on the east. To the north lies pargana Biswan and to the south the Fatehpur tahsil of Bara Banki. Along the eastern boundary flows the Simli *nadi*, a small stream which originates in a chain of jhils and probably represents an old bed of the Chauka; its course lies through a tract of lowlying *tarai* land, liable to inundation during the rains. To the west of this the surface rises abruptly to a stretch of high, dry and light soil, with a breadth varying from two to four miles. From this high zone the land shelves gradually towards the western borders in a shallow basin, which forms the catchment area of the drainage and is full of jhils and swamps that overflow their banks in wet years and fall into two regular streams passing in a south-easterly direction to Bara Banki, where they become the Kalyani river. Although some of the eastern villages are liable to suffer from erosion, there are no really precarious areas in the pargana, especially as almost the whole of the land belongs to wealthy taluqdars. On the whole the tract is a good one, and in the high belt, on which stand the towns of Mahmudabad and Paintepur, there is much wheat cultivation of a high quality. Means of irrigation are generally abundant, especially in the western villages ; in the *tarai* none is required as the water lies close to the surface and the soil is always moist.

The total area of the pargana is 82,876 acres or 129 square miles. The proportion cultivated is large, and as early as the first regular settlement no less than 69·79 per cent. of the land was under the plough. In 1904 it amounted to 61,343 acres or 74 per cent., while 1,858 acres bore a double crop. The area described as culturable amounted to 11,942 acres, but this included 3,416 acres under groves. The barren area is large, amounting to 9,591 acres, but half of this aws under water and of the rest all save 928 acres was occupied by sites, roads and buildings. Irrigation is chiefly

effected from the numerous tanks; but the pargana is well supplied with masonry wells, most of which have been recently built by the taluqdars. The kharif is the principal harvest, the chief staples being rice, urd and sugarcane. In the rabi the crops are, as usual, wheat, gram and peas. There is also a certain amount of poppy and garden cultivation done by the Muraos.

Rents run high, the average for the pargana at the last settlement being Rs. 7-2-0 per acre. The highest rate was Rs. 10-13-0 paid by Muraos. The most numerous cultivators are Kurmis, who paid on an average Rs. 7-5-0, and are found in greatest numbers round Mahmudabad and Paintepur, while next to them come Ahirs, Pasis, Brahmans, Chamars, and Musalmans. The revenue demand at the summary assessment was Rs. 76,817. This rose to Rs. 1,13,468 at the first regular settlement, when the incidence was the highest in the district. At the last settlement a large enhancement was taken, the final demand standing at Rs. 1,54,845, which in 1904 gave an average rate of Rs. 2-13-7 to the acre, which is still greatly in excess of that prevailing in any other part of Sitapur.

The population at the first census of 1869 was 73,768 persons, and since that date has largely increased. In 1901 the pargana contained 91,718 inhabitants, of whom 47,847 were males and 43,870 females; the density was 711 to the square mile—a much higher rate than elsewhere. Hindus numbered 72,616 and Musalmans 18,923, while 179 were of other religions, chiefly Jains. Besides the two towns of Mahmudabad and Paintepur there is not a village of any size or importance in the pargana. The lists of schools and markets will be found in the appendix. Means of communication are fair and will be much improved with the construction of the new line from Burhwal to Sitapur, on which there will be stations at Paintepur, Mahmudabad and Sarayan. A metalled road connects Mahmudabad with Sidhauli, and unmetalled roads run to Biswan on the north, Kursi on the south, Bahramghat on the south-east and to Thanagaon and Tambaur on the north-east.

The history of the pargana is chiefly that of the great Khanzada houses of Bilehra and Mahmudabad, an account of which has been been given in Chapter III. It originally formed

part of Fatehpur, and was not made a distinct pargana till the time of Jahangir. It now contains 197 villages, of which 136 are held by taluqdars, four being sub-settled, 13 by zamindars and 48 by coparcenary communities. Besides the two Khanzada Rajas, their kinsman of Bhatwamau owns nine villages; three belong to the Raja of Jahangirabad; two to the Kayasths of Rampur Kalan, and one to the Khattris of Muizuddinpur. Rajputs own 18 villages—a smaller proportion than in any other part of the district.

MAHOLI, *Pargana* MAHOLI, *Tahsil* MISRIKH.

This village lies in latitude 27° 40′ north and longitude 80° 29′ east, on the north side of the metalled road from Sitapur to Shahjahanpur, close to the left bank of the Kathna river and opposite Chandra, at a distance of 15 miles from Sitapur and 38 miles from Shahjahanpur. There is a military encamping-ground here to the north of the road and close to the village. Maholi contains a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, a *sarai*, a large upper primary school, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The population in 1901 was 1,804 persons, of whom 245 were Musalmans. The place is said to have derived its name from Mahipal, a Kurmi, who lived about 550 years ago, and who gave his name to the new town built on the site of an older one which had fallen into decay. In the days of Nawab Shuja-ud-daula, the nazim, Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan, founded the bazar here, as well as the Government fort and the *sarai*. To the same official is ascribed the construction of the old bridge over the Kathna. There is a Hindu temple here and the *dargah* of a Musalman *shahid*, named Hatila Pir. The village has an area of 1,410 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,520, and divided into three mahals. One is held by the Bais taluqdar of Basaidih, one by the Nawab of Kunwan Khera, and the third by Saiyids. It formerly belonged to Raja Lone Singh of Mitauli, but was confiscated with the rest of the estate and bestowed on the ancestors of the present owners.

MAHOLI *Pargana*, *Tahsil* MISRIKH.

This is the northernmost pargana of the tahsil, extending northwards from Misrikh to the Kheri border. To the east lies the

Sitapur pargana and to the west Chandra, the boundary on this side being the Kathna river. This stream is in places fringed with jungle, while along its banks the land lies high and the soil is sandy and broken by ravines. The river is not used for irrigation and would have to be dammed for the purpose. The rest of the pargana is a level plain with a loam soil of great fertility. In the centre and north there is a slight depression, and here the soil is stiffer and the drainage somewhat defective. But, generally speaking, the pargana is a good one; it is picturesquely wooded, well cultivated, and there are no really precarious villages. Means of irrigation are generally sufficient, in the shape of both tanks and wells, and the latter can be sunk without difficulty in most places.

The total area of the pargana is 51,306 acres or 80 square miles. The proportion cultivated is high; as early as the first regular settlement 65·48 per cent. was under the plough, while in 1904 the amount had increased to no less than 37,901 acres or 73·87 per cent., and 7,209 acres bore a double crop. The culturable land, including 1,906 acres of groves, was 8,735 acres, most of this being jungle, old fallow and land in which cultivation would not be profitable. The remaining area, with the exception of 417 acres classed as barren, is either under water or occupied by sites, roads and buildings. The rabi harvest slightly exceeds the kharif in area; in the former the crops raised are wheat, gram, peas and barley, and in the latter rice, sugarcane, urd and sanwan. The sugarcane cultivation is both extensive and good, and is largely due to the presence of Kurmis in large numbers.

Of the tenants, the most numerous are Brahmans and Kurmis, both of whom cultivate their fields or get them cultivated admirably. In spite of their prosperity, however, they are turbulent people and bad rent-payers. Up to the mutiny the whole pargana was held by Lone Singh of Mitauli, and the new owners are treated with little respect. Of the other agriculturists the most numerous are Chamars, Muraos, Pasis and Ahirs. Rents are comparatively low, and the holdings large, averaging nearly six acres. At the last settlement the average cash rental was Rs. 5-6-0 per acre, being somewhat higher in the high-lying circle than in the central depression. Kurmis paid on an average Rs. 6 and Brahmans Rs. 5 per acre, while Musalmans paid a somewhat lower and Muraos a slightly

higher rent. Grain rents prevailed in about one-third of the tenant area. The revenue demand rose from Rs. 29,769 at the summary assessment to Rs. 43,370 at the regular assessment. The last revision gave a final demand of Rs. 56,912, which gives a low incidence.

The population of the pargana has largely increased since the first census in 1869, when it amounted to 33,678 souls. In 1881 it had risen to 37,514, while twenty years after the number of inhabitants was 44,057, giving a density of 550 to the square mile. Hindus outnumber Musalmans to an extent unusual in this district, the latter being 2,837 persons in all. There are 87 villages, but none of these are of much importance; the largest are Maholi, Baragaon, and Kusaili, the last being a great Kurmi colony. The chief trade of the local markets is in sugar. The pargana lies far from the railway, but the southern half is traversed by the metalled road from Sitapur to Shahjahanpur. A branch road runs from Maholi to Baragaon, whence other roads run direct to Sitapur and Hargam. The Kathna is crossed by an old masonry bridge close to Maholi, where there is a military encamping-ground. Two miles east of Maholi another branch road goes south to Wazirnagar and Misrikh.

The villages of the pargana are divided into 99 mahals, of which 57 are held by taluqdars, 25 by zamindars, and the rest by coparcenary communities. Rajputs hold 37 whole villages, 21 belong to Musalmans, nine to Khattris and four each to Brahmans and Kayasths. The largest landowner is the Bais taluqdar of Basaidih, while other taluqdars are those of Baragaon, Kanhmau, Muizuddinpur, Bhajupur, Mahmudabad, Kunwan Khera, Ramkot, Mahewa and Rampur Kalan. All these have acquired their estates since the mutiny; the account of their taluqas has been already given in Chapter III.

In early days the land was included in Nimkhar and was held by Pasis whose headquarters were at Maholi. These people became so powerful that in the course of time one of their leaders, named Hansa, desired the hand of the daughter of the Raja of Mitauli in marriage. The Ahbans in indignation sought the aid of their kinsmen of Pataunja, and after the time-honoured tradition slew the Pasis when drunken at the marriage feast. The Ahbans

then seized Maholi and held the pargana for 200 years, till in 1670 the Mughal chieftain, Bahadur Beg, came on a royal commission and subdued them. About a century after came the Gaurs, who held the pargana till 1780. In the following year Newal Singh of the Mitauli house of the Ahbans was restored, but only for one year, and the land was leased to contractors till 1820. Then the zamindars protested and refused to take up their engagements unless their old Raja was again placed in possession. Their request was granted by the Kayasth chakladar of the time, and by 1834 Khanjan Singh had gained the whole pargana. This man was the son of Dat Singh, nephew of Raja Debi Singh of Mitauli, who had no son and left his property to his nephews. Khanjan Singh expelled his cousin and seized the shares of his five brothers. One of these latter was Lone Singh, who succeeded Khanjan Singh and largely increased his estate, only to lose it for his treachery during the mutiny.

MALLANPUR, *Pargana* KONDRI NORTH, *Tahsil* BISWAN.

A large village on the banks of the Dahawar close to its junction with the Kauriala in the north-east corner of the pargana. It stands in latitude 27° 43′ north and longitude 81° 15′ east, at a distance of 41 miles east of Sitapur, and on the road from the latter to Laharpur, Tambaur and Bahraich. The Ghagra is crossed by the ferry at Kataighat, a short distance east of the village. Mallanpur is said to have been founded by one Mallan, a Kurmi, nearly five centuries ago, when that caste was predominant in Kondri and Firozabad. It subsequently came into the possession of the Raikwars, falling to the lot of a younger scion of the great Baundi house, whose descendant is the present Raja of Mallanpur. At annexation the place temporarily assumed a position of some importance, for it was chosen as the headquarters of a district; but the latter dropped out of existence after the mutiny. It is now a village of little note, having at the last census a population of 2,927 persons, including 683 Musalmans. It possesses a bazar, in which markets are held twice weekly, a large upper primary school and a post-office. The Dhanusjag festival is celebrated here annually in Aghan, and is very largely attended. The lands of Mallanpur are

classed as alluvial, but at the last settlement were assessed at Rs. 1,050 for the whole term.

MANWAN, *Pargana* MANWAN, *Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

This village lies on the left bank of the Sarayan, in latitude 27° 13′ north and longitude 80° 50′ east, a mile west of the metalled road from Lucknow to Sitapur and six miles from Sidhauli. It is an unimportant place, with a small market, and only deserves mention as giving its name to a pargana and as possessing traces of great antiquity. It had in 1901 a population of 1,065 persons, of whom 565 were Musalmans. There is a small *dargah* and an *idgah*, built over two centuries ago, by one Mustafa Khan, who then held the village. There is an extensive *khera* here, said to be the ruins of an old fort built by king Mandhata of Ajodhya. It stands high, overlooking the river, and occupies over 50 acres. It is covered with large bricks, many of which have been used in building the houses of the village, and many fragments of sculpture, some of which have been removed to the Lucknow museum. The place is commonly supposed to be the Manipur of the Mahabharata; but this is improbable, as Manipur was on the seashore, and in Bengal. One of the reasons adduced in favour of this belief is that there is a village called Ranuapura, close to Manwan, and this was the name of the battle in which Arjun Pandava was slain. To the north-east of the town, at a distance of a mile and a half, there are other extensive remains, which appear to be those of a fortified camp. Beside this, numerous mounds in the neighbourhood mark the sites of ancient buildings.

Till recently the place was known as Manwan Mustafabad. The village has a total area of 764 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,100, and is now owned by Kayasths.

MANWAN *Pargana*, *Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

This is the southernmost pargana of the tahsil and district. It is bounded on the east and south by Lucknow, and the western boundary is the Gumti river, which separates it from Hardoi. The Gumti is joined by the Sarayan, which divides Manwan from Gundlamau on the north-west, while east of the Sarayan the northern boundary is formed by pargana Bari. In its physical

aspects it closely resembles the latter pargana. The land along the Gumti stands high and is of a sandy nature and cut up by ravines. Beyond this there is a strip of high and dry loam, with a width varying from three to five miles, and then the land slopes eastward to a shallow depression full of swamps and jhils. Eight villages are classed as precarious and are situated both in the east and west. The former lie round Nilgaon and are apt to become waterlogged, but as they belong to a wealthy taluqdar they require no special attention. The latter are on the Gumti and suffer from a poor soil and deficient means of irrigation.

The pargana has an area of 44,257 acres or 69 square miles. At the first regular settlement the proportion of cultivation amounted to 63·02 per cent. of the whole, and since that time there has been a large extension. In 1904 the area under the plough was 31,368 acres or 70·87 per cent. The land classed as culturable waste amounted to 6,642 acres, including 884 acres of groves; the bulk of this consisted of waste that has never been tilled and would probably not repay cultivation. The remaining area was chiefly covered with water or occupied by sites and roads, the actually barren area amounting to only 1,489 acres. The pargana is well supplied with means of irrigation, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Gumti. Tanks are the chief source of supply, but the area watered from wells shows a constant tendency to increase. The most important crops are rice, urd, sugarcane in the kharif, and wheat, gram and peas in the rabi.

The chief cultivating classes of the pargana are Ahirs, Pasis, Kurmis, Chamars and Brahmans. The rents are mainly paid in kind, while the cash rates are generally the same as in Bari and Mahmudabad. The revenue demand at the summary settlement was Rs. 43,975. This was raised to Rs. 54,915 at the regular assessment, and the final demand of the last settlement stands at Rs. 72,315, the incidence being almost the highest in the district.

The population of the pargana at the first census of 1869 amounted to 30,533 persons. There has been a considerable increase subsequently, as in 1901 the number of inhabitants had risen to 36,619. Hindus predominate to an unusual extent, as there were only 2,724 Musalmans, and these are confined to a few villages. There is no town in the pargana and the largest places,

such as Nilgaon, Naugaon, Saraura and Manwan, are small agricultural villages of little importance. Means of communication are good. The pargana is traversed from north to south by the railway from Lucknow to Sitapur, on which is a station at Ataria, where is a thriving bazár with a considerable export trade in grain. Parallel to the railway runs the metalled road, from which two unmetalled roads take off; one leaves it at Ataria and goes north-east to Nilgaon, and the other runs to Manwan and Bhatpurwaghat on the Gumti, whence a ferry gives access to the Hardoi district.

The pargana is said to have been originally one of the 13 tappas of pargana Biswan and to have been made a separate mahal in the days of Akbar. It was originally held by Kurmis and other low caste Hindus, who were displaced in the sixteenth century by Panwars, relatives of the founders of the great houses of Itaunja and Mahona in Lucknow. From these Panwar settlers come the taluqdars of Nilgaon and Saraura, who own a large proportion of the pargana. There are now 69 villages, of which 40 are held by the two taluqdars, as many as 22 of these being subsettled, 14 by zamindars and 15 by coparcenary bodies. The owners are almost exclusively Rajputs and generally belong to the Panwar clan.

MISRIKH, *Pargana and Tahsil* MISRIKH.

The headquarters of the tahsil is an ancient town, situated in latitude 27° 26′ north and longitude 80° 32′ east, on the road from Sitapur to Hardoi, at a distance of 13 miles from Sitapur. Other roads lead to Bari and Sidhauli on the south-east, to Machhrehta on the east, and to Qutbnagar and Baragaon on the north-west. Besides the tahsil buildings, the place possesses a post-office, police-station, registration office, and a tahsili school. Besides this there is a girls' school, one of the first to be started in the district. Near the tahsil there is an encamping-ground. The bazar is of some local importance, and markets are held in it twice a week. The population of Misrikh in 1901 numbered 2,966 persons, of whom 390 were Musalmans. Of the Hindus, about one-fourth are Brahmans.

The town is administered under Act XX of 1856; and in 1902, out of the 568 houses in the place, 527 were assessed to

taxation, yielding an income of Rs. 675, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 50 from the preceding year. The incidence of taxation was Re. 1-1-7 per assessed house, and Re. 0-3-4 per head of population. The estimated expenditure for the same year was Rs. 680.

The place is said to derive its name from 'Misrita,' which in Sanskrit means 'mixed'; because the large tank here is supposed to contain a blend of all the holy waters in India. This tank is very ancient; it is surrounded by masonry steps, and in the centre is a well called Saraset, and it is here that the *parikrama* or round of pilgrimages ends. This journey begins at Nimkhar, and continues to Haraiya, Sakin and Dahi in Hardoi. Thence to Qutbnagar, Mandarwa, Korauna and Jargawan in this district. From Jargawan they again visit Nimkhar, and then Barehti. The foundation of the place is ascribed to Raja Dadhich. The tank is said to have been constructed by Vikramaditya, and was repaired about 150 years ago by Ahalya Bai, a Mahratta princess. All round it are some very poor temples, the oldest of which is ascribed, without any apparent reason, to Raja Dadhich, who is mentioned as a *rishi* in the Rig Veda. The *parikrama* fair occurs in Phagun and the attendance varies on the first day from 60,000 to 100,000; but by the end of the period it frequently increases to about 150,000 souls. Another fair takes place here on the full moon of Kartik, when some 12,000 pilgrims assemble to bathe in the great tank; and a third, but less important, gathering occurs at the Ramlila.

MISRIKH *Pargana*, *Tahsil* MISRIKH.

This is a large pargana on the western border of the district, being bounded on the east by Sitapur, Ramkot and Machhrehta, on the south by Korauna and Aurangabad, on the north by Maholi, and on the west by the Kathna, which separates it from pargana Chandra, and the Gumti, which forms the boundary between this district and Hardoi. All along the rivers the soil is poor and sandy, standing very high, and broken by numerous ravines. This is especially the case along the Gumti; but further inland beyond the influence of this river the pargana presents a level plain of fertile loam soil. In the centre there is a slight depression studded with *jhils* and liable to suffer in wet years from defective drainage. In

the immediate neighbourhood of the Gumti is a small strip of *tarai;* but this, on account of the continual risk of flooding, is almost as precarious as the *bhur* circle, which suffers from the poverty of the soil and the lack of means of irrigation. Inland the only precarious village is Harni in the north-west centre, which is liable to inundation from the swamps in its vicinity.

The total area of the pargana is 81,248 acres or 121 square miles. The proportion of cultivated land is somewhat lower than in most parts of the district, amounting in 1904 to 54,519 acres or 67·19 per cent. of the whole. There has, however, been a great improvement in this direction of late years, as at the first regular settlement only 52·5 per cent. was under the plough, and even in 1902 the proportion was no more than 59·8 per cent. The culturable waste, including 1,613 acres of groves, was 20,011 acres, almost all of this consisting of old fallow or land which has never been cultivated and which would probably never repay tillage. Of the remaining 6,646 acres only 1,565 acres represented actually barren land, the rest being under water or occupied by roads and buildings. The cultivation in most villages is fair and facilities for irrigation are greater in this pargana than elsewhere in the district, at least so far as the loam circle is concerned, by reason of the number of *jhils* and the ease with which unprotected wells can be constructed. The double cropped area is small, amounting in 1904 to only 6,432 acres. The principal harvest is the rabi in the greater part of the pargana, but in the *bhur* villages the kharif predominates. The most important crops are bajra in the *bhur*, and elsewhere urd, rice and sugarcane, the last being very extensively grown in the north. In the rabi, barley takes the lead, closely followed by wheat, gram and peas.

Rents vary largely in different parts of the pargana. Grain-rents prevail everywhere, but especially in the twenty *bhur* villages. The average cash rate at the last settlement was Rs. 4-10-0 in the latter and Rs. 5-15-0 in the rest of the pargana. The principal cultivating castes are Chamars, Brahmans, Pasis, Muraos and Musalmans. Muraos pay the highest rent, averaging Rs. 8 per acre in the loam circle and Rs. 5-12-0 in the *bhur*. The revenue demand at the summary settlement was Rs. 42,053. This was raised at the first regular settlement to Rs. 65,044, but the amount

was subsequently reduced to Rs. 62,109. The present final demand stands at Rs. 78,859, giving an enhancement of 27 per cent.

The population of the pargana at the first census of 1869 was 41,319, and during the past thirty years there has been a very large increase. In 1881 the total was 41,561, but this rose to 50,374 at the following census, and in 1901 the pargana contained 63,545 inhabitants, of whom 35,043 were males and 28,502 females. Musalmans numbered 5,909 and were chiefly found in Ant, Qutbnagar and Misrikh. The last is the only town of any size, but the two other villages, as well as Bihat and Wazirnagar, have large populations. Means of communication are fair. Roads run from Misrikh to Sitapur, Machhrehta, Sidhauli, Nimkhar and Chandra. The other roads are those from Sitapur to Ramkot, and Hardoi by way of Dadhnamau ferry on the Gumti, and the branch from the latter which takes off at Wazirnagar and goes north to Maholi.

The pargana is now called after the principal town, but in former days was a portion of the large mahal of Nimkhar, which was for some centuries held by the Ahbans, whose headquarters were at Pataunja near Ant. They were succeeded about 250 years ago by Panwars, Kayasths, Musalmans, Brahmans and others. At a later date came the Gaurs, whose chief estate is that of Bihat. There are altogether 142 villages in the pargana divided into 211 mahals. Of the latter, 34 are held by taluqdars, 138 by zamindars and 39 by coparcenary communities. The largest landowners are the Mughals of Qutbnagar and Saadatnagar, and the Bais taluqdar of Basaidih. Small estates are also held by the Raja of Mahmudabad, and the taluqdars of Aurangabad, Jar Saadatnagar and Bhajupur. An account of all these estates has already been given in Chapter III. As many as 56 whole villages still belong to Rajputs and 27 to Musalmans, though both of them have lost consi- derably during recent years.

MISRIKH *Tahsil.*

This is the western subdivision of the district, lying between the Sitapur and Sidhauli tahsils on the east, and the Hardoi district on the west and south, the boundary throughout being the Gumti river. To the north lies the Kheri district. The tahsil comprises

the seven parganas of Misrikh, Maholi, Chandra, Machhrehta, Korauna, Aurangabad and Gundlamau; all of these are separately described with an account of their physical characteristics, agriculture and revenue. The total area in 1903 was 392,269 acres or 612·92 square miles. The tract is divided naturally into two parts, the southern and western portion including the precarious *bhur* circle along the Gumti and Kathna rivers, while the remainder belong to the central plain or *uparhar*, a level stretch of good loam soil, varied by a few depressions in which the drainage is defective, and strips of high broken ground along the rivers.

Misrikh forms a subdivision of the district in the charge of a full-powered officer. For civil purposes it is included in the Sitapur munsifi. There is one honorary magistrate, Mirza Muhammad Ali Beg, who has second-class powers within the limits of his estate of Aurangabad in the Misrikh police circle; he is also an honorary munsif for the parganas of Aurangabad and Korauna. For police purposes there are stations at Misrikh and Maholi. The circle of the former comprises the parganas of Aurangabad and Korauna and portions of Misrikh, Machhrehta and Ramkot, in tahsil Sitapur. The Maholi circle includes the whole of Chandra and Maholi and portions of Misrikh and Sitapur. Parts of Machhrehta and Misrikh also lie within the jurisdiction of the Sitapur thana; 30 villages of Machhrehta belong to Kamalpur; and the remaining 24 villages of the same pargana, as well as the whole of Gundlamau, fall within the limits of the Sidhauli circle. The Maholi *thana* will shortly be divided, as a new station will be established at Pisawan. Another new *thana* is contemplated at Sandhni, half-way between Bari and Misrikh.

At the last census the tahsil had a population of 267,440 persons, of whom 143,334 were males and 124,106 females. The increase since the census of 1891 amounted to 24,233 souls. Hindus numbered 246,233, and Musalmans 21,163; the latter being unsually few in this tahsil. Of the rest, 24 were Sikhs, 12 Christians, seven Aryas and one Jain. The prevailing Hindu castes are Chamars, Pasis, Brahmans and Ahirs, who together amount to more than one-half of the whole number of inhabitants. Next to them come Rajputs, numbering 13,340 persons: they belong to many different clans, of whom the most important are

Chauhans, Bachhils, Rathors, Gaurs, and Sombansis, while the Bais, Janwars, Tomars and Bhadaurias also had over 500 members apiece. Other well-represented Hindu castes are Muraos, who are unusually numerous in this tahsil, Telis, Kurmis, Kahars, Gadariyas, Banias, Dhobis and Nais. Of the Musalmans, Julahas are the most numerous, although their numbers are insignificant compared with the other tahsils; while next to them come Pathans, Shaikhs, Behnas, Gaddis, Faqirs and Darzis. The population is almost wholly agricultural, and there are no trades or industries of any importance.

The tahsil contains the three Act XX towns of Machhrehta, Misrikh and Nimkhar, but none of these are of any size. There are but few large villages or places of any interest. Maholi, Chandra, Gundlamau, Aurangabad and Korauna have been separately mentioned as being pargana capitals, and articles will also be found on Baragaon, Qutbnagar and Bihat. The schools, post-offices, markets and fairs of the tahsil will be found in the lists given in the appendix.

The tahsil is fairly well provided with means of communication. There is no railway within its limits, but the western borders are within reach of the stations on the line from Lucknow to Sitapur. A line is projected to run from Misrikh *viâ* Nimkhar to Balamau in Hardoi. The northern half is traversed by the metalled road from Sitapur to Shahjahanpur, the only other road of this description being a portion of that from Khairabad to Nimkhar. Unmetalled roads lead from Sitapur through Biswan to Rajghat on the Gumti; from Maholi to Sitapur, Hargam and Pihani, the last crossing the river by a ferry at Kulhabar; from Misrikh to Sidhauli, Jalalpur and Chandra. Besides these there are one or two smaller roads, whose positions will be seen in the map. There are several ferries over the Gumti, a list of which is given in the appendix.

NABINAGAR, *Pargana* LAHARPUR, *Tahsil* SITAPUR.

A large village lying in latitude 27° 44′ north and longitude 80° 53′ east, on the road from Laharpur to Lakhimpur, at a distance of three miles north-west from the former and twenty miles from Sitapur. A branch road leads from here to Hargam

and the railway. A mile to the west of the village flows the river Kewani, which is navigable for the greater portion of the year. The only public building in the place is the school, which is of the upper primary type and is largely attended. The population in 1901 numbered 2,846 persons, of whom 781 were Musalmans, while Brahmans form the prevailing Hindu caste. Nabinagar is said to have been founded some two centuries ago by Nabi Khan, the son of Nawab Sanjar Khan of Malihabad. Some fifty or sixty years later it was taken by Gaur Thakurs and it has been ever since held by them, and is the headquarters of the taluqdar of Katesar, Thakurain Pirthipal Kunwar. The nearest bazar is at Kesriganj, which lies between Nabinagar and Laharpur. It was founded by Kesri Singh, the ancestor of the present owner. It lies in the village of Raiganj, where a large fair is held annually in Aghan at the Dhanusjag festival. Nabinagar has an area of 1,422 acres and is assessed at Rs. 1,700.

NIMKHAR, *Pargana* AURANGABAD, *Tahsil* MISRIKH.

A small town, of considerable antiquity and great sanctity, on the left bank of the Gumti. It is situated in latitude 27° 22′ north and longitude 80° 29′ east, at the junction of the roads from Sitapur and Khairabad, at a distance of 20 miles from the former. The combined roads cross the Gumti by a ferry and connect the place with the Hardoi district. The population in 1901 numbered 2,340, of whom 138 were Musalmans. Brahmans, as is only to be expected, form the bulk of the Hindu population. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, and in 1903 out of 576 houses 531 were assessed to taxation, yielding an income of Rs. 961, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 86 from the preceding year, with an incidence of Re. 1-10-3 per assessed house and Re. 0-6-0 per head of population.

Nimkhar, or Nimsar, is famous for its sacred tanks and its numerous temples. The origin of the place is buried in remote antiquity, and no trace remains of the original founders. The name is variously derived: either from *nawa saranga*, the forest of holiness, or from *nimas*, the holder of the discus, the legend being that Brahma, in reply to a deputation of twenty-eight thousand sages, headed by Indra, who asked to be shown the place

most worthy to be consecrated to religious worship, took a discus and flung it from his seat on Kailas. This discus landed at Nimkhar; whereupon Brahma and the whole throng of sages proceeded to Nimkhar, attended by three crores and a half of *tiraths* or angels, all of whom settled down within ten miles of Nimkhar. Another definition is from *nimisha*, the twinkling of an eye, whereby the early name of Nimkhar would be Nimisharanya, signifying the forest where the sage, Gauramukha, destroyed an army of the Asuras in the twinkling of an eye.

The place is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as possessing a large fort, a number of temples and a reservoir. This reservoir is the Chakra Tirath, a name which means either the place where the discus of Brahma fell, or the place where Vishnu flung his discus at the Asuras. It is nearly hexagonal in shape and has a diameter of 120 feet. The other tanks are the Panch Prayag, the Godavari, the Kashi, the Gangotri and the Gumti. The chief temple of Nimkhar is that dedicated to Lalta Debi. From Nimkhar commences the pilgrimage or *parikrama* referred to in Chapter II and the article on Misrikh, where it terminates.

The fort stands on a lofty mound to the south-west of the Chakra Tirath. It is about 1,100 feet long from east to west, and has a breadth varying from 300 to 400 feet. To the west is a high cliff overhanging the Gumti and known as the Shah Burj. The gateway alone remains. It is built of Hindu materials, partly brick and partly carved kankar blocks. Its foundation is of course ascribed to the Pandavas, but it is said to have been rebuilt in 1305 A.D. by Hahajal, a renegade Hindu who, according to the local tradition, was the wazir of Ala-ud-din Khilji. It was the residence of an Ámil in the days of the Oudh government. The place also figures occasionally in the earlier history of the district.

At the present time the lands of Nimkhar, excluding the precincts of the temples, belong to the Mughal taluqdar of Aurangabad, in whose family the village has remained since the days of his ancestor, Bahadur Beg. The total area is 1,476 acres and the revenue is Rs. 380: the place stands close to the Gumti and the soil is consequently poor and sandy. A large area is under groves, which almost surround the site and are especially numerous on the east. Nimkhar possesses an upper primary school, a small aided

school, a district post-office, a cattle-pound, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. Besides the *parikrama* fair in Phagun, large gatherings occur on every *amawas* and go by the name of the Chakra Tirath and Lalta Debi fairs, called after the places of assemblage.

PAINTEPUR, *Pargana* MAHMUDABAD, *Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

A small town in the south-east of the pargana, lying in latitude 27° 15′ north and longitude 81° 11′ east, on the road from Biswan to Bahramghat some four miles east of Mahmudabad and 42 miles from Sitapur. It will shortly possess a station on the line to be constructed from Burhwal in Bara Banki to Sitapur. The population in 1901 numbered 4,939 persons, of whom 2,659 were Musalmans, 2,203 Hindus and 77 others, chiefly Jains, who carry on a considerable banking business here. Among the Hindus there are large numbers of Kurmis and Banias. The place has slightly declined during the past forty years, for in 1869 it contained 5,117 inhabitants, the total rising to 5,199 in 1881. Ten years later the population was 4,766 and the subsequent increase will probably be augmented with the advent of the railway.

Paintepur possesses a large upper primary school, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. Three fairs occur annually: the first on the occasion of the Dhanusjag festival in Aghan, when some 10,000 persons assemble; the second in Kartik in honour of Nanak Shah; and the third on the 21st of the Musalman month Shaban, around the shrine of a saint named Mian Mansab Ali. The town has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1884. In 1902-03 there were 1,915 houses, of which 697 were assessed, the total income being Rs. 1,050, including the balance of Rs. 64 from the preceding year. The incidence of tax was Rs. 1-6-7 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-2 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year was Rs. 1,078, and was devoted to the usual objects, such as the upkeep of the police, conservancy and small local improvements.

The town is said to have been founded some 350 years ago by one Paintepal, one of the Ahbans of Maholi, and to have been named after him. Whatever truth there may be in this tradition is not clear; but it is certain that it soon after passed into the hands

of the Musalmans and for many years it has given its name to one of the estates held by the great Khanzada family of Mahmudabad and Bilehra in Bara Banki. The present Raja of Paintepur and Bilehra is the son of Raja Kazim Husain Khan, who died in 1904. The account of the family and estate has already been given in Chapter III.

PARSENDI, *Pargana* LAHARPUR, *Tahsil* SITAPUR.

A village in the south-east of the pargana, situated in latitude 27° 35′ north and longitude 80° 50′ east, at a distance of two miles south of Talgaon, about nine miles from Laharpur, and two miles east of the road from the latter place to Sitapur and Khairabad. It contained at the last census a population of 1,502 persons of whom 430 were Musalmans. It is assessed at a revenue of Rs. 1,600 and is held by the Gaur taluqdar of Katesar. The place contains a lower primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The latter is likely to become of some importance, as Parsendi will probably give its name to a station on the new line which is to be constructed from Mahmudabad in Sitapur to Burhwal in Bara Banki. At present it is a mere agricultural village of little significance. A fair attended by some 5,000 people is held here on the occasion of the Ramlila festival.

PIRNAGAR, *Pargana* PIRNAGAR, *Tahsil* SITAPUR.

A small village lying in latitude 27° 25′ north and longitude 80° 48′ east, among the *nalas* of the Gond river close to its junction with the Sarayan and a mile west of the main road from Sitapur to Lucknow. It became the capital of the pargana in the reign of Jahangir and was founded by Rai Gansur Das, the diwan of Pir Muhammad, who was then Subahdar of Oudh. The story goes that the diwan erected a Hindu temple in the town, but was afterwards compelled to build a mosque as well, in order to calm the indignation of the Subahdar. In Pirnagar, as elsewhere in the district, there is a superstition against building a masonry house and growing sugarcane. The place contains an upper primary school, but nothing else of any importance. The population in 1901 numbered 681 persons, of whom 96 were Musalmans. The village is only 391 acres in extent, and is assessed at Rs. 300. The zamindars are of the Kayasth caste.

PIRNAGAR *Pargana, Tahsil* SITAPUR.

This small pargana lies in the extreme south of the tahsil, being separated from Khairabad on the north by the Gond river. This stream joins the Sarayan on the northern boundary near the village of Pirnagar, and the combined waters flow along the western border separating the pargana from Machhrehta and Gundlamau on the west. To the south and south-east lies pargana Bari, and to the north-east Biswan. The Sarayan has a very irregular course and flows between high banks. Along both the rivers is a belt of high light soil extending inland for a distance varying from half a mile to a mile and a half, full of gravel, cut up by ravines, and either barren or covered with scanty scrub jungle. The central portion of the pargana is a tract of loam soil of considerable fertility in the centre and south, but light and inferior as it approaches the western and northern ravines. In the north-east is a large depression, and this portion suffers greatly in wet years from the lack of proper drainage. Several of the villages along the Sarayan are very precarious as they contain much broken land, inadequate means of irrigation, and many sharers, while they depend almost wholly on the urd crop in the kharif. In the central tract earthen wells can be made, but irrigation is always difficult owing to the sandy nature of the sub-soil and the great depth below the surface at which the water is found. The total area of the pargana is 27,957 acres or 44 square miles.

Cultivation is not of a high standard, the holdings being very large, as much as six acres on an average, and the numbers of the better cultivators being very small. In 1904 as much as 20,716 acres or 74·09 per cent. of the whole was cultivated, while 4,081 acres bore a double crop. There has been a considerable development since the first regular settlement, when the proportion of cultivated land was only 61·4 per cent. Of the remaining area 3,302 acres were classed as culturable, but this included 654 acres under groves and much land which would never repay cultivation. The waste area was 3,939 acres, but half of this was either occupied by roads and sites or else covered with water. The kharif harvest exceeds the rabi in extent, the principal staples being urd and rice in the former, while in the latter gram and

peas take the lead, followed by wheat and barley. Urd is a very valuable crop and does very well in this pargana, but is almost wholly dependent on the season. Tanks form the chief source of irrigation, but there is an increasing number of masonry wells, although they are in most places difficult to construct.

The tenants are chiefly Brahmans, Pasis, Ahirs and Chamars. The greater part of the pargana is still held on grain-rents, but these are gradually being supplanted by cash payments. At the last settlement the average cash rate was Rs. 6-5-0 per acre; very little regard is paid to caste, except in the case of Rajputs, whose average rate was for Rs. 5-15-0; Muraos paid Rs. 8-3-0 on an average, chiefly garden cultivation. The revenue of the pargana at the summary settlement was Rs. 26,568. This was reduced at the regular assessment to Rs. 21,057. At the last revision the final demand was fixed at Rs. 34,695, giving an enhancement of no less than 65 per cent.

The population at the first Oudh census of 1869 numbered 15,295 persons. Since that time there has been a very rapid increase, for in 1901 the pargana contained no fewer than 23,029 inhabitants, of whom 12,095 were males and 10,934 females. Musalmans numbered 2,504, and are only to be found in large numbers in five villages. The pargana contains altogether 55 villages, of which Maholi and Saraura alone are of any size. The former includes the hamlet of Kamalpur, where is the largest bazar in the neighbourhood. There are no masonry houses in this pargana owing to a superstition which prevails in many parts of the district against the use of burnt bricks or tiles in the construction of dwelling houses. Means of communication are excellent. The pargana is traversed by the railway, with a station at Kamalpur, and parallel to this runs the metalled road from Lucknow to Sitapur. A branch, also metalled, takes off from the latter at Kamalpur and leads to Jaraura on the road from Sidhauli to Biswan. The Lucknow road crosses the Gond by a masonry bridge near Pirnagar.

Originally the pargana was held by Bais Rajputs and went, it is said, under the name of Chhapangarh. These Bais appear to have become extinct and were succeeded by Kacheras, Gujars and Jats. The present Bais inhabitants claim to have arrived at a

later date, and, probably incorrectly, assert a connection with Tilok Chand. In the days of Akbar the pargana was known as Pahrimau, but the name was changed in the reign of Jahangir by Rai Gansur Das, the diwan of Pir Muhammad, Subahdar of Oudh. There are several old mounds and sites in the pargana, several of considerable size and all of undoubted antiquity; but they have never been explored and nothing is known of their history.

The villages of Pirnagar are divided into 64 mahals, of which 19 are held by taluqdars, nine by zamindars and the rest by coparcenary bodies, chiefly in imperfect pattidari tenure. Three of the zamindari mahals are subsettled. Rajputs hold almost the whole pargana, only two villages being in the possession of Brahmans and one of Kayasths. The principal proprietor is the Bais taluqdar of Basaidih, who owns all the taluqdari mahals, while the others are mainly of the same clan.

QUTBNAGAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* MISRIKH.

A large village lying in latitude 27° 29′ north and longitude 80° 27′ east, on the road from Sitapur to Hardoi, at a distance of 18 miles west from the district headquarters. Three miles to to the west runs the river Gumti, which is crossed by a ferry at Dadhnamau just below its junction with the Kathna. Close to Qutbnagar the road is crossed by an unmetalled road leading from Misrikh to Chandra and Shahjahanpur. A bazar is held here twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays, but the market is of little importance. There is also an upper primary school and a district post-office. The population in 1901 numbered 2,093 persons, of whom 782 were Musalmans. The village contains the residence of the taluqdar of this name, who belongs to the same family as the taluqdar of Aurangabad, both being descended from Bahadur Beg, who obtained this part of the country in *jagir*. An account of the family and estate has already been given in Chapter III. The taluqdar's house is built on some rising ground, the site of an old *dih* called Kunj Beharipur, which was formerly owned by a community of Faqirs. Within the enclosure is an ancient Hindu well called Biswa Mitra and the remains of a masonry tank that goes by the name of Jambu

Dip. Close to Qutbnagar in the village of Deogaon is a mud tank which is visited in the month of Phagun by the Nimkhar pilgrims when going on the *parikrama.* In Qutbnagar itself a considerable gathering occurs at the Kanslila festival in Kartik. The village covers an area of 1,018 acres, and is assessed at Rs. 840.

RAMKOT, *Pargana* RAMKOT, *Tahsil* SITAPUR.

The capital of the pargana is a village lying in latitude 27° 32′ north and longitude 80° 36′ east, on the high road from Sitapur to Misrikh, whence the branch road takes off to Wazirnagar and Hardoi, at a distance of seven miles from the district headquarters. The village is now a poor place consisting entirely of mud houses erected on an ancient *dih,* the remains of a former town in which the houses were mostly of burnt bricks. It is said to have been founded by Ram Chandar during his pilgrimage and to have thus derived it name. It now belongs to four Janwar taluqdars, whose ancestors acquired it during the disturbances of 1707 A.D. by driving out the former Kachera proprietors. The only notable structure in the place is a very handsome tank and *shivala,* built some 100 years ago, by Hardeo Bakhsh, an ancestor of the present taluqdars of Ramkot. This tank is deemed holy by the Hindus and a large fair takes place here at the Dewali. There is an upper primary school at Ramkot, a cattle-pound and a very small bazar. Besides the road from Sitapur, Ramkot is connected by good unmetalled roads with Qutbnagar and Sitapur railway station. The population of the village in 1901 amounted to 1,926 persons, of whom 99 were Musalmans. Brahmans form the prevailing Hindu caste. The village is highly cultivated, the revenue being Rs. 2,140 on a total area of 1,681 acres.

RAMKOT *Pargana, Tahsil* SITAPUR.

This little pargana is the smallest in the district, having a total area of only 12,533 acres or 19·6 square miles. In shape it is an irregular rectangle, lying in the south-west corner of the tahsil; it is bounded on the south by Machhrehta, on the west by Misrikh, on the north by Sitapur, and on the east by the Sarayan river, which separates it from Khairabad. The soil is a good and

uniform loam, growing lighter in the vicinity of the Sarayan, but there are no really precarious villages. It has generally sufficient means of irrigation, both from wells and tanks; masonry wells are very scarce, but temporary wells can be constructed in all except the eastern light-soiled villages. In the western half there are several shallow swamps, and in wet years some damage results from the defective drainage.

Of the total area 7,442 acres or 59·77 per cent. were cultivated in 1904, while 847 acres bore a double crop. Both these proportions are very low for this district, and higher figures are obtained in all parganas save Aurangabad, where the soil is very inferior. This has always been the case, for at the first regular settlement the land under the plough was but 58·16 per cent. There is a large amount of culturable waste, 3,999 acres in all, including 737 acres of groves; most of this is *dhak* jungle or else land which has never been tilled. Of the remaining area almost all is either under water or occupied by sites and roads, only 84 acres being classed as actually barren.

The rabi area slightly exceeds that sown in the kharif, the chief staples in the former being gram, peas, wheat and barley, and in the latter urd, rice, sanwan and sugarcane.

The cultivation is fairly good, and the tenants prosperous. There are large numbers of turbulent Brahmans and Pasis, with a fair proportion of Ahirs, Chamars and Muraos. The last pay the highest rent, the average for this caste at the time of settlement being Rs. 9-13-0 per acre; Brahmans paid Rs. 5-13-0, while the general average was Rs. 6-14-0—a high figure. The average holding per tenant is 5·4 acres. The revenue at the summary settlement was Rs. 7,300, rising to Rs. 12,194 at the regular assessment. The present final demand is Rs. 15,090, representing an enhancement of 24 per cent. and giving the highest incidence in the tahsil.*

The population of the pargana has not kept pace with the increase in revenue. At the first census of 1869 there were 8,791 inhabitants, but at the last enumeration the total was only 7,866, of whom 4,222 were males and 3,644 females. Musalmans are scarce, numbering but 368 souls, most of whom are Julahas. The

* Appendix, Table X.

pargana contains only twelve villages, and none save perhaps Ramkot itself is of any size. It is traversed by two unmetalled roads, one leading from the town of Sitapur to Misrikh, and the other from Wazirnagar to the civil station. The only bazar is at Ramkot.

The whole pargana forms a single taluqdari estate held by the Janwars of Ramkot, an account of whose family has been given in Chapter III. One mahal is subsettled with the representatives of the old proprietors. The history of the pargana is consequently but the history of the Janwars. In mythical times the great Ram Chandra of Ajodhya came hither while on his pilgrimage and built the fort of Ramkot, a place which is evidently of great antiquity. In later times the pargana was held by Kacheras, who were subsequently ejected by the Janwars.

RAMPUR MATHURA, *Pargana* KONDRI SOUTH, *Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

Rampur Mathura gives its name to an ancient estate held for many years by a family of Raikwars, who trace their connection to a younger brother of the first Raja of Ramnagar in Bara Banki. The double name is commonly applied to the single village of Rampur, but there are in reality two distinct sites some five miles apart. Rampur is a large village lying on the left bank of the Chauka in latitude 27° 22′ north and longitude 81° 19′ east, opposite Jairampur in pargana Sadrpur. It is connected with Biswan by an unmetalled road which crosses the Chauka by a ferry and runs through Bansura and Sadrpur. It contains a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week, a cattle-pound, post-office and a lower primary school. The Dhanusjag festival is celebrated here in Aghan and is attended on an average by some 4,000 persons. The lands of Rampur cover 1,704 acres and are assessed at Rs. 1,075; though classed as an alluvial mahal, the settlement was made for the full term.

Mathura lies five miles to the north, on the left bank of a tributary of the Chauka. It contains nothing worthy of mention except the remains of the large square fort of the old Raikwar chieftains. It also belongs to the taluqdar and is assessed at Rs. 1,530. A small fair is held here annually also in Aghan in

honour of one Malang Shah. The population of the two villages at the last census numbered 3,848 persons, the majority of whom reside in Rampur.

SADRPUR, *Pargana* SADRPUR, *Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

The capital of the pargana is merely a small village lying in latitude 27° 26′ north and longitude 81° 8′ east, at a distance of 30 miles south-east from Sitapur on the unmetalled road running from Biswan to Bansra and Rampur Mathura. Four miles to the east flows the river Chauka, over which a cart track leads by a ferry to Thanagaon in Kondri. Sadrpur is said to have been founded in 974 Fasli or 1567 A.D. by Sadr Jahan of Pihani, who gave his name to the place. It afterwards came into possession of a body of Chauhan Rajputs, whose descendants are the present owners of the village. The population at the last census numbered 1,012 persons, including 770 Musalmans, most of whom are Julahas. There is a small bazar here, an upper primary school, a cattle-pound, and a police-station is shortly to be established. The village is a small one, with a total area of 425 acres, assessed at Rs. 550.

SADRPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

This pargana lies in the south-east of the district, between Mahmudabad on the west and south-west and the Chauka river on the east, which separates it from the two Kondris. To the north is pargana Biswan, the boundary for a short distance being the Kewani river as far as its junction with the Chauka, and on the south the Fatehpur tahsil of the Bara Banki district. The pargana lies low and is for the most part composed of heavy clay soil interspersed with a few patches of loam and small expanses of sandy *bhur*. Along the Chauka there are patches of sand, but generally the soil is good and the floods are not greater than is necessary to obtain good rice crops. Although large areas are subject to inundations, the pargana is not fiscally precarious as nearly the whole is owned by wealthy taluqdars.

The total area of the pargana in 1904 was 68,753 acres or 108 square miles. Of this 52,193 acres or 75·83 per cent. were cultivated, while 18,471 acres bore a double crop. The proportion

is very high, being only exceeded in Biswan and Laharpur; this has always been the case; but there has been a considerable extension of cultivation during recent years as at the first regular settlement the area under the plough amounted to 70·09 per cent. Of the remaining area, 6,422 acres were classed as barren; but of this all except 572 acres were either covered with water or else occupied by sites and roads. The culturable waste, including 1,880 acres under groves, was in all 10,192 acres; most of this is very poor land that would hardly repay tillage, as the fallow area is comparatively very small. The kharif is the principal harvest, the chief staples being rice and sugarcane; the latter is very extensively grown in this pargana and is largely responsible for its prosperity. In the rabi gram and peas take the lead, followed by wheat and barley. The cultivation is very good on the whole, as there are large numbers of Kurmis who are most careful and prosperous husbandmen.

The general rent-rate of the pargana is high, the average cash rate at the time of the last settlement being Rs. 5-14-0 per acre. These rents vary from Rs. 9-8-0 in the case of garden cultivation by Muraos to Rs. 4-7-0 paid by Rajputs. Kurmis pay an all-round rate of Rs. 6-1-0 per acre. These last are by far the most numerous, while next to them come Musalmans, Ahirs, Brahmans, Chamars and Pasis. The revenue rose from Rs. 52,379 at the summary settlement to Rs. 62,250 at the first regular assessment. The final demand now stands at Rs. 78,140, giving an enhancement of no less than 51 per cent. This is inclusive of the demand for the ten mahals which are classed as alluvial; they were assessed in 1899 at Rs. 12,745, but the settlement was made for the whole period unconditionally.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 65,255 persons, of whom 34,682 were males and 30,573 females. Classified according to religions, there were 54,687 Hindus, 10,537 Musalmans and 31 Jains. The population has risen largely since the first census of 1869, when there were 54,447 inhabitants. The pargana contains 114 villages, but none are of any great size or importance. The largest is Bansura, which has been separately mentioned; while Sadrpur itself is quite an insignificant place. Communications are somewhat poor. One road leads from

Biswan through Sadrpur and Bansura to Rampur Mathura in Kondri South, another from Mahmudabad to Chandauli ferry on the Chauka and thence to Tambaur, and a third from Dafra on the latter road to Bansura.

The history of the pargana is very scanty. It is said that in former days the tract was possessed by the Bhars and that they were driven out by Solankhi Rajputs and Kayasths, the latter claiming to have gained the entire pargana at one time. In later days it was invaded by the Musalmans, and after them came Janwars from the neighbourhood of Biswan, who seized about half the pargana. During Nawabi times one Hansraj, a native of Gwalior and a risaldar in the Oudh service, obtained the estate of Bajhera in *jagir* from the Nawab, and this is still held by his descendants. Of the 114 villages in the pargana 94 are owned by taluqdars, nine of them being subsettled, ten by zamindars, and only ten by coparcenary bodies. The largest landholder is the Raja of Mahmudabad who owns 55 villages; thirteen others belong to his kinsman of Bhatwamau in Bara Banki; six are held by the Khattris of Muizuddinpur, and three villages belong to the Kayasth taluqdars of Rampur Kalan. The remainder are chiefly owned by Rajputs and Kayasths.

SEOTA, *Pargana* KONDRI NORTH, *Tahsil* BISWAN.

A large village, lying in latitude 27° 36′ north and longitude 81° 12′ east, at a distance of 32 miles east from Sitapur and four miles north of the road from that place to Bahraich, and at a short distance west of the road from Thanagaon to Tambaur. The population of the place in 1901 was 4,054 persons, of whom 926 were Musalmans. A bazar is held here twice a week and there is an upper primary school. In the village are the ruins of an old mosque and a large *khera*, said to be the remains of a fort built by the reputed founder, the ubiquitous Alha of Kanauj, in honour of whom and of his wife, Sunari, a fair takes place on every Puranmashi. Another small fair occurs on the Basant Panchmi in honour of a Musalman saint named Saiyid Maruf. All the houses of the place are built of mud owing to the common superstition that

prevails in various parts of Oudh against building a masonry house or growing sugarcane. The prejudice against sugarcane has, however, in large measure disappeared from the neighbourhood of late years, probably owing to the security of British rule. The village lands are very extensive, covering 3,278 acres and are assessed at Rs. 4,300. The owner is the Raja of Mahmudabad.

SIDHAULI, *Pargana* BARI, *Tahsil* SIDHAULI.

The headquarters of the tahsil stand in a small village on the main road from Sitapur to Lucknow, in latitude 27° 17′ north and longitude 80° 51′ east, at a distance of 23 miles from Sitapur. The main road is here crossed by that from Bari to Mahmudabad, which is metalled from the tahsil eastwards. Parallel to the Lucknow road runs the Lucknow, Sitapur and Bareilly State Railway, with a station a mile to the north in the village of Bahadurpur, where is a military encamping-ground. North of the station the line and the main road are crossed by the metalled road to Biswan. Sidhauli owes its importance solely to its position, as on account of the greater convenience of the latter the tahsil was removed here from Bari, which lies some two miles to the west, a few years ago. The construction of the railway has led to the development of a flourishing market here which forms the centre of a large export trade in grain. In addition to the tahsil buildings, Sidhauli possesses a police-station, cattle-pound, post-office and an upper primary school, the tahsili school being still at Bari. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday in each week. The place also forms the headquarters of an assistant in the Opium Department. The population of the village at the last census numbered 1,167 persons, of whom 203 were Musalmans. The proprietors are Kayasths; the village lands cover 548 acres and are assessed at Rs. 1,000.

SIDHAULI *Tahsil.*

This is the south-eastern tahsil of the district, and is composed of the five parganas of Bari, Manwan, Mahmudabad, Sadrpur and Kondri South, all of which have been separately described in detail. The tahsil is bounded on the south by the Bara Banki and

Lucknow districts, on the east by the Ghagra which separates it from Bahraich, on the north by the Biswan and Sitapur tahsils, and on the west by pargana Gundlamau of tahsil Misrikh and by the Gundwa pargana of the Hardoi district. It was formerly known as Bari; but the headquarters were removed to Sidhauli some years ago after the construction of the railway. The total area in 1902 was 321,572 acres or 502·45 square miles. The tract varies greatly in appearance. Kondri and Sadrpur belong to the alluvial *ganjar*, which is under the influence of the Chauka and its tributaries; west of this is the *tarai*, extending to the old high bank. Beyond the latter are the uplands reaching to the high sandy bank above the Gumti; but the level is not maintained throughout as the central portion is marked by a strong depression in which there are numerous *jhils*, whose surplus waters escape southwards into Bara Banki.

The tahsil is administered as a subdivision of the district in the charge of a full-powered officer, and for civil purposes forms part of the Biswan munsifi. The Raja of Mahmudabad is an honorary magistrate of the 3rd class within the limits of his estate, in the police circles of Mahmudabad, Biswan and Sidhauli, and is also an honorary munsif for the parganas of Mahmudabad and Kondri South. For the purposes of police administion there are stations at Sidhauli and Mahmudabad. The former circle extends over the greater part of pargana Bari, the whole of Manwan, as well as pargana Gundlamau in Misrikh, a portion of Machhrehta in the same tahsil, and part of Pirnagar in tahsil Sitapur. The Mahmudabad circle comprises most of the Mahmudabad and Sadrpur parganas; the remainder belongs to Biswan. Pargana Kondri South lies in the Thanagaon circle.

The population of the tahsil in 1901 numbered 299,492 persons, of whom 157,389 were males and 142,103 females. There had been a very rapid increase during the preceding ten years, for in 1891 the total was 269,112. Classified according to religions, there were 2,55,242 Hindus, 43,962 Musalmans, and 288 others, the last including 182 Jains, 55 Christians, 33 Sikhs, and 18 Aryas. Of the Hindus, Kurmis are the most numerous, amounting to 39,759 persons at the last census, while Ahirs, Chamars and Pasis each had over 30,000 members. Next come Brahmans, numbering over

21,000, Lodhs, Muraos and then Rajputs, of whom there were 7,378. The last belong chiefly to the Panwar, Chauhan and Bais clans, while in the east Raikwars and Tomars are fairly numerous. Other well-represented Hindu castes are Kahars, Dhobis, Gadariyas, Lunias, Kumhars, Koeris, Bharbhunjas and Telis. Among the Muhammadans, Julahas are the most numerous, amounting to 7,180 persons, and next to them come Behnas, Shaikhs, Pathans, Nais, Faqirs, Telis and Kunjras. Like the other subdivisions the tahsil is almost wholly agricultural. The only industry deserving of mention is the manufacture of cotton cloth, but even this is in a declining state.

The chief town in the tahsil is Mahmudabad; but with the exception of this and the Act XX town of Paintepur, there is no place of any great size. Separate articles will be found on Sidhauli itself, the pargana capitals of Bari, Manwan and Sadrpur, and on the villages of Bansura in Sadrpur, Ataria in Manwan and Rampur and Mathura in Kondri South. The schools, bazars, fairs and post-offices of the tahsil are shown in the appendix.

The tahsil, at least in the western half, is well provided with means of communication. The parganas of Manwan and Bari are traversed by the railway from Lucknow to Sitapur, with stations at Ataria and Sidhauli. Parallel to this runs the metalled road from Lucknow to Shahjahanpur, from which metalled branches run to Mahmudabad and Biswan. The unmetalled roads comprise those from Mahmudabad to Biswan, Bilehra, Bahramghat and Bahraich; from Biswan to Sadrpur and Rampur; from Sidhauli to Bari and Misrikh, and from Manwan to Sandila. Communications in the eastern half will be greatly improved by the new railway from Sitapur to Bahramghat, which will pass through the stations of Paintepur, Mahmudabad and Sarayan.

SITAPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* SITAPUR.

The headquarters town of the district takes its name from what was till the annexation of Oudh a small village lying on the right bank of the Sarayan river, in latitude 27° 34′ north and longitude 80° 41′ east. In 1856 the cantonment was established and a civil station built on the left bank of the river opposite the village and within the confines of pargana Khairabad. Here was

erected the large bazar known as Thompsonganj, which derived its name after Captain Thompson, one of the earliest deputy commissioners, in the lands of the revenue *mauza* of Alamnagar. This was built after the mutiny, and at the same time the cantonments were laid out afresh and new barracks erected for the accommodation of a considerable force of British troops. Since its selection as the capital of the district Sitapur has grown largely, and this has especially been the case with the part of the town lying on the Khairabad side, so that the bulk of the municipality and the whole of the cantonments actually lie in a different pargana from that to which the place gives its name. The cantonments extend to the south and east of the civil station, which contains the district courts and offices, the jail and the bungalows of the official residents, and occupies a bend of the Sarayan. Both cantonments and civil lines are traversed from north-west to south-east by the main road from Shahjahanpur to Lucknow, which crosses the river by a masonry bridge and passes through the southern portions of the old town of Sitapur. To the east of this is the Lucknow, Sitapur and Bareilly State Railway, which follows the road as far as cantonments and then turns north from the railway station in the direction of Hargam and Lakhimpur. From the station unmetalled roads run eastwards to Laharpur and Bahraich and north to Lakhimpur along the railway. From Sitapur itself similar roads lead to Gola on the north, Baragaon on the north-west and Misrikh on the south-west.

The growth of the town is illustrated by the results obtained at the various enumerations. At the first census of Oudh in 1869 Sitapur was a small place of only 5,780 inhabitants. In 1881 the total had risen to no less than 18,544, the increase being partly due to the natural development of the place and partly to the extension of the area at the time of the demarcation of the municipal boundaries. The census of 1891 showed a further development, the total population of the municipality and cantonments being 21,380. At the last census the population numbered in all 22,557 souls, of whom 3,603 resided in cantonments and the rest within municipal limits. Of the latter, 10,942 were Hindus, 7,564 were Musalmans, 337 Christians, 42 Jains and 69 Sikhs, Aryas and others. The cantonment population was made up of 2,521 Hindus, 817

Musalmans and 265 others, chiefly the European soldiers of the garrison.

The town and station are prettily situated and well laid out; fine groves are to be seen in all directions, while other ornaments of the place are the two municipal gardens known as the public garden and the Lalbagh. Beside the usual district offices the public buildings comprise the dispensary with the Dufferin hospital, the post and telegraph offices and the dak bungalow. Close to Thompsonganj on the south is the military encamping-ground. The chief markets of the place are Thompsonganj, from which a large export trade in grain and other articles is carried on, and the *sadr* bazar in cantonments, while there are several small bazars across the river in the old town. The educational establishments at Sitapur comprise the high school founded in 1859, with its branch at Thompsonganj, the mission anglo-vernacular schools for boys and girls supported by grants-in-aid, and a municipal middle vernacular school.

Sitapur was first constituted as a municipality in 1868, and is now administered under Act I of 1900. The board consists of 12 members, of whom nine are elected and three nominated by Government. The income is chiefly obtained from an octroi tax on imports, while other sources are the tax on professions and trades, rents of lands and houses, pounds and the *parao* tax. The details of income and expenditure since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* The cantonments are managed by the usual cantonment committee.

There is but little to say about the early history of Sitapur. According to the common account the place derives its name from Sita, the wife of Ram Chandra, who is said to have stayed in this locality during her pilgrimage. There are, however, no ancient remains in the place, and it is worthy of note that in the days of Akbar the name was Chhitiapur and had no connection with Sita whatever. The present town is said to have been founded after the Musalman invasion by some Rajputs, styled Nirbansis or Nandbansis, whose descendants held the lands to within recent times. At present the chief proprietors are a family of Kayasths. Adjoining cantonments and the civil lines on the south-west is the village

* Appendix, Table XVI.

of Kunwan Khera, which gives its name to the taluqa owned by Nawab Baqar Ali Khan.

SITAPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* SITAPUR.

This pargana lies in the north of the district, between Maholi and Misrikh on the west and the Sarayan river on the east, which separates it from Hargam and Khairabad. To the south lies Ramkot, and to the north the Kheri district. In shape it is long and narrow, the greatest length from north to south being about 20 miles and the greatest breadth some 12 miles. Besides the Sarayan there is another smaller stream called the Purai, which enters the pargana in the north-west and flows through the centre to join the Sarayan just below Sitapur. The northern half of the pargana lies low; the drainage is very deficient and the tract suffers greatly in wet years. The soil is a stiff loam and there is but little real clay and practically no *bhur*. In the neighbourhood of the stream the land is broken and uneven, while elsewhere are large stretches of coarse grass jungles which greatly impede cultivation. The southern portion is far superior, consisting of a high friable loam, although this also greatly deteriorates in the neighbourhood of the streams. The villages classed as precarious are 23 in number: twelve of them, lying in the north and south-west, suffer in wet years; nine others in the east have a light undulating soil with deficient means of irrigation; and the remaining two are classed as precarious on account of the spread of *kans* grass.

The total area of the pargana in 1904 was 73,713 acres or 115 square miles. Of this, 52,817 acres or 71·65 per cent. were cultivated in the same year, the proportion showing a great improvement since the first regular settlement, when 62·37 per cent. of the land was under the plough. Of the remaining area, 7,208 acres were returned as unfit for cultivation; but only 1,292 acres were actually barren, the rest being occupied by roads, sites and the like, or else covered with water.. The culturable waste, amounting in all to 13,688 acres, comprised 2,218 acres under groves and a large amount of inferior jungle land, much of which would never repay tillage. The cultivation is on the whole very poor: the bulk of the tenants belong to the inferior

classes, the cattle are of a miserable type, and both landlords and tenants are for the most part in straitened circumstances. Nearly the whole area is grain-rented, and consequently the cultivators direct all their attention to sugarcane, from which they reap the whole profit themselves. The rabi area slightly exceeds the kharif in extent, the principal crops in the former being urd, rice, sanwan and sugarcane, and in the latter wheat, gram and peas.

Rents range high, the average at the last assessment amounting to Rs. 6-5-0 per acre; but as cash rents are nowhere very prevalent the figures are apt to be misleading. The tenants are mainly Brahmans, Chamars, Pasis, Musalmans and Rajputs, with a fair sprinkling of Kurmis and Muraos. The revenue of the pargana at the summary settlement was Rs. 56,211. This was raised at the first regular settlement to Rs. 66,079, and at the last settlement the demand was fixed at Rs. 79,285, representing an enhancement of 18 per cent. on the expiring revenue.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 74,155 persons, of whom 40,305 were males and 33,850 females. There was a large number of Musalmans, amounting to 13,823 persons. These figures include the municipality of Sitapur, a considerable proportion of which lies in the Khairabad pargana. There are altogether 170 villages, but with the exception of the headquarters none are of any size; only three, Keshopur, Sardarnagar and Kuraia Udaipur have a population of over 1,000 souls. Means of communication are fair, especially in the southern half, which is traversed by the main road from Lucknow to Sitapur and Shahjahanpur. Unmetalled branches run from Sitapur to Muhamdi in Kheri on the north, to Baragaon in Maholi, and to Ramkot and Misrikh on the south-west.

The villages of the pargana are divided into 259 mahals, of which 39 are held by taluqdars, five of these being subsettled: 131 in zamindari tenure, and 89 by coparcenary bodies. The chief taluqdars are the Bais of Basaidih, the Gaurs of Jar Saadatnagar and the Raja of Mahmudabad. Small properties are also held by the Mughal Nawab of Kunwan Khera and the Thakurain of Katesar. An account of all these estates has already been given in Chapter III. The chief proprietors are the Gaurs, who hold

nearly 80 villages. Besides the taluqas belonging to this clan there are several zamindari estates, the largest being that of Keshopur. A few villages are still held by Nirbansis or Nandbansis, a subdivision of the Chauhans, who claim descent from one Gahildeo, the representative of a branch of the Chauhan family of Dehli who invaded the district in 1092 A.D. and drove out the old low caste proprietors. These Chauhans were dispossessed of the greater part of their property by the Gaurs, whose arrival did not take place till the beginning of the eighteenth century.

SITAPUR *Tahsil.*

This subdivision occupies the north-central portion of the district, being bounded by Kheri on the north, Biswan on the south and south-east, Sidhauli on the south and Misrikh on the west. It is composed of the the six parganas of Sitapur, Hargam, Ramkot, Khairabad, Pirnagar and Laharpur, each of which has been separately described in detail. The total area in 1902 was 364,638 acres or 569·75 square miles. The tract is of a fairly uniform character and belongs to the *uparhar* or upland portion of the district. In the north the land lies low and drainage is defective; but the south is a plateau of good loam soil, rising into broken sandy ground along the rivers.

The tahsil is administered as a subdivision in the charge of a magistrate on the district staff. There are benches of honorary magistrates at Sitapur and Khairabad for the disposal of petty cases occurring within municipal limits. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the tahsil forms part of the Sitapur munsifi, while Thakur Suraj Bakhsh Singh has the powers of an honorary munsif in pargana Pirnagar, and Thakur Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh in pargana Khairabad. For police purposes there are stations at Sitapur, Laharpur, Hargam and Kamalpur, as well as the outposts at Khairabad and the Sitapur cantonments. The circles do not coincide with the fiscal subdivisions. Those of Laharpur and Hargam indeed comprise the parganas of those names; but the former also includes part of Biswan and the latter the northern portion of pargana Sitapur, consisting of 41 villages. In the west of the same pargana 21 villages also belong

to the Maholi thana. The Khairabad pargana is divided between the circles of Sitapur and Kamalpur, while the latter also extends into the adjoining parganas of Biswan, Bari and Machhrehta. Seven villages of Pirnagar are included in the Sidhauli circle, while Ramkot is divided between those of Sitapur and Misrikh.

The population of the tahsil at the last census numbered 311,264 persons, of whom 163,794 were males and 147,470 females. The increase during the preceding ten years had been less than in the other subdivisions of the district, but amounted to 20,074 in all. Classified according to religions, there were 250,000 Hindus, 60,467 Musalmans and 797 others, the last including 655 Christians, 63 Jains, 44 Sikhs and 35 Aryas. Of the Hindus the most numerous castes are Chamars, Pasis, Brahmans, Ahirs, Kurmis, Lodhs and Rajputs, all of whom have over 10,000 representatives. The Rajputs belong to many different clans, the strongest being the Gaurs, who are also the chief landowners, while next to them come Bais, Chauhans, Janwars, Sombansis, Tomars and Rathors, all of these having 500 members apiece. Other well represented Hindu castes are Kahars, Muraos, Telis, Dhobis and Kayasths. Among the Musalmans, Julahas predominate as usual, while next to them come Shaikhs, Pathans, converted Rajputs, Behnas, Nais, Faqirs and Gaddis.

The principal place in the tahsil is Sitapur, the headquarters of the district and a municipality. Khairabad and Laharpur are also large towns of considerable importance; but apart from these there are few places of any size or interest. Separate articles will be found on Hargam, Ramkot, Pirnagar, Kamalpur, Talgaon and Nabinagar. The lists of markets, fairs, schools and post-offices will be found in the appendix.

The tahsil is well provided with means of communication. It is traversed from north to south by the Lucknow-Sitapur and Bareilly State railway, which has stations at Kamalpur, Khairabad, Sitapur and Hargam. The tahsil will shortly have the benefit of another line of railway running from Sitapur to Biswan and Burhwal; there will be a station at Parsendi in the Laharpur pargana. Parallel to the main line runs the metalled road from Lucknow to Sitapur, where it leaves the

railway and turns north-west to Shahjahanpur. Other metalled roads include that from Sitapur to Biswan and portions of those from Sitapur to Misrikh and from Khairabad to Nimkhar. There are numerous unmetalled roads running from Sitapur to Lakhimpur, Gola, Maholi and Laharpur; from Laharpur to Lakhimpur, to Biswan and to Hargam, the last continuing to Baragaon and Maholi. It is proposed to metal the last road from Laharpur to the railway. The rivers are bridged on the metalled roads and also on that from Sitapur to Laharpur over the Gond river.

TALGAON, *Pargana* LAHARPUR, *Tahsil* SITAPUR.

This large village lies in 27° 37′ north latitude and 80° 52′ east longitude, in the south of the pargana, a short distance north of Parsendi, some two miles east of the road from Laharpur to Khairabad, and about twelve miles from Sitapur. It derives its name from the numerous *jhils* in the neighbourhood, the largest being that adjoining the village site. The population in 1901 numbered 2,016 persons, including 924 Musalmans, many of whom are Khanzadas, the descendants of the original founders. There are several masonry houses belonging to these people, who hold under-proprietary rights in the village, as also do a number of Kirmani Saiyids. The superior proprietor is the Mughal Nawab of Kunwan Khera. The total area of the village is 1,650 acres and the revenue Rs. 1,390. Talgaon contains an upper primary school, a cattle-pound, three mosques, and a bazar known as Hasanganj, in which markets are held twice a week. A police-station is shortly to be established here or in the neighbourhood.

TAMBAUR, *Pargana* TAMBAUR, *Tahsil* BISWAN.

The capital of the pargana of this name is a small town situated in latitude 27° 44′ north and longitude 81° 10′ east, on the unmetalled road from Sitapur to Mallanpur and Bahraich, some 35 miles north-east of the district headquarters and six miles west of Mallanpur. A short distance west of the town a branch road leads to Thanagaon and Mahmudabad. Tambaur lies between the Chauka and Dahawar rivers, the latter flowing two miles to the east and the former four miles to the west, while the intervening space is interlaced with many smaller streams

and old channels, which render traffic in the rains a matter of great difficulty. The population of the place at the last census was 2,055 persons; but to this should properly be added the 2,718 souls residing in Ahmadabad, which lies to the west and practically forms a single site with Tambaur. In the town are a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, a large upper primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. There is a temple here built about 1770 by one Mansa Ram, qanungo, who also constructed a masonry tank which is now in a ruinous condition. In Ahmadabad is the *dargah* of Shahid Burhan-ud-din, said to have been in the army of Saiyid Salar Masaud, when he passed through Tambaur in 1026 A.D. A small fair is held here on the first Sunday in Jeth. A much larger gathering occurs in Aghan on the occasion of the Dhanusjag festival. The lands of Tambaur and Ahmadabad together cover 2,316 acres; they are divided into a number of mahals and are held by Kairati Musalmans at a total revenue of Rs. 1,960.

The place is of considerable antiquity. It is situated in that part of the district which was once officially, and still is locally, known as Qila Nawagarh, a name derived from the fort built in 589 Hijri on the banks of the Dahawar by Shahab-ud-din Ghori on the site of the old fort of Alha, the Banaphar, the reputed founder of Seota. In 911 H. the town and the fort were swept away by the river, and for 50 years the governor of the district resided in Mughalpur, a village some ten miles to the west. In 963 H. the headquarters were transferred to Tambaur, which at all times remained in the possession of the Musalmans and escaped absorption by the Raikwar taluqdars.

TAMBAUR *Pargana*, *Tahsil* BISWAN.

This pargana is bounded on the north and north-west by the Kheri district and on the south by the Biswan pargana. To the south-west lies Laharpur and to the east pargana Kondri North. The pargana is bisected by the river Chauka, while along the northern boundary runs the river Dahawar. The constant changes in the course of these streams have altered the nature of the pargana very greatly of late years. Since the diversion of the Chauka into the Dahawar the floods in the western portions have become

very much less, and in the eastern half very much more, severe than formerly. It is uncertain what will be the future course of this stream. There are a great many water channels leading away from the Dahawar, into any of which a great volume of flood may in time be poured and a new river formed. The surface soil is found to vary with the characteristics of the floods to which it is exposed; we generally find sand when the flood is rapid, a stiff clay where the flood is stationary and a fairly consistent loam where the floods are light and occasional. All the soil is unusually light in colour and in the broad sunlight the white sand along the rivers and in the beds of the watercourses cause a glare which is very painful to the eyes. The high sandy banks of the river and water-courses are, however, generally protected by tamarisk jungles, which serve a useful purpose in binding the loose soil and arresting the violence of the floods. Further inland the country is characterized by numerous groves, while there are also many waste tracts consisting chiefly of *usar* and sparsely dotted with babul trees. The village sites are placed on slight elevations and are gradually raised by the frequent subsidence of the mud huts. They are often protected by low earthworks, but in many villages on the approach of the floods it is usual to erect a rough wooden flooring some 18 inches above the ground within the cottages; and where the flood is strongest the people vacate their cottages or either live on wooden platforms until the water subsides, or migrate for the time to the centre of the district, leaving one or two persons behind to watch over their submerged interests. These floods vary immensely in depth, duration and character. The depth generally ranges from six inches to four feet and during the rains alligators and fish freely traverse the country, while human intercourse is restricted to communication by boats, which the taluqdars and larger zamindars provide for the convenience of the tenantry.

It is only to be expected that in such a pargana a large proportion of the land should be classed as precarious. This description applies to the whole tract; but the degree of danger to which the crops are subjected varies in different parts. The wide belt down the centre, on either side of the Chauka, consists of purely alluvial land, which is assessed for a short term only;

and a similar state of things prevails along the Dahawar. East of the Chauka all the land is very precarious; the western half is also dependent on the floods; but it has benefited by the recent changes in the river system. At the same time it is almost exclusively owned by taluqdars or landlords who have large estates elsewhere, and consequently needs less attention.

The total area of the pargana in 1904 was 119,621 acres or 187 square miles. Of this, 86,752 acres or 72·37 per cent. were under cultivation. This figure naturally varies with the character of the season; but on the whole the pargana shows a considerable development, although at the first regular settlement over 68 per cent. of the land was already under the plough. Of the remaining area, 13,690 acres was classed as barren in 1904; but of this more than half was under water, and the bulk of the remainder occupied by sites, roads and buildings, the actually barren land being only 2,779 acres. The culturable waste comprised 19,179 acres, including 2,124 acres of groves; most of this consists of fallow, which is more or less recent. The irrigated area is very small as there is no necessity for artificial watering, owing to the nature of the soil and the height of the water level. In the last year of record only 1,109 acres were irrigated, chiefly from the various watercourses and to a small extent from the few masonry wells. These returns include those of the alluvial mahals, which cover some 73 square miles. The principal crops are rice, kodon, bajra and urd in the kharif, while in the rabi barley predominates, followed by wheat, gram and peas, as well as a fair proportion of garden cultivation. In the lowlands *jarhan* rice is extensively grown and small embankments are made along the sides of the watercourses to prevent sudden floods and sudden returns of water. Generally speaking, the kharif may be very valuable, but is always precarious. The rabi harvest is of a less precarious character, but is never of great value.

Rents vary largely according to the locality and the caste of the cultivator. At the last settlement the general average for the whole pargana was Rs. 4-12-1 per acre, but was generally lower in the zamindari and higher in the coparcenary estates. The cultivation is poor and the tenants inferior, the chief castes being Brahmans, Chamars, Musalmans and Ahirs, with a fair proportion

of Muraos and Kurmis. The first-named pay the lowest rents, the average cash rates at the settlement for this caste being Rs. 3-9-0 per acre. The Muraos, who have most of the garden land, pay the highest rent, the general average in their case being Rs. 6-14-0 per acre. The revenue of the pargana at the time of the summary settlement was fixed at Rs. 59,837. This was raised at the regular settlement to Rs. 93,604, but subsequently the revenue was reduced to Rs. 57,078 at the general revision. At the last settlement the final *jama* was assessed at Rs. 67,810. This includes the demand for the alluvial mahals, the revenue for the ordinary settled portion of the pargana being Rs. 32,111, while the whole represents an enhancement of 19 per cent. on the expiring demand. The alluvial mahals numbered 63 in all, but of these 17 were assessed unconditionally for the whole term of the settlement, while in the case of 11 others the full term of assessment was accepted conditionally, and only 35 were treated under the ordinary rules.

The population of the pargana in 1901 numbered 91,743 persons, of whom 47,782 were males and 43,691 females. Musalmans are fairly numerous, amounting to 10,439 souls. The pargana contains 166 villages, but the only place of any size is Tambaur itself, which includes the large adjoining village of Ahmadabad. There are no manufactures and no large markets except, perhaps, Tambaur. Means of communication are necessarily very poor. The northern half is traversed by the unmetalled road from Sitapur and Laharpur to Tambaur, Mallānpur and Bahraich, but this is unbridged and is generally impassable in the rains; it crosses the Chauka by a ferry at Chandi and an eastern channel of the river at Sheopuri. A branch road takes off from this at Mughalpur and leads to Lakhimpur, and another road goes south from near Tambaur to Thanagaon and Mahmudabad.

The early history of the pargana is purely traditional, the story going that the land was given to Alha, the Banaphar chieftain, by Jaya Chandra of Kanauj. This Alha built a fort at Tambaur, which was then known as Purwa Tambolian. The tract subsequently passed into the possession of the Pasis, who were subdued by Shahab-ud-din Ghori, who built the fort of Nawagarh, which was afterwards washed away by the Dahawar. The 166 villages are divided into 192 mahals, of which 93

are held by taluqdars, 74 by zamindars and the rest by coparcenary bodies, chiefly in perfect pattidari. There are 199 acres of *nazul* land, almost the whole of which is under the management of the district board. The taluqdars of the pargana are very numerous. The largest landowner is the Gaur Thakurain of Katesar. The Raikwar Raja of Mallanpur, the Bais taluqdar of Basaidih and the Sombansi taluqdar of Siwaijpur in Hardoi, each hold ten mahals, while smaller estates belong to the Gaur taluqdars of Khajurahra in Hardoi, the Musalman Gaurs of Akbarpur, the Raja of Mahmudabad and the Saiyid taluqdar of Jalalpur in Hardoi. One or two villages also belong to the Isanagar, Kunwan Khera, Mahewa and Rampur Mathura estates. An account of all these taluqdars has already been given in Chapter III. Generally speaking, Rajputs hold by far the largest share of the land, owning the whole of 100 villages and portions of a few others. Next to them come Musalmans, Kayasths and Brahmans.

THANAGAON, *Pargana* KONDRI NORTH, *Tahsil* BISWAN.

This village lies in the south of the pargana, in latitude 27° 28′ north and longitude 81° 14′ east, a short distance east of the road from Mahmudabad to Tambaur, about nineteen miles by road from the tahsil headquarters. The place is chiefly noticeable as giving its name to the estate held by the descendants of Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, the rebel Bais chieftain of Shankarpur in Rai Bareli. In contains a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, an upper primary school and a small bazar, in which markets are held twice weekly. The population at the last census numbered 1,792 persons, including 487 Musalmans and a large proportion of Brahmans. The village has a total area of 1,499 acres and is assessed at Rs. 1,220.

GAZETTEER

OF

SITAPUR.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

SITAPUR.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

TABLE I.—*Population by Tahsíls*, 1901.

Tahsíl.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sitapur ...	311,264	163,794	147,470	250,000	132,601	117,399	60,467	30,743	29,724	797	450	347
Biswan ...	297,277	155,320	141,957	248,452	129,953	118,499	48,757	25,329	23,428	68	38	30
Sidhauli ...	299,492	157,389	142,103	255,242	134,470	120,772	43,962	22,776	21,186	288	143	145
Misrikh ...	267,440	143,334	124,106	246,233	131,994	114,239	21,163	11,301	9,862	44	39	5
Total ...	1,175,473	619,837	555,636	999,927	529,018	470,909	174,349	90,149	84,200	1,197	670	527

Table II.—*Population by Thánas*, 1901.

District.	Serial No. of Thánas.	Name of Thána.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sitapur.	1	Biswan ...	133,460	70,051	63,409	105,723	55,754	49,969	27,685	14,272	13,413	52	25	27
	2	Tambaur ...	83,180	43,099	40,081	70,712	36,692	34,020	12,452	6,394	6,058	16	13	3
	3	Thanagaon ...	77,055	40,538	36,517	67,480	35,519	31,961	9,560	5,009	4,551	15	10	5
	4	Sidhauli ...	117,965	61,869	56,096	106,442	55,880	50,562	11,456	5,960	5,496	67	29	38
	5	Sitapur ...	141,399	75,056	66,343	116,180	62,154	54,026	24,490	12,484	12,006	729	418	311
	6	Kamalpur ...	64,771	33,706	31,065	59,138	30,834	28,304	5,596	2,852	2,744	37	20	17
	7	Laharpur ...	156,727	81,735	74,992	126,966	66,579	60,387	29,730	15,144	14,586	31	12	19
	8	Mahmudabad ...	136,008	71,460	64,548	109,694	57,775	51,919	26,108	13,581	12,527	206	104	102
	9	Misrikh ...	96,862	51,205	45,657	85,788	45,453	40,335	11,066	5,747	5,319	8	5	3
	10	Maholi ...	114,253	62,583	51,670	106,117	58,029	48,088	8,100	4,520	3,580	36	34	2
	11	Hargam ...	53,793	28,535	25,258	45,687	24,349	21,338	8,106	4,186	3,920	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,175,473	619,837	555,636	999,927	529,018	470,909	174,349	90,149	84,200	1,197	670	527

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year		Births.				Deaths.		
	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Rate per 1,000.*	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Rate per 1,000.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891	35,137	18,604	16,533	32·67	27,858	15,103	12,755	25·90
1892	42,609	22,407	20,202	39·62	42,940	23,185	19,755	39·93
1893	47,137	24,770	22,367	43·83	22,963	12,150	10,813	21·35
1894	45,078	23,614	21,464	41·92	50,672	27,218	23,454	47·12
1895	39,064	20,371	18,693	36·32	27,304	14,767	12,537	25·39
1896	38,221	19,849	18,372	35·54	31,718	17,420	14,298	29·49
1897	36,535	18,931	17,604	33·97	39,917	21,656	18,261	37·12
1898	46,028	23,837	22,191	42·80	28,228	14,839	13,389	26·25
1899	53,923	28,054	25,869	50·14	41,294	21,623	19,671	38·40
1900	49,814	25,784	24,030	46·32	31,373	16,579	14,794	29·17
1901	50,863	26,578	24,285	43·27	34,192	17,868	16,324	29·09
1902	55,018	28,642	26,376	46·80	36,783	19,457	17,326	31·29
1903	58,029	30,400	27,629	49·36	55,842	29,766	26,076	47·50
1904	55,223	28,650	26,573	46·98	38,808	19,384	19,424	33·01
1905								
1906								
1907								
1908								
1909								
1910								
1911								
1912								
1913								
1914								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are caleulated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to Cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from— All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	27,858	...	4,720	21	20,971	203
1892	42,940	...	10,837	27	29,683	264
1893	22,963	...	429	254	19,843	166
1894	50,672	...	5,905	395	39,831	418
1895	27,304	...	805	37	24,144	165
1896	31,718	...	1,222	228	27,410	180
1897	39,917	...	2,326	2,753	28,839	270
1898	28,228	...	224	53	24,330	94
1899	41,294	...	70	30	34,797	279
1900	31,373	...	949	7	25,873	210
1901	34,192	...	3,384	2	26,829	109
1902	36,783	...	417	7	31,966	88
1903	55,842	1,723	407	25	37,704	248
1904	38,808	3,773	36	6	28,628	163
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation, 1311 Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.						Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.				Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pirnagar	27,957	3,939	3,302	4,598	1,196	3,383	19	16,118	20,716	4,081
Khairabad	85,293	10,845	16,835	12,895	5,384	7,150	361	44,718	57,613	9,964
Ramkot...	12,533	1,042	3,999	1,955	1,037	908	10	5,537	7,492	847
Sitapur...	73 713	7,208	13,688	15,391	8,958	5,946	487	37,426	52,817	7,392
Laharpur	122,959	10,872	16,120	13,469	2,197	10,387	885	82,498	95,967	19,529
Hargam	42,191	4,929	6,033	7,788	2,590	5,114	84	23,441	31,229	5 848
Tahsil Sitapur ...	364,646	38,835	59,977	56,096	21,362	32,888	1,846	209,738	265,834	47,661
Biswan	140,561	13,150	19,646	21,382	5,466	15,214	702	86,383	107,765	29,409
Tambaur	119,621	13,690	19,179	1,109	327	160	622	85,643	86,752	40,251
Kondri North	101,587	11,971	17,793	399	352	40	7	71,424	71,823	30,993
Tahsil Biswan ...	361,769	38,811	56,618	22,890	6,145	15,414	1,331	243,450	266,340	100,653
Bari	79,589	11,444	10,923	21,175	2,818	18,314	43	36,047	57,222	17,434
Sadrpur	68,753	6,422	10,192	13,035	3,535	8,477	1,023	39,104	52,139	18,471
Kondri South	46,136	6,906	9,909	455	433	21	1	28,866	29,321	14,318
Mahmudabad	82,876	9,591	11,942	17,824	2,719	14,586	519	43,519	61,343	18,548
Manwan	44,257	6,247	6,642	10,527	2,559	7,686	282	20,841	31,368	9,540
Tahsil Sidhauli ...	321,611	40,610	49,608	63,016	12,064	49,084	1,868	168,377	231,393	78,311
Aurangabad	38,182	3,254	12,123	2,777	915	1,759	103	20,028	22,805	2,653
Chandra	82,397	4,632	17,749	8,861	5,932	2,983	546	51,155	60,016	3,424
Korauna	29,348	2,016	6,422	6,077	3,584	2,476	17	14,833	20,910	2,950
Gundlamau	40,764	4,745	7,116	2,964	913	1,844	207	25,939	28,903	4,146
Machhrehta	69,006	5,550	12,209	12,468	7,114	5,285	69	38,779	51.247	7,843
Misrikh	81,248	6,646	20,011	13,744	6,556	6,936	252	40,847	54,591	6,432
Maholi	51,306	4,670	8,735	13,171	8,428	4,070	673	24,730	37,901	7,209
Tahsil Misrikh ...	392,251	31,513	84,365	60,062	32,842	25,353	1,867	216,311	276,373	34,657
District Total ...	14,40,277	149,769	250,568	202,064	72,413	122,739	6,912	837,876	10,39,940	261,282

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Sitapur.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.							
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Urd and mung.	Maize.	Kodon.	Sanwan.	Bajra alone and mixed.
Fasli.													
1306	141,270	43,223	40,003	49,218	1,781	171,583	49,837	4,761	42,068	1,101	33,580	19,161	5,267
1307	123,568	43,727	32,144	39,135	2,409	177,025	56,925	4,356	53,146	716	23,446	15,810	6,416
1308	*...	...	...	...	...	184,812	57,996	6,353	45,579	770	27,218	19,395	8,370
1309	136,579	46,245	35,587	46,716	2,105	178,224	52,847	6,302	45,771	1,324	26,881	14,553	9,025
1310	141,253	52,128	34,979	45,524	1,948	175,748	47,098	3,435	47,731	2,080	32,737	15,380	6,990
1311	141,673	59,314	37,948	35,000	1,767	171,351	36,068	3,988	56,329	1,706	31,935	13,666	7,563
1312													
1313													
1314													
1315													
1316													
1317													
1318													
1319													
1320													
1321													

* No figures available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI (continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsīl Biswan.*

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Rabi. Wheat alone.	Rabi. Barley alone and mixed.	Rabi. Gram.	Rabi. Opium.	Kharif. Total.	Kharif. Rice.	Kharif. Sugar-cane.	Kharif. Urd and mung.	Kharif. Maize.	Kharif. Kodon.	Kharif. Sanwan.	Kharif. Bajra alone and mixed.
Fasli.													
1306	174,738	41,456	75,055	23,904	6,844	191,872	82,348	4,449	24,474	17,659	41,200	4,233	786
1307	140,250	43,642	45,166	21,560	7,478	186,982	79,546	5,061	37,586	14,185	33,163	3,669	841
1308	*...	...	...	...	...	199,637	74,597	4,846	33,388	26,366	36,567	4,155	1,348
1309	149,833	41,339	54,262	25,775	7,285	206,798	62,311	5,244	25,794	44,496	44,281	3,801	1,871
1310	150,271	48,353	46,327	24,348	6,578	195,454	60,471	4,515	25,731	40,233	44,646	3,504	1,527
1311	172,412	64,536	48,463	19,901	6,885	193,886	48,582	4,709	29,087	54,035	39,566	3,665	1,613
1312													
1313													
1314													
1315													
1316													
1317													
1318													
1319													
1320													
1321													

* No figures available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI (continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Sidhauli.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.							
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Urd and mung.	Maize.	Kodon.	Sanwan.	Bajra alone and mixed.
Fasli.													
1306	140,868	43,084	39,437	41,487	5,773	161,827	73,868	12,356	20,282	7,720	21,093	13,309	2,667
1307	124,249	44,057	30,583	32,998	6,416	163,705	78,822	13,050	25,803	5,454	15,733	11,640	2,792
1308	*...	...	...	...	...	162,255	74,910	12,838	23,008	6,566	16,903	11,025	4,460
1309 ...	134,033	42,200	32,925	42,532	6,100	166,013	73,170	13,651	22,000	9,171	20,305	9,510	4,569
1310	140,003	46,893	32,285	43,663	5,431	160,902	68,960	13,038	23,085	9,602	20,474	10,061	3,547
1311	154,877	56,639	38,383	39,433	5,747	151,493	56,297	12,843	27,410	9,220	21,048	7,808	4,915
1312													
1313													
1314													
1315													
1316													
1317													
1318													
1319													
1320													
1321													

* No figures available on account of census operations.

1681.

TABLE VI (concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Misrikh.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.							
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Urd and mung.	Maize.	Kodon.	Sanwan.	Bajra alone and mixed.
Fasli.													
1306	131,929	33,180	62,432	31,153	2,228	165,959	28,478	8,074	33,704	651	11,331	26,021	31,902
1307	119,343	34,934	59,799	19,482	2,867	162,344	30,883	7,072	45,922	598	4,732	19,667	32,804
1308	*...	...	...	...	...	173,467	29,530	8,447	37,695	483	5,736	25,645	37,959
1309	143,580	36,078	70,447	31,511	2,885	163,768	28,188	7,723	38,659	533	4,983	17,467	38,680
1310	150,569	40,196	71,881	32,635	2,620	165,349	26,003	4,955	45,154	898	5,286	21,384	36,776
1311	154,399	43,098	76,955	28,545	2,400	155,967	19,047	5,929	50,365	296	4,175	12,528	39,540
1312													
1313													
1314													
1315													
1316													
1317													
1318													
1319													
1320													
1321													

* No figures available on account of census operations.

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle-theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1897 ...	107	43	105	2	...	23	612	72	286	410	121	44	4	8
1898 ...	50	36	134	4	...	52	232	14	122	141	98	140	10	12
1899 ...	73	36	100	4	...	28	208	25	45	154	56	149	6	2
1900 ...	68	14	72	5	3	34	201	49	73	165	72	46	4	6
1901 ...	74	26	106	3	...	23	151	42	71	108	97	133	12	1
1902 ...	63	45	63	1	...	26	154	21	49	115	92	46	38	3
1903 ...	49	44	67	3	...	48	186	60	68	153	119	15	32	9
1904 ...	17	3	118	1	...	35	177	12	107	107	134	91	33	2
1905 ...														
1906 ...														
1907 ...														
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable Crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1897	4,354	21	1,984	2,577	520	2,057
1898	2,421	1	1,440	1,627	231	1,396
1899	2,388	2	1,258	1,445	231	1,214
1900	1,992	1	1,060	1,289	293	996
1901	1,800	27	926	1,162	253	909
1902	1,469	7	922	403	42	361
1903	1,805	22	1,137	1,363	239	1,124
1904	1,767	24	1,030	1,375	340	1,035
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.			
	1858.	1864—71.	1894—97.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sitapur	56,211	66,079	79,285	
Hargam	29,503	37,651	44,160	
Khairabad	49,788	69,742	88,400	
Laharpur	68,103	1,16,531	1,55,212	
Pirnagar	26,568	21,057	34,695	
Ramkot	7,300	12,194	15,090	
Total Tahsil Sitapur ...	2,37,473	3,23,254	4,16,842	
Misrikh	42,053	62,109	78,859	
Maholi	29,769	43,370	56,912	
Chandra	33,771	51,373	65,327	
Machhrehta	39,081	70,676	95,508	
Aurangabad	16,769	28,365	31,384	
Korauna	16,954	27,544	34,836	
Gundlamau...	27,557	33,213	35,917	
Total Tahsil Misrikh ...	2,05,954	3,16,650	3,98,743	
Bari	72,751	91,938	1,22,805	
Manwan	43,975	54,915	72,315	
Mahmudabad	76,817	1,13,468	1,54,845	
Sadrpur	52,379	62,250	78,140	
Kondri South	16,469	23,005	*31,140	
Total Tahsil Sidhauli ...	2,62,391	3,45,576	4,59,245	
Biswan	1,26,957	1,52,539	*1,91,490	
Tambaur	59,837	93,604	*67,810	
Kondri North	47,285	72,070	*68,060	
Total Tahsil Biswan ...	2,34,079	3,18,213	*3,27,360	
Total District ...	9,39,897	13,03,693	*16,02,190	

* Including the demand for alluvial mahals.

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year* 1311 *fasli.*

Pargana and tahsíl.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre— Cultivated.	Incidence per acre— Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pirnagar ...	Bahrimau ...	26,604	4,255	30,859	1 7 10	1 1 8
Khairabad ...	Khairabad ...	83,778	13,565	97,343	1 11 0	1 2 3
Ramkot ...	Ramkot ...	15,183	2,429	17,612	2 5 7	1 6 6
Sitapur ...	Chhitiapur ...	77,382	13,452	90,834	1 11 6	1 3 9
Laharpur ...	Laharpur ...	1,44,697	23,067	1,67,764	1 11 11	1 5 10
Hargam ...	Hargam ...	43,440	6,948	50,388	1 9 10	1 3 1
Tahsil Sitapur ...	...	3,91,084	63,716	4,54,800	1 11 4	1 3 11
Biswan ...	Biswan ...	1,80,398	28,636	2,09,034	1 15 0	1 7 9
Tambaur ...	Qila Nawagarh	1,01,289	16,205	1,17,494	1 5 1	0 15 8
Kondri North ...	Qila Nawagarh	84,608	13,537	98,145	1 3 8	0 15 5
Tahsil Biswan ...	...	3,66,295	58,378	4,24,673	1 9 6	1 2 9
Bari ...	Bari ...	1,20,583	19,474	1,40,057	2 7 2	1 12 2
Sadrpur ...	Sadrpur, Bangaon.	87,498	14,008	1,01,506	1 15 2	1 7 7
Kondri South ...	Sailuk ...	31,115	5,025	36,140	1 3 9	0 12 6
Mahmudabad ...	Bangaon, Fatehpur.	1,50,862	24,012	1,74,874	2 13 7	2 1 9
Manwan ...	Manwan ...	70,429	11,268	81,697	2 9 8	1 13 6
Tahsil Sidhauli...	...	4,60,487	73,787	5,34,274	2 4 11	1 10 7
Aurangabad ...	Nimkhar ...	31,384	5,006	36,390	1 9 7	0 15 3
Chandra ...	Gopamau ...	64,682	10,348	75,030	1 4 0	0 14 7
Korauna ...	Kharkila ...	34,357	6,019	40,376	1 14 0	1 6 0
Gundlamau ...	Nimkhar ...	35,917	5,747	41,664	1 7 1	1 0 4
Machhrehta ...	Machhrehta ...	92,013	14,742	106,755	2 1 4	1 8 9
Misrikh ...	Nimkhar ...	75,988	12,957	88,945	1 10 1	1 1 6
Maholi ...	Nimkhar ...	53,322	10,683	64,005	1 11 0	1 3 11
Tahsil Misrikh ...	...	387,663	65,502	4,53,165	1 10 3	1 2 6
District Total ...	...	16,05,529	2,61,383	18,66,912	1 12 9	1 4 9

Table XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from *tari* and *sendhi*.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of		Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor including *tari*.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
						Gánja.	*Charas.*										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	272	69,195	42,346	80	16,595	Not available.		7,305	17 7	93,481	1,110	647	154	68	214	48	13
1891-92 ...	208	90,068	46,084	46	20,150	Ditto.		8,045	19 6¼	1,18,598	3,374	840	187	75	215	48	13
1892-93 ...	256	95,679	39,715	88	17,610	159 38	23 22	8,530	19 34	1,22,384	5,081	893	163	79	217	49	13
1893-94 ...	336	90,684	35,962	98	19,130	177 21	14 8	7,839	16 37	1,18,227	1,708	755	178	73	217	50	17
1894-95 ...	176	75,701	29,508	121	19,993	54 4	36 9	7,142	16 17	1,03,275	1,865	627	186	66	203	50	15
1895-96 ...	256	61,209	25,896	100	19,000	16 13	39 16	6,229	15 23	86,874	1,484	539	177	58	209	49	15
1896-97 ...	256	48,974	23,502	90	16,311	...	51 25	5,546	14 6	71,210	1,083	441	152	51	212	66	16
1897-98 ...	320	75,523	37,699	55	17,341	...	55 10	5,950	15 8	99,224	833	679	161	55	218	66	16
1898-99 ...	416	94,788	47,080	55	23,544	1 28	68 15	6,622	17 26	1,25,470	889	863	222	61	196	65	16
1899-1900 .	419	105,502	50,564	100	34,743	...	81 33	6,573	17 5	1,47,398	1,685	952	333	61	197	65	16
1900-1901...	227	124,569	61,072	155	39,333	0 16	82 23	6,996	17 9	1,71,314	1,844	1,063	335	59	192	65	16
1901-1902 ..	365	163,106	64,275	220	38,988	...	74 37	7,969	19 21	2,10,698	1,812	1,399	332	68	194	69	15
1902-1903...	417	169,209	63,511	220	39,522	...	78 10	8,556	20 9	2,17,952	1,660	1,452	338	73	201	74	15
1903-1904...	419	166,655	61,856	150	52,034	...	61 10	7,889	17 19	2,27,278	1,240	1,429	445	67	201	74	15
1904-1905...																	
1905-1906...																	
1906-1907...																	
1907-1908...																	
1908-1909...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	

Table XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from— Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	29,005	75,013	1,04,101	2,905
1891-92	26,683	63,898	90,689	1,882
1892-93	25,643	74,197	99,931	2,684
1893-94	27,815	76,028	1,04,852	3,288
1894-95	29,446	71,918	1,01,472	3,334
1895-96	26,678	70,206	96,992	1,737
1896-97	29,075	78,102	1,07,283	2,004
1897-98	27,754	89,067	1,17,531	1,860
1898-99	29,049	1,10,009	1,40,732	4,536
1899-1900	30,097	91,035	1,22,576	2,095
1900-1901	37,087	1,10,056	1,48,554	*1,778
1901-1902	35,944	1,09,505	1,46,840	3,481
1902-1903	43,419	1,07,648	1,52,587	5,618
1903-1904	39,893	1,10,280	1,51,509	5,907
1904-1905				
1905-1906				
1906-1907				
1907-1908				
1908-1909				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				

* Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by Companies.		Profits of Companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	22,434	...	...	1	23	*728	...	...	17,326	297	Not available.	
1891-92	21,883	...	...	1	23	*767	...	...	17,696	390	Ditto.	
1892-93	21,798	...	...	1	23	*791	...	...	17,596	281	Ditto.	
1893-94	27,391	...	...	1	31	928	13,660	79	9,301	450	558	236
1894-95	28,015	...	...	1	31	934	13,872	85	9,223	508	285	79
1895-96	25,841	...	...	1	40	742	11,248	84	9,506	28	179	45
1896-97	23,614	...	...	1	24	691	10,553	72	8,299	34	198	53
1897-98	20,424	...	...	1	12	641	9,800	60	5,451	10	97	33
1898-99	20,485	...	...	1	19	654	10,360	47	4,630	387	118	55
1899-1900	20,269	...	...	1	21	627	9,788	44	5,017	189	60	32
1900-1901	24,774	...	...	1	25	695	11,016	73	8,702	173	272	57
1901-1902	26,890	...	...	1	24	725	11,510	83	10,516	951	180	76
1902-1903	28,036	...	...	1	25	744	12,229	85	10,780	747	264	100
1903-1904	21,245	...	...	...	...	228	6,025	82	11,027	255	81	25
1904-1905												
1905-1906												
1906-1907												
1907-1908												
1908-1909												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												

* Details for the two classes not available.

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Sitapur.				Tahsil Biswan.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1897-98 ...	161	2,741	36	3,470	211	3,033	10	742
1898-99 ...	169	3,017	31	3,342	211	3,076	7	648
1899-1900 ...	170	3,026	27	3,305	192	2,835	4	460
1900-1901 ...	177	3,011	41	4,822	227	3,389	15	1,537
1901-1902 ...	175	2,881	50	6,616	229	3,434	16	1,522
1902-1903 ...	174	2,954	46	6,321	245	3,817	20	1,818
1903-1904 ...	61	1,672	44	6,985	67	1,703	19	1,673
1904-1905 ...								
1905-1906 ...								
1906-1907 ...								
1907-1908 ...								
1908-1909 ...								
1909-10 ...								
1910-11 ...								
1911-12 ...								
1912-13 ...								

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.		Tahsil Sidhauli.				Tahsil Misrikh.			
		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1897-98	...	156	2,343	6	679	113	1,684	8	560
1898-99	...	152	2,448	6	395	122	1,819	3	245
1899-1900	...	143	2,176	9	966	118	1,751	4	286
1900-1901	...	151	2,413	10	1,273	140	2,203	7	1,070
1901-1902	...	163	2,709	9	1,523	158	2,486	8	855
1902-1903	...	170	2,935	10	1,719	155	2,523	9	922
1903-1904	...	46	1,251	10	1,472	54	1,399	9	896
1904-1905	...								
1905-1906	...								
1906-1907	...								
1907-1908	...								
1908-1909	...								
1909-10	...								
1910-11	...								
1911-12	...								
1912-13	...								

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ..	4,705	1,894	...	1,522	...	4,842	...	78,452	...	1,473	30,353	8,941	250	1,273	36,162	...	...
1891-92 ..	4,899	1,856	...	2,273	...	7,247	..	68,918	...	1,453	30,663	9,067	250	1,327	26,158	...	...
1892-93 ..	4,961	2,926	...	1,811	...	4,589	...	71,466	..	1,499	31,047	11,577	250	1,492	25,601	...	...
1893-94 ...	5,946	3,563	...	716	...	5,392	...	78,030	...	1,443	31,142	11,248	250	1,924	32,023	...	...
1894-95 ...	5,776	3,331	...	738	...	4,501	...	78,375	...	1,390	31,665	11,814	250	1,750	31,506	...	...
1895-96 ..	6,399	4,231	265	560	735	5,145	...	76,245	...	1,466	31,768	12,018	263	278	30,452	...	...
1896-97 ...	6,046	3,630	83	576	674	5,016	...	73,144	...	1,535	31,014	12,267	362	1,336	26,630	...	...
1897-98 ...	5,791	4,277	34	1,378	1,108	5,612	...	83,731	8,679	1,428	30,737	11,725	398	...	30,764	..	...
1898-99 ...	7,348	4,283	...	1,095	885	5,050	...	82,659	...	2,031	35,082	12,876	385	...	31,765	..	...
1899-1900...	7,755	3,359	...	1,093	2,343	*11,683	†6,423	1,03,537	158	2,187	38,340	13,798	364	73	44,598	4,019	520
1900-1901...	8,153	4,083	...	1,697	1,646	13,987	11,379	1,06,803	4,500	2,193	37,830	15,036	408	123	39,238	6,920	...
1901-1902...	9,505	6,084	..	393	1,699	12,635	17,976	1,21,813	6,000	2,269	39,662	15,379	453	745	52,350	4,879	555
1902-1903...	10,159	4,830	...	245	1,639	15,150	16,827	1,39,346	...	2,754	48,787	16,235	678	150	63,735	5,305	76
1903-1904...	10,058	4,844	...	386	1,267	17,283	15,330	1,38,117	...	2,432	51,376	16,244	578	227	59,846	6,064	1,702
1904-1905...																	1,350
1905-1906...																	
1906-1907...																	
1907-1908...																	
1908-1909...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Sitapur.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	8,847	169	3,048	2,629	...	8,568	23,261	3,098	2,204	...	...	5,051	1,953	9,370	402	4,524	26,602
1891-92 ...	11,624	143	3,182	6,140	...	7,194	28,283	3,092	1,953	1,129	252	6,125	1,910	4,137	1,210	6,351	26,159
1892-93 ...	12,072	152	2,402	5,662	...	6,191	26,479	3,306	2,210	2,713	129	5,731	1,475	4,376	812	4,737	25,489
1893-94 ...	13,137	155	9,195	6,131	...	7,465	36,083	3,574	3,035	3,087	236	9,009	1,670	3,600	812	6,298	31,321
1894-95 ...	13,698	154	8,310	5,507	...	6,013	33,682	4,119	3,402	3,228	3,027	11,353	1,169	6,242	1,087	4,033	37,660
1895-96 ..	13,173	153	2,886	6,146	...	6,709	29,067	3,461	3,351	1,210	275	8,149	820	3,950	824	6,096	28,136
1896-97 ..	12,111	150	2,734	6,086	...	5,605	26,686	4,123	3,181	1,207	125	9,550	1,127	3,501	522	4,395	27,731
1897-98 ...	14,091	160	2,480	6,116	...	7,745	30,592	3,930	3,317	900	412	10,664	940	2,168	602	3,888	26,821
1898-99 ..	20,698	152	2,878	6,187	...	8,633	38,548	5,259	3,304	54	104	8,303	845	2,107	1,395	8,110	29,481
1899-1900 ..	19,849	138	3,293	6,112	...	8,947	38,339	5,575	4,837	189	767	10,639	820	5,211	1,836	3,233	33,107
1900-1901 ...	18,331	165	3,444	6,873	...	9,378	38,191	7,833	4,553	...	478	11,335	820	7,466	1,920	4,115	38,520
1901-1902 ...	20,238	39	2,703	5,732	...	10,085	38,797	7,830	4,098	2,819	24	10,418	1,624	5,109	2,184	15,756	49,862
1902-1903 ...	22,570	...	3,422	12,444	...	7,383	45,819	6,721	3,860	2,285	281	9,462	1,624	7,767	1,677	7,439	41,116
1903-1904 ...	16,469	...	2,480	10,726	...	8,443	38,118	8,246	4,111	1,948	383	9,378	1,624	5,735	2,240	19,482	53,147
1904-1905 ...																	
1905-1906 ..																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ..																	
1908-1909 ..																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ..																	
1913-14 ...																	

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Khairabad.*

Year.	Income: Octroi.	Income: Tax on houses and lands.	Income: Other taxes.	Income: Rents.	Income: Loans.	Income: Other sources.	Income: Total.	Expenditure: Administration and collection of taxes.	Expenditure: Public safety.	Expenditure: Water-supply and drainage: Capital.	Expenditure: Water-supply and drainage: Maintenance.	Expenditure: Conservancy.	Expenditure: Hospitals and dispensaries.	Expenditure: Public works.	Expenditure: Public instruction.	Expenditure: Other heads.	Expenditure: Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	4,359	...	...	11	...	1,675	6,045	1,660	1,294	...	...	1,571	470	924	55	78	6,052
1891-92 ...	5,121	...	...	627	...	1,662	7,410	1,684	1,327	...	158	1,374	300	1,380	65	909	7,197
1892-93 ...	4,510	...	...	625	...	1,217	6,352	1,640	1,419	81	25	1,546	475	711	60	745	6,702
1893-94 ...	5,089	...	...	974	...	2,116	8,179	1,868	1,427	846	130	1,891	1,021	1,009	60	680	8,932
1894-95 ...	4,353	...	...	1,601	2,500	1,291	9,745	1,905	2,103	79	101	3,412	520	574	110	954	9,758
1895-96 ...	4,304	...	192	1,484	...	888	6,868	1,613	1,654	...	...	1,724	520	622	60	1,013	7,206
1896-97 ...	4,120	...	181	914	...	958	6,173	1,600	1,649	...	...	1,436	151	240	55	689	5,820
1897-98 ...	4,790	...	146	1,189	...	974	7,099	1,957	1,623	...	40	1,560	855	...	115	1,251	7,401
1898-99 ...	5,802	...	132	1,187	...	1,181	8,302	2,449	1,792	...	...	1,382	430	200	120	1,238	7,611
1899-1900 ...	6,114	...	158	1,190	...	1,266	8,728	2,201	1,909	...	32	1,294	477	...	180	1,707	7,800
1900-1901 ...	6,488	...	145	1,442	...	1,408	9,483	2,777	1,999	...	...	2,119	426	346	180	1,019	8,866
1901-1902 ...	7,449	...	149	1,305	...	1,508	10,411	2,877	1,855	...	38	2,943	402	472	502	1,769	10,858
1902-1903 ...	6,937	...	153	1,533	...	1,720	10,343	2,146	1,844	...	14	2,429	400	201	527	1,659	9,220
1903-1904 ...	5,283	...	142	1,181	...	2,529	9,135	2,438	1,903	971	...	2,223	400	1,236	607	2,547	12,325
1904-1905 ...																	
1905-1906 ...																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ...																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1904.

Thána.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sidhauli ...	5	2	18	...	...	315	6
Biswan ...	5	2	18	...	17	283	...
Sitapur ...	5	4	32	55	...	188	4
Misrikh ...	5	2	17	...	19	218	...
Laharpur ...	4	2	16	...	16	302	...
Thanagaon ...	3	1	13	...	...	151	...
Tambaur ...	3	1	13	...	...	189	...
Maholi ...	3	1	13	...	...	244	6
Mahmudabad ...	3	1	16	...	9	279	...
Hargam ...	2	1	13	...	...	122	...
Kamalpur ...	2	1	12	...	...	156	4
Civil Reserve ...	13	12	69	...	...	...	...
Armed Police ...	1	17	108	...	...	...	...
Total ...	54	47	358	55	61	2,447	20

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	170	6,407	222	10	916	126	159	5,465	96
1897-98 ...	181	6,251	235	10	913	141	170	5,304	94
1898-99 ...	184	7,059	235	10	955	106	173	6,070	129
1899-1900 ...	187	6,969	206	11	1,069	79	175	5,877	127
1900-1901 ...	184	7,065	360	11	1,164	86	172	5,868	274
1901-1902 ...	178	7,318	216	12	1,334	47	165	5,955	169
1902-1903 ...	206	8,679	369	12	1,374	60	194	7,305	309
1903-1904 ...	218	8,688	489	12	1,229	62	206	7,459	427
1904-1905 ...									
1905-1906 ...									
1906-1907 ...									
1907-1908 ...									
1908-1909 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									

List of Schools, 1904.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.*
		A.—Secondary.		
Sitapur...	Khairabad ...	Sitapur	High School ...	124
		Ditto, Thompsonganj	Ditto branch	55
		Ditto, ditto Mission,	Anglo-Vernacular, aided.	93
		Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto, girls' ...	50
		Khairabad, Diamond Jubilee School.	Ditto, aided ...	118
		Ditto ...	Middle Vernacular.	9
	Laharpur ...	Laharpur ...	Ditto ...	17
Misrikh...	Misrikh ...	Misrikh ...	Ditto ...	45
	Machhrehta ...	Machhrehta ...	Ditto ...	55
Biswan ...	Biswan ...	Biswan	Ditto ...	...
		Ditto	Anglo-Vernacular, private.	...
Sidhauli,	Bari ...	Bari	Middle Vernacular.	44
	Mahmudabad...	Mahmudabad, Colvin School.	Anglo-Vernacular, aided.	58
		B.—Primary.		
Sitapur...	Khairabad ...	Sitapur, Municipal ...	Upper Primary, aided.	...
		Khairabad ...	Ditto ...	24
		Ditto Naibasti ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	20
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
		Ditto ...	Sanskrit Pathshala, aided.	31
		Gujra	Upper Primary,	21
		Nawa Mahmudpur ...	Lower Primary,	35
		Jalalpur	Ditto ...	18
		Binaura	Ditto ...	21
		Khajuria ...	Lower Primary, aided.	17
	Sitapur ...	Hatia Qasimpur ...	Upper Primary	33
		Baseti	Ditto ...	30
		Parai Raipur ...	Ditto ...	34
		Keshopur ...	Ditto ...	38
		Jar	Ditto ...	36
		Bambhaura ...	Ditto ...	53
		Neri Hempur ...	Ditto ...	29
		Saraijit	Ditto ...	29
		Padarkha ...	Lower Primary	30
		Tihar	Ditto ...	15
		Ramnagar ...	Ditto ...	20

* The figures are for March 1904. Plague was then prevalent in places, and some schools were temporarily closed, and in others the attendance was very low.

List of Schools, 1904—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Sitapur—(concluded).	Sitapur—(concluded).	Mohiuddinpur ...	Lower Primary	13
		Rojha	Ditto ...	28
		Dhaunan Tola ...	Ditto, girls'...	9
	Ramkot ...	Ramkot	Upper Primary	12
		Barsahia... ...	Lower Primary	18
	Pirnagar ...	Pirnagar... ...	Upper Primary	36
		Kamalpur ...	Ditto ...	17
		Saraura	Ditto ...	14
		Mahotipur ...	Ditto ...	19
		Harharpur ...	Lower Primary	21
		Kusmaura ...	Ditto ...	24
	Hargam ...	Hargam	Upper Primary	13
		Parsanda Sharifpur...	Lower Primary	21
		Keonti Kalan ...	Ditto ...	36
		Rajapur	Ditto ...	37
		Dadwara	Ditto ...	19
		Pipraghurá ...	Ditto ...	15
		Dholai Kalan ...	Ditto ...	36
		Nauner	Ditto ...	10
		Sehlumau ...	Ditto ...	26
	Laharpur ...	Laharpur, Badauntola,	Lower Primary, girls'.	3
		Nabinagar ...	Upper Primary	61
		Talgaon	Ditto ...	10
		Mubarakpur ...	Ditto ...	46
		Akbarpur ...	Ditto ...	33
		Kuria Bhadeora ...	Ditto ...	44
		Kishanpur ...	Ditto ...	14
		Tanda	Lower Primary	28
		Andeshnagar ...	Ditto ...	21
		Irapur	Ditto ...	25
		Jagmalpur ...	Ditto ...	17
		Mundrasan ...	Ditto ...	14
		Rorapur	Ditto ...	28
		Parsendi... ...	Ditto ...	19
		Rahi Dhondhi ...	Ditto ...	24
		Kakrahi	Ditto ...	21
		Jitamau Khurd ...	Ditto ...	26
		Kaima	Ditto ...	34
		Kaimahra ...	Ditto ...	9
		Sarayan	Ditto ...	20
		Nawagaon ...	Ditto ...	24
		Mewan	Ditto ...	50
		Daryapur ...	Lower Primary, aided.	35
		Shahqulipur ...	Ditto ...	42
		Lachhmannagar ...	Ditto ...	21
		Nagai Mallanpur ...	Ditto ...	27

List of Schools—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Biswan ...	Biswan ...	Maharajnagar ...	Upper Primary	35
		Jahangirabad ...	Ditto ...	46
		Kandoni ...	Ditto ...	14
		Teola	Ditto ...	47
		Manpur	Ditto ...	14
		Ramabhari ...	Lower Primary	11
		Sanda	Ditto ...	22
		Ulra	Ditto ...	17
		Kotra	Ditto ...	36
		Bhitaura... ...	Ditto ...	27
		Hathia Dalthaman Singh.	Ditto ...	19
		Pakaria	Ditto ...	20
		Daudapur ...	Ditto ...	14
		Rewan	Ditto ...	15
		Sheothana ...	Ditto ...	22
		Keonti Basedi ...	Ditto ...	34
		Bhuila Sarai ...	Ditto ...	23
	Kondri North,	Mallanpur ...	Upper Primary	66
		Seota	Ditto ...	39
		Harharpur ...	Ditto ...	31
		Thanagaon ...	Ditto ...	12
		Reosa	Ditto ...	8
		Ramuapur ...	Lower Primary	18
		Kondri	Ditto ...	15
		Khanpur... ...	Ditto ...	20
		Gudurwa... ...	Ditto ...	15
		Bhadewan ...	Ditto ...	14
		Palauli	Ditto ...	22
		Kusmaura ...	Lower Primary, aided.	17
		Itawa	Ditto ...	18
		Afsaria	Ditto ...	17
		Rehar	Ditto ...	10
	Tambaur ...	Tambaur	Upper Primary	62
		Ratauli	Ditto ...	22
		Bhadphar ...	Ditto ...	30
		Behta	Ditto ...	27
		Shahpur	Ditto ...	30
		Sakran	Lower Primary	24
		Hazratpur ...	Ditto ...	22
		Rajnapur ...	Ditto ...	15
		Tarpará	Ditto ...	15
		Akbarpur ...	Ditto ...	20
		Parhatpur ...	Ditto ...	19
Sidhauli ...	Bari ...	Sidhauli	Upper Primary	29
		Rampur Kalan ...	Ditto ...	28
		Kasmanda ...	Ditto ...	54
		Ditto	Lower Primary, girls'.	17

List of Schools, 1904—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Sidhauli—(concluded).	Bari ...	Uncha Khera ...	Lower Primary,	13
		Sujaulia	Ditto ...	19
		Manpara ...	Ditto ...	27
		Bhandia	Ditto ...	11
		Debipur	Ditto ...	19
		Sita Rasoi ...	Lower Primary, aided.	22
	Manwan ...	Parewajal ...	Upper Primary	24
		Jaiparpur ...	Ditto ...	17
		Baunabhari ...	Ditto ...	...
		Manwan	Lower Primary	9
		Mau	Ditto ...	5
		Ambarpur ...	Ditto ...	16
		Kundaria ...	Ditto ...	16
		Nilgaon	Ditto ...	23
		Rewan	Lower Primary, aided.	17
	Mahmudabad,	Paintepur ...	Upper Primary	49
		Sair	Ditto ...	33
		Gulramau ...	Ditto ...	58
		Barhaura ...	Ditto ...	19
		Ghaila	Ditto ...	27
		Bilauli	Lower Primary	24
		Babupur	Ditto ...	20
		Launa	Lower Primary, aided.	30
		Kaharpur ...	Ditto ...	22
	Sadrpur ...	Sadrpur ...	Upper Primary	45
		Bansura	Ditto ...	22
		Kanchanpur ...	Lower Primary,	30
		Guraicha	Ditto ...	26
		Semardaha ...	Ditto ...	18
		Shamsabad ...	Ditto ...	18
		Dharampur ...	Ditto ...	18
		Bajhera ...	Lower Primary, aided.	16
		Chhajan	Ditto ...	20
...	Kondri South,	Rampur Mathura ...	Lower Primary	23
Misrikh ...	Misrikh ...	Misrikh	Upper Primary, girls'.	27
		Qutbnagar ...	Upper Primary	56
		Wazirnagar ...	Ditto ...	11
		Ant	Ditto ...	...
		Bihat Gauran ...	Ditto ...	32
		Mararwa	Ditto ...	26
		Indrauli	Lower Primary	23
		Bachhwal ...	Ditto ...	32
		Dhakia	Ditto ...	33
		Kaimahra ...	Ditto ...	20
		Nirhan	Ditto ...	24
		Tarsawan ...	Lower Primary, aided.	29

List of Schools, 1904—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Misrikh—(*concluded*).	Aurangabad ...	Nimkhar ...	Upper Primary	14
		Aurangabad ...	Ditto ...	66
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	4
		Nimkhar ...	Lower Primary, aided.	2
	Machhrehta ...	Machhrehta ...	Ditto ...	12
		Bihat Bairam ...	Upper Primary	25
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	4
		Baniamau ...	Lower Primary	10
		Kakori	Ditto ...	21
		Parsada	Ditto ...	25
		Gandharia ...	Ditto ...	24
		Nigwamau ...	Ditto ...	11
	Korauna ...	Kalli	Upper Primary	21
		Sarausa	Ditto ...	40
		Kundera	Ditto ...	38
		Korauna	Lower Primary	21
		Ramgarh ...	Ditto ...	23
		Dingra	Ditto ...	5
		Chhawan... ...	Ditto ...	22
		Nagwa Jairam ...	Ditto ...	29
		Kalli	Lower Primary, aided.	31
	Gundlamau ...	Gundlamau ...	Upper Primary	41
		Asal	Ditto ...	2
		Kursi	Lower Primary	10
		Gangupur ...	Ditto ...	25
		Kothawan ...	Ditto ...	22
	Maholi ...	Maholi	Upper Primary	59
		Mahewa	Ditto ...	52
		Urdauli	Ditto ...	11
		Baragaon ...	Ditto ...	26
		Ditto	Lower Primary, aided.	4
		Rajwapur ...	Lower Primary	22
		Kusela	Ditto ...	...
		Rahela	Ditto ...	27
		Samrawan ...	Ditto ...	21
		Barmhauli ...	Ditto ...	...
		Sharhatpur ...	Ditto ...	30
		Chaturaia ...	Ditto ...	24
	Chandra ...	Pisawan	Upper Primary	32
		Neri	Ditto ...	67
		Bargaon	Ditto ...	44
		Neri Bargaon ...	Ditto, girls'	21
		Munda Kalan ...	Lower Primary	23
		Bahadurnagar ...	Ditto ...	21
		Kachuri	Ditto ...	26

ROADS, 1904.

A.—Provincial.

Metalled roads, bridged and drained throughout.

	Miles	fur.	feet.
(i) Lucknow to Sitapur and Shahjahanpur	55	6	0
(ii) Kamalpur railway feeder	0	1	240
(iii) Ataria railway feeder	0	0	550
Total ..	56	0	130

B.—Local.

I.—First class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.

	Miles.	fur.
(i) Sitapur to Bahramghat (*vide* II—i)	18	2
(ii) Sitapur to Mehndighat (*vide* II—ii)	2	2
(iii) Sitapur to Lakhimpur (*vide* II—iii)	1	4
(iv) Sitapur to Tarinpur	1	2
(v) Khairabad to Bargadiaghat (*vide* III—iv)	5	4
(vi) Khairabad railway feeder	1	0
(vii) Bari to Mahmudabad (*vide* II—iv)	17	4
(viii) Bari to Biswan (*vide* II—v)	17	4
(ix) Biswan to Bahraich (*vide* III—vii)	1	0
(x) Biswan to Lakhimpur (*vide* III—vi)	1	0
(xi) Misrikh to Rajghat (*vide* III—xiii)	1	0
xii) Kamalpur to Jaraura	4	2
Total ...	72	0

II.—Second class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.

	Miles.	fur.
(i) Sitapur to Bahramghat (*vide* I—i)	18	4
(ii) Sitapur to Mehndighat (*vide* I—ii)	18	2
(iii) Sitapur to Lakhimpur (*vide* I—iii)	16	0
(iv) Bari to Mahmudabad (*vide* I—vii) ...	1	0
(v) Bari to Biswan (*vide* I—viii)	1	0
Total ...	54	6

III.—Second class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained.

	Miles.	fur.
(i) Sitapur to Mallanpur	41	0
(ii) Sitapur to Gola	14	5
(iii) Sitapur to Dadhnamaughat and Hardoi	19	5
(iv) Khairabad to Bargadiaghat (*vide* I—v)	16	0
(v) Khairabad to Laharpur...	5	4
(vi) Biswan to Lakhimpur (*vide* I—x)	22	4
(vii) Biswan to Bahraich (*vide* I—ix)	17	6
(viii) Lakhimpur to Bahraich	10	0
(ix) Lakhimpur to Lucknow road	2	0
(x) Mahmudabad to Tambaur	33	0
(xi) Mahmudabad to Lucknow	2	0
(xii) Mahmudabad to Bilehra	6	4
(xiii) Misrikh to Rajghat (*vide* I—xi)	6	2
(xiv) Misrikh to Jalalpur	17	2
(xv) Bari to Chandra	41	0
(xvi) Chandra to Pihani	10	0
(xvii) Maholi, Chandra, Pisawan and Gopamau	11	0
(xviii) Maholi, Baragaon, Hargam and Laharpur	32	4
(xix) Wazirnagar to Mahsunian	8	0
(xx) Manwan to Sandila	4	0
(xxi) Ataria to Magraura	6	0
(xxii) Mahmudabad and junction road	0	4
Total ...	326	8

ROADS, 1904—(*concluded*).

IV.—Sixth class roads, cleared only.	Miles.	fur.	feet.
(i) Sitapur to Bazar Baragaon	15	0	0
(ii) Biswan to Bansura and Chandpur	28	0	0
(iii) Aurangabad to Bhanpur	3	4	0
(iv) Misrikh to Ant	2	0	0
(v) Bari to Kachura	3	4	0
Total ...	52	0	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	561	7	130

FERRIES, 1904.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Ferry.	River.	Management.	Income.
					Rs.
Misrikh.	Chandra ...	Kulhabarghat ...	Gumti	District Board, Hardoi.	...
	Misrikh ...	Dadhnamau ...	Do.	Ditto ...	...
	Aurangabad	Rajghat ...	Do.	Ditto ...	...
		Mahadewaghat ...	Do.	Ditto ...	...
	Gundlamau ...	Hatiaghat ...	Do.	Ditto ...	...
Sidhauli.	Manwan	Bhatpurwaghat ...	Do.	Ditto ...	...
		Khampur ...	Do.	District Board, Sitapur.	125
		Ramghat ...	Do.	Ditto ...	16
	Sadrpur	Bansura ...	Chauka	Ditto ...	1,300
		Jairampur ...	Do.	Ditto ...	700
	Kondri South.	Gobarghat ...	Do.	Ditto ...	1,550
		Chandauli ...	Do.	Ditto ...	2,500
		Pharuaghat ...	Ghagra	District Board, Bahraich.	...
Biswan.	Kondri North.	Chahlari ...	Do.	Ditto ...	...
		Kataighat ...	Do.	Ditto ...	...
		Bairagipur ...	Dahawar	District Board, Sitapur.	425
		Chandwapur ...	Do.	Ditto ...	1,250
		Rasulpur ...	Chauka	Ditto ...	1,800
		Gwari ...	Do.	Ditto ...	2,200
		Domatha ...	Gobaria	Ditto ...	7
	Tambaur ...	Dheopur ...	Do.	Ditto ...	32
		Dubai ...	Dahawar	Ditto ...	1,025
		Amatia Bhimaila ...	Do.	Ditto ...	1,325
		Daheli, Chandi ...	Chauka	Ditto ...	3,700
		Zalimpur ...	Do.	Ditto ...	1,300

POST-OFFICES, 1904.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Name of Office.	Class.	Management.
Sitapur ...	Khairabad ...	Sitapur ...	Head office ...	Imperial.
		Do. city ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto.
		Khairabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Laharpur ...	Laharpur ...	Branch office...	Ditto.
	Hargam ...	Hargam ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Pirnagar ...	Kamalpur ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto.
Biswan ...	Biswan ...	Biswan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Tambaur ...	Tambaur ...	Branch office...	Ditto.
	Kondri North ...	Mallanpur ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Thanagaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Misrikh...	Misrikh ...	Misrikh ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto.
		Qutbnagar ...	Branch office...	District.
	Maholi ...	Maholi ...	Ditto ...	Imperial.
	Machhrehta ...	Machhrehta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Aurangabad ...	Aurangabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Nimkhar ...	Ditto ...	District.
Sidhauli,	Mahmudabad ...	Mahmudabad ...	Sub-office ...	Imperial.
	Bari ...	Sidhauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Bhandia ...	Branch office...	Ditto.
	Sadrpur ...	Bansura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Kondri South ...	Rampur Mathura,	Ditto ...	Ditto.

MARKETS, 1904.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or Village.	Name of Bazar.	Market days.
Sitapur.	Khairabad.	Sitapur ...	Sadar Bazar ...	Daily.
		Ditto ...	Thompsonganj ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Khairabad ...	Bari Bazar ...	Daily.
		Wazirganj ...	Raniganj ...	Do.
		Ramganj ...	Rakabganj ...	Do.
		Ditto ...	Kesra ...	Do.
		Unsia ...	Unsia ...	Monday and Friday.
		Hajipur ...	Hajipur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Rakhauna ...	Rakhauna ...	Thursday and Saturday.
		Narsohi ...	Shah Mahuli ...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Sitapur.	Bambhaura ...	Bambhaura ...	Ditto.
		Neri Kalan ...	Neri ...	Ditto.
		Amilia Sultanpur	Amilia ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Udhania grant ...	Kateli ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Kamunia ...	Kamunia ...	Monday and Friday.
	Pirnagar.	Bithauli ...	Bithauli ...	Ditto.
		Maholi ...	Maholi ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Laharpur.	Akbarpur ...	Akbarpur ...	Ditto.
		Tanda Khurd ...	Tanda ...	Ditto.
		Dhakra ...	Kedar Tanda ...	Ditto.
		Mandrasan ...	Mandrasan ...	Ditto.
		Ibrahimpur ...	Ibrahimpur ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Angrasi ...	Sheikhwapur ..	Ditto.
		Pahladpur ...	Bargadia ...	Ditto.
		Parsendi ...	Parsendi ...	Monday and Friday.
		Raiganj ...	Ganeshganj ...	Ditto.
		Rorapur ...	Rorapur ...	Ditto.
		Talgaon ...	Hasanganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Jarthua ...	Rajepur ...	Ditto.
		Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur ...	Ditto.
		Kakrahi ...	Bardahia ...	Ditto.
		Jitamau Kalan ...	Jitamau ...	Sunday and Saturday.
		Shahqulipur ...	Mungrahia ...	Tuesday.
		Sherpur ...	Paharpur ...	Wednesday.
		Daryapur ...	Daryapur ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Katiara ...	Katiara ...	Tuesday and Friday.
	Hargam.	Tirpatpur ...	Narpatpur ...	Ditto.
		Gurdhapa ...	Gurdhapa ...	Ditto.
		Jahangirabad ...	Ganj Mahewa ...	Daily.
		Jilaipur ...	Jilaipur ...	Sunday.
		Pipra Ghori ...	Pipra Ghori ...	Do.
		Bajehra ...	Seoraha ...	Monday and Friday.
		Haidarpur ...	Colonelganj ...	Tuesday and Wednesday.
		Saraimau ...	Saraimau ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Mumtazpur ...	Mumtazpur ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Keonti Kalan ...	Keonti ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
Biswan.	Biswan.	Biswan ...	Raiganj ...	Ditto.
		Do. ...	Qila Darwaza ...	Tuesday and Wednesday.
		Manpur ...	Manpur ...	Sunday and Thursday.

MARKETS, 1904—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or Village.	Name of Bazar.	Market days.
Biswan—(*concluded.*)	Biswan—(*concluded*).	Hasnapur ...	Sarana ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Sarai ...	Sarai ...	Ditto.
		Maharajnagar ...	Maharajnagar ...	Ditto.
		Shahpur ...	Bohra ...	Ditto.
		Jalalpur ...	Katra ...	Ditto.
		Do. ...	Mianganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Do. ...	Aliganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Jahangirabad ...	Jahangirabad ...	Ditto.
		Bhitaura ...	Bhitaura ...	Ditto.
		Sanda ...	Sanda ...	Ditto.
		Ahmadabad ...	Ahmadabad ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Ramuapur ...	Ramuapur ...	Ditto.
		Dhaukalganj ...	Dhaukalganj ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Bambhaura ...	Bambhaura ...	Monday and Friday.
		Basedi ...	Basedi ...	Ditto.
		Maharajnagsr ...	Ghaznipur ...	Ditto.
		Ahrauri ...	Ahrauri ...	Ditto.
		Pipra Khurd ...	Haraiya ...	Ditto.
	Kondri North.	Seota ...	Seota ...	Ditto.
		Mallanpur ...	Mallanpur ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Harharpur ...	Kusmaura ...	Ditto.
		Airapur ...	Sipauli ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Itauri ...	Itauri ...	Ditto.
		Ranipur Gundwa	Ranipur ...	Ditto.
		Sipauli ...	Sipauli ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Kursa ...	Kursa ...	Ditto.
		Bamhniawan ...	Bamhniawan ...	Ditto.
		Ditto ...	Ditto, cattle ...	Monday and Saturday.
		Khanpur ...	Khanpur ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Bhadewan ...	Bhadewan ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Thanagaon ...	Thanagaon ...	Ditto.
		Anantgaon ...	Anantgaon ...	Wednesday and Thursday.
		Hataura ...	Hataura ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Jagdispur Hazaria	Jagdispur ...	Ditto.
	Tambaur.	Tambaur ...	Tambaur ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Sakran ...	Sakran ...	Ditto.
		Bhadphar ...	Bhadphar ...	Ditto.
		Musiana ...	Musiana ...	Ditto.
		Ahrauri Samaria	Maraucha ...	Ditto.
		Shahpur ...	Shahpur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Behta ...	Behta ...	Ditto.
		Phulpur Gyan ...	Phulpur Gyan ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Hazratpur ...	Hazratpur ...	Ditto.
		Mundila ...	Mundila ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Bhawanipur ...	Bhawanipur ...	Ditto.
		Khairi ...	Khairi ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Dumahi ...	Raghubarganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Rehar ...	Rehar ...	Ditto.
		Mughalpur ...	Mughalpur ...	Ditto.
Sidhauli.	Bari ...	Bari ...	Bari ...	Ditto.
		Sarauli ...	Sarauli ...	Ditto.
		Kasmanda ...	Kasmanda ...	Ditto.

MARKETS, 1904—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or Village.	Name of Bazar.	Market days.
Sidhauli—(*concluded*).	Bari—(*concluded*).	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur ...	Monday and Friday.
		Sidhauli ...	Sidhauli ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Uncha Khera ...	Uncha Khera ...	Ditto.
		Rampur Kalan ...	Rampur ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Bhandia ...	Bhandia ...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Mahmudabad.	Mahmudabad ...	Mahmudabad ...	Ditto.
		Paintepur ...	Paintepur ...	Ditto.
		Bilauli ...	Bilauli ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Hariharpur ...	Hariharpur ...	Monday and Friday.
		Sarauli ...	Sarauli ...	Ditto.
		Isarwara ...	Isarwara ...	Ditto.
		Murshidabad ...	Murshidabad ...	Tuesday and Thursday.
		Niamatpur Liborha.	Niamatpur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Rasulpur ...	Rasulpur ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Manwan.	Manwan ...	Manwan ...	Ditto.
		Ataria ...	Ataria ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Keshopur ...	Gangaganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Sadrpur.	Bansura ...	Bansura ...	Ditto.
		Sadrpur ...	Sadrpur ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Bakhawan ...	Bakhawan ...	Monday and Friday.
		Intia ...	Intia ...	Ditto.
		Chandpur ...	Chandpur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bilauli ...	Bilauli ...	Ditto.
		Madhoganj ...	Madhoganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Bahloli ...	Bahloli ...	Ditto.
	Kondri South.	Ranaganj ...	Ranaganj ...	Ditto.
		Rampur ...	Rampur ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Kudaura ...	Kudaura ...	Ditto.
		Bahadurganj ...	Bahadurganj ...	Sunday and Tuesday.
		Bhagotipur ...	Bhagotipur ...	Monday and Friday.
		Chukri ...	Chukri ...	Ditto.
Misrikh.	Misrikh.	Misrikh ...	Misrikh ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Qutbnagar ...	Qutbnagar ...	Ditto.
		Bihat Gaur ...	Bihat Gaur ...	Ditto.
		Ant ...	Ant ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Arthana ...	Arthana ...	Ditto.
		Patabojh ...	Patabojh ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Wazirnagar ...	Wazirnagar ...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Aurangabad.	Nimkhar ...	Nimkhar ...	Ditto.
		Aurangabad ...	Aurangabad ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Machhrehta.	Machhrehta ...	Machhrehta ...	Ditto.
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Dingra ...	Dingra ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bihat Bairam ...	Bihat Bairam ...	Ditto.
		Bhitaura ...	Bhitaura ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Baniamau ...	Baniamau ...	Monday and Friday.

MARKETS, 1904—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or Village.	Name of Bazar.	Market days.
Misrikh—(*concluded*).	Korauna.	Korauna ...	Korauna ...	Monday and Friday.
		Mohkamganj ...	Mohkamganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Chandra.	Pisawan ...	Pisawan ...	Ditto.
		Kherwa ...	Kherwa ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Pipri Shadipur...	Pipri Shadipur...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Munda Kalan ...	Munda Kalan ...	Monday and Friday.
		Gursanda ...	Gursanda ...	Ditto.
	Gundlamau.	Gundlamau ...	Gundlamau ...	Ditto.
		Dharauli ...	Dharauli ...	Ditto.
		Alipur ...	Alipur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Maholi.	Maholi ...	Maholi ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Kusela ...	Kusela ...	Ditto.
		Gharka Tara ...	Gharka Tara ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Selapur ...	Selapur ...	Ditto.
		Amilia ...	Amilia ...	Ditto.
		Baragaon ...	Baragaon ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Urdauli ...	Urdauli ...	Monday and Thursday.

FAIRS, 1904.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Sitapur.	Sitapur,	Sitapur ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10 ...	4,500
		Ditto ...	Dhanusjag ...	End of Aghan ...	5,000
		Keshopur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4,000
		Parai Raipur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4,500
		Jar ...	Bamaria Pir ...	Two last Sundays of Jeth and two first of Asarh.	3,000
		Hatia ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	300
		Farrukhpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	300
		Padarkha ...	Lalta Debi ...	Every Amawas ...	1,500
		Khagasiamau,	Jalbihar ...	Bhadon Sudi 12 ...	1,000
		Bamhaura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Amilia ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Basaili ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Nawada ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Rajha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
	Khairabad.	Khairabad ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10 ...	3,000
		Ditto ...	Jalbihar ...	Bhadon Sudi 12 ...	3,000
		Ditto ...	Gur Parab ...	Kuar Badi 12 ...	2,000
		Qasimpur ...	Nazar Ali Shah,	Magh Sudi 5 ...	1,000
	Ramkot.	Ramkot ...	Dhanusjag ...	End of Aghan ...	5,000
	Laharpur.	Raiganj ...	Ditto ...	Aghan Sudi 1 ...	15,000
		Akbarpur ...	Surajkund ...	Kartik Puranmashi, and Jeth Sudi 10.	10,000
		Tahpur ...	Jangli Nath ...	Sawan Puranmashi and Sheoratri.	5 000
		Parsendi ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10 ...	5,000
		Udnapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
	Hargam,	Rampur Barwa.	Katki ...	Kartik Puranmashi,	100,000
		Ditto ...	Dasehra ...	Jeth Sudi 10 ...	12,000
		Alawalpur ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 5 ...	2,000
	Pirnagar.	Jairampur ...	Bansibat ...	Aghan Sudi 7 ...	10,000
		Maholi ...	Mahothi ...	Chait Sudi 14 ...	4,000
		Kamalpur ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10 ...	4,000
		Bhitauli ...	Husaina Dih ...	End of Jeth ...	1,000
Biswan.	Biswan,	Teola ...	Bala Pir ...	First Sunday in Jeth.	4,000
		Kundasa ...	Nandprayag ...	Kartik Puranmashi,	2,000
		Sanda ...	Mela Dargah ...	Id-ul-Fitr ...	1,000
		Mandarwa ...	Buddhan Baba,	Middle of Jeth ...	1,500
		Sukhawan ...	Bhagat Baba ...	First Sunday in Jeth Sudi.	2,000
		Amarnagar...	Mansa Ram ...	Every full moon ...	1,000
		Maharajnagar.	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10 ...	5,000
		Katra ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 1 to 8...	700
		Deotapur ...	Mahadeo ...	Sheoratri ...	1,000
		Jalalpur ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10 ...	1,000

FAIRS, 1904—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Biswan—(*concluded*).	Tambaur	Ahmadabad ...	Saiyid Burhan-ud-din.	First Sunday in Jeth.	1,000
Biswan—(*concluded*).	Tambaur	Guraila ...	Mandwa ...	End of Aghan to end of Pus.	1,000
Biswan—(*concluded*).	Tambaur	Tambaur ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Badi 1 to 8...	9,000
Biswan—(*concluded*).	Kondri North.	Mallanpur ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 1 to 8...	10,000
Biswan—(*concluded*).	Kondri North.	Seota ...	Saiyid Maruf...	Basant Panchmi ...	400
Biswan—(*concluded*).	Kondri North.	Do. ...	Sonasar Debi...	Every full moon ...	500
Sidhauli.	Bari ...	Khairandesh-nagar.	Sheo Ashnan Ramkund.	Jeth and Kartik Puranmashi.	1,500
Sidhauli.	Bari ...	Saraiyan ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 10 ...	2,000
Sidhauli.	Bari ...	Kaima ...	Gangeshwar Nath.	Every Monday in Sawan.	1,000
Sidhauli.	Manwan.	Manwan ...	Dasehra ...	Jeth Sudi 10 ...	1,500
Sidhauli.	Manwan.	Ditto ..	Katki Ashnan,	Kartik Puranmashi,	1,500
Sidhauli.	Manwan.	Barsapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
Sidhauli.	Manwan.	Dharanagri...	Amarnag ...	Ditto ...	1,800
Sidhauli.	Sadrpur.	Dharampur...	Ashnan Daria,	Kartik Puranmashi and Magh Mauni Amawas.	8,000
Sidhauli.	Sadrpur.	Bansura ...	Panchon Pir ...	1st Sunday of Jeth,	1,000
Sidhauli.	Sadrpur.	Bahlolnagar,	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10 ...	2,000
Sidhauli.	Kondri-South.	Mathura ...	Mela Malang Shah.	Aghan Badi 9 ...	600
Sidhauli.	Kondri-South.	Rampur ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 5 ...	4,000
Sidhauli.	Mahmudabad.	Paintepur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	10,000
Sidhauli.	Mahmudabad.	Ditto ...	Sangat Nanak Shah.	Kartik Sudi 11 ...	1,000
Sidhauli.	Mahmudabad.	Ditto ...	Mian Mansab Ali.	Twenty-first of Shaban.	2,500
Sidhauli.	Mahmudabad.	Mahmudabad,	Nathua Pir ...	1st Sunday of Jeth.	10,000
Sidhauli.	Mahmudabad.	Ditto ...	Shahid Mard ...	End of Jeth ...	5,000
Sidhauli.	Mahmudabad.	Sehlumau ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi Puranmashi.	4,000
Misrikh.	Misrikh,	Misrikh ...	Katki Ashnan,	Kartik Puranmashi,	12,000
Misrikh.	Misrikh,	Ditto ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 2 ...	2,000
Misrikh.	Misrikh,	Ditto ...	Parikrama ...	Phagun Sudi 11 ...	150,000
Misrikh.	Misrikh,	Deogaon ...	Ditto ...	Phagun Sudi 6 ...	15,000
Misrikh.	Misrikh,	Mandarwa ...	Ditto ...	Phagun Sudi 7 ...	15,000
Misrikh.	Misrikh,	Barehti ...	Ditto ...	Phagun Sudi 10 ...	15,000
Misrikh.	Misrikh,	Qutbnagar ...	Kanslila ...	Kartik Sudi 2 ...	4,000
Misrikh.	Misrikh,	Wazirnagar,	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 2 ...	4,000
Misrikh.	Aurangabad.	Nimkhar ...	Chakra Tirath and Lalta Debi.	Every Amawas and Puranmashi.	40,000
Misrikh.	Aurangabad.	Ditto ...	Parikrama ...	Phagun Sudi 9 ...	30,000

FAIRS, 1904—(*concluded*).

Tahsil	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Misrikh—(*concluded*).	Korauna.	Korauna ...	Parikrama ...	Phagun Sudi 1 ...	15,000
		Jargawan ...	Ditto ...	Phagun Sudi 8 ...	15,000
		Marhia ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 1 ...	4,000
		Kalli ...	Kanslila ...	Bhadon Sudi 8 ...	1,000
		Kunera ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
	Gundlamau.	Chheolaghat,	Ganga Ashnan,	Kartik Puranmashi,	1,000
		Dhakha Ramghat.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
	Machhrehta.	Machhrehta,	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10 ...	5,000
		Sikrara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5,000
		Dingra ...	Mahasen-ka-Mela.	Asarh Sudi 7 ...	3,000
		Do. ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 5 ...	1,000
	Maholi,	Sailapur ...	Silhat ...	Chait and Kuar Badi 8.	4,000
		Bagehan ...	Salon ...	Sawan Puranmashi,	500

List of taluqdars holding land in the Sitapur District, 1904.

Number.	Name of taluqa.	Name of taluqdar.	Caste.	Parganas in which estate lies.	Villages.		Revenue.
					Whole.	Part.	Rs.
1	Mahmudabad ...	Raja Ali Muhammad Khan ...	Shaikh ...	Mahmudabad, Sadrpur, Biswan, Kondri North, Sitapur, Kondri South, Bari, Tambaur, Laharpur, Misrikh, Maholi and Hargam.	242	33	2,18,707
2	Jahangirabad ...	Raja Tasadduq Rasul Khan ...	Ditto ...	Mahmudabad	1	2	1,087
3	Bilehra ...	Raja Muhammad Qaim Khan,	Ditto ...	Mahmudabad, Sadrpur ...	43	7	33,903
4	Oel ...	Raja Kishan Dat Singh ...	Chauhan ...	Hargam	1	...	600
5	Mallanpur ...	Raja Muneshwar Bakhsh Singh,	Raikwar ...	Kondri North, Tambaur, Biswan,	40	6	21,378
6	Kunwan Khera ...	Nawab Mirza Muhammad Baqr Ali Kahn.	Mughal ...	Sitapur, Khairabad, Laharpur, Maholi, Tambaur, Machhrehta.	48	11	38,102
7	Saadatnagar ...	Rani Barkat-un-nissa ... / Musammat Jani Begam ...	Ditto ...	Chandra, Misrikh, Machhrehta, Aurangabad.	19	22	20,914
8	Mahewa ...	Rani Raghubans Kunwar ...	Chauhan ...	Tambaur	1	...	85
9	Isanagar ...	Thakur Raghuraj Singh ...	Ditto ...	Tambaur, Kondri North ...	2	...	1,155
10	Rampur Mathura,	Thakur Sheopal Singh ...	Raikwar ...	Kondri South, Kondri North, Sadrpur, Biswan and Tambaur.	54	7	47,660
11	Katesar ...	Thakurain Pirthipal Kunwar	Gaur ...	Laharpur, Hargam, Tambaur, Kondri North and Sitapur.	98	9	1,06,368
12	Khajurahra ...	Thakur Shankar Bakhsh Singh,	Do. ..	Tambaur	6	1	5,912
13	Aurangabad ...	Mirza Muhammad Ali Beg ...	Mughal ...	Aurangabad, Misrikh, Machhrehta,	31	4	32,390
14	Bhatwamau ...	Muhammad Sardar Husain Khan,	Shaikh ...	Sadrpur, Mahmudabad, Kondri North.	21	3	14,414
15	Saraura ...	Thakur Harihar Bakhsh Singh,	Panwar ...	Manwan, Gundlamau, Bari ...	25	7	28,205
16	Akbarpur ...	Thakur Nawab Ali Khan ...	Gaur Musalman,	Laharpur, Hargam, Tambaur, Biswan.	36	...	30,811

List of taluqdars holding land in the Sitapur District, 1904—(continued).

Number.	Name of taluqa.	Name of taluqdar.	Caste.	Parganas in which estate lies.	Villages.		Revenue.
					Whole.	Part.	Rs.
17	Basaidih ...	Thakur Jawahir Singh ...	Bais ...	Bari, Maholi, Machhrehta, Pirnagar, Khairabad, Korauna, Misrikh, Sitapur, Hargam, Chandra, Tambaur, Biswan, Laharpur and Gundlamau.	146	133	98,167
		Thakur Rampal Singh ...	Do. ...	Bari, Maholi, Machhrehta, Pirnagar, Khairabad.	5	2	8,046
		Thakur Ram Singh and Lachhman Singh.	Do. ...	Maholi, Gundlamau, Machhrehta.	3	10	1,370
18	Nilgaon ...	Thakur Lalta Bakhsh ...	Panwar ...	Manwan, Bari, Maholi	23	4	25,406
19	Kanhmau ...	Thakur Baldeo Singh ...	Bais ...	Bari, Maholi, Machhrehta ...	14	6	13,168
20	Qutbnagar ...	Mirza Haidar Ali Beg ... Saiyid Azam Shah ... Saiyid Aulad Ali ...	Saiyid ...	Misrikh	8	...	4,804
21	Jalalpur ...	Maulvi Iltifat Rasul ...	Do. ...	Tambaur...	5	1	2,012
22	Muiz-ud-dinpur ...	Seth Raghubar Dayal ... Seth Jai Dayal ...	Khattri ...	Biswan, Maholi, Sadrpur, Bari, Hargam, Gundlamau, Mahmudabad and Laharpur.	55	8	46,216
23	Rampur Kalan ...	Thakur Shankar Bakhsh ... Thakur Bishambar Nath Singh Thakur Ganga Bakhsh ... Thakurain Ram Kali ...	Kayasth ...	Biswan, Bari, Sadrpur, Mahmudabad, Chandra and Maholi	24	32	22,851
24	Mubarakpur ...	Thakur Drigbijai Singh ... Thakur Radha Kishan ... Thakur Jamna Parshad ... Thakur Bishan Dayal .. Thakur Maharaj Singh ...	Ditto ...	Khairabad, Laharpur ...	6	3	3,604
25	Siwaijpur ...	Kunwar Karan Singh ...	Sombansi ...	Tambaur	10	...	7,713

List of taluqdars holding land in the Sitapur District, 1904—(concluded).

Number.	Name of taluqa.	Name of taluqdar.	Caste.	Parganas in which estate lies.	Villages. Whole.	Villages. Part.	Revenue. Rs.
26	Gopamau ...	Muhammad Abdus Samad ... Muhammad Kamil ... Muhammad Aqil ... Muhammad Fazil ...	Shaikh ...	Chandra	1	..	390
27	Baragaon ...	Mirza Faiz Husain Beg ...	Mughal ...	Maholi	7	...	8,862
28	Bisaindi ...	Lala Brij Bihari Lal ... Mathura Parshad ... Prag Narain ... ... Bhajju Lal	Khattri ...	Biswan, Maholi, Bari, Misrikh, Korauna.	24	5	10,929
29	Ramkot ...	Thakur Lalji Singh .. Thakur Umrao Singh . Thakur Baldeo Singh ... Thakur Bharat Singh ...	Janwar ...	Ramkot, Khairabad, Maholi, Machhrehta.	15	34	19,594
30	Mahewa ...	Maulvi Imran Ahmad ...	Shaikh ...	Maholi	...	1	326
31	Jar Saadatnagar ...	Thakur Kalka Bakhsh ...	Gaur ...	Sitapur, Misrikh	14	7	7,801
32	Thanagaon ...	Babu Debi Bakhsh Singh ...	Bais ...	Kondri North, Kondri South ...	35	...	20,460

Pedigree of the Khanzadas.

- QAZI NASR-ULLAH.
  - Qazi Amjad.
    - Qazi Muhammad.
      - Shaikh Nathan.
        - Shaikh Nizam.
          - Shaikh Ghulam Mustafa.
            - Nawab Daud Khan.
              - Nawab Mahmud Khan.
                - Nawab Bayazid Khan.
                  - Inayat Khan.
                    - Muhammad Qaim Khan.
                      - Marahmat Khan.
                        - Bedar Bakht (Bishanpur).
                        - Muhammad Iman Khan.
                          - Muhammad Ikram Khan.
                            - Sarfaraz Ali Khan, *d. s. p.*
                            - Musahib Ali Khan, *d. s. p.*
                          - Mazhar Ali Khan.
                            - Amir Ali Khan.
                              - R. Ibad Ali Khan.
                                - R. Kazim Husain Khan.
                                  - *R. Muhammad Qaim Khan* (Bilehra and Paintepur).
                              - R. Nawab Ali Khan.
                                - R. Amir Hasan Khan.
                                  - *R. Muhammad Ali Khan* (Mahmudabad).
                        - Ghulam Husain (Mitaura).
                    - Aulia Khan.
                      - Md. Dildar Khan (Muhammadpur).
                      - Muhammad Amin Khan. = Daughter
                        - Daughter = Mazhar Ali Khan.
                  - Fateh Khan.
                  - Hidayat Khan (Mahmudabad).
                    - Khalil-ur-Rahman.
                      - Hidayat-ullah.
                        - Daughter = Muhammad Ikram Khan.
              - Nawab Saiyid Khan (Paintepur).
            - Shah Muhammad (Bhatwamau).

GAZETTEER OF SITAPUR.

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